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TRINITY CHURCH.

AN

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

TRINITY CHURCH,

NEW-YORK.

BY THE

REV. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D.

THE RECTOR OF THE SAME.

New York:
STANFORD AND SWORDS, 139, BROADWAY.

1847.

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PREFACE.

The present volume will have, perhaps, but slight claims to general attention, while, at the same time, it may be by no means deficient in local interest. The minuteness of detail into which it was thought expedient to enter, in order to give a full and perfect history of Trinity Church, may make it wearisome to those who are altogether unconnected with it. This very circumstance, however, will probably render it still more acceptable to the actual members of our ancient Parish; to those who have been nurtured in it, but who are now scattered abroad among the churches which have sprung from it; to the descendants of those who formerly belonged to it; and to such others also, as delight in antiquarian research, and take pride in the growth and improvement of their native place. It is only necessary to add, that the materials for this work were derived from a great variety of authentic sources, but principally from the Proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Smith's History of New-York, Hawkins' Missions of the Church of England, the Minutes of the Vestry from the foundation of the Parish to the present time, and from my own recollections for nearly half a century.

HISTORY

OF

TRINITY CHURCH.

CHAPTER I.

The opening of the new edifice for public worship, shortly after its consecration, seemed to me a suitable occasion for giving an historical sketch of Trinity Church. In rising, for the first time, to address the vast multitude, with which this solemn and stately temple was thronged, I was affected with feelings which I could not express. That I had been spared to see that day, I regarded as an especial reason for thankfulness to God; for how many, who desired it, had looked forward impatiently for the completion of the work, but died before it! This spot was to me, as to them, endeared by the holiest and tenderest recollections. There I had worshipped in youth, there I had ministered in manhood, and there I ap-

peared again before the congregation, on the verge of old age. There the few of the scanty remnant which was left when I began my ministry among them, and whose recollections in some cases went back much farther than my own, had once more presented themselves amidst a new generation, and may have felt on the occasion more deeply than myself.

With such associations and feelings, it may well be supposed that the work in which I was engaged was to me a labour of love, and in the course of my inquiries it grew upon my hands, both in interest and extent, far beyond either my thoughts or my designs.

It is well known to those who are familiar with our colonial history, that the province of New-York was settled by the Dutch, shortly after its discovery by Hudson, in 1609. In the following year, a few stations were formed in various parts of it, and in 1620 a settlement was made on a larger scale, when the district was called New Netherlands, and the principal cluster of houses, on the site of a town which now contains nearly 400,000 inhabitants, was named New Amsterdam. In the reign of Charles the Second, 1664, and during the war with Holland, the province was taken possession of by the English, while under the administration of Governor Stuyvesant, and being granted to the Duke of York, received the name which it has since borne. In 1673, however, through the treachery of Manning, an English officer, it was

delivered up again to the Dutch. But the new governor only enjoyed his office for a very short season, for the province was finally ceded to the English by the treaty of peace between England and the States General, in 1674, and Sir Edmond Andross was appointed governor. Wherever the conquests and settlements of our mother country have extended, she has at all times shown a laudable anxiety that the religion of the country should go with them. "The members of the Protestant Episcopal Church (then known as the Church of England in America) first held stated religious services in this city in a chapel erected in a fort which stood near the battery. In this place, under the Dutch administration, the service of the Church of Holland had been performed. On the first surrendery of the colony of New-York to the British, in 1664, the service of the Church of England (it being a government establishment) was of course introduced."* The congregation, however, increasing, a larger edifice was needed, but no steps were taken towards the erection of it for several years. Colonel Fletcher, the newly appointed governor of the colony, was one of the first who moved in this business. As the greatest part of this province consisted of Dutch inhabitants, all the governors thereof, as well in the Duke of York's time as after the revolution, thought it good policy to encourage English preachers and school-masters

* Christian Journal, Vol. ii. p. 249.

in the colony. For this commendable zeal, Colonel Fletcher has been reviled and denounced by Smith, one of the earliest writers of the history of New-York, as a bigot to the Episcopal form of Church government. But as he had declared, at a meeting of the Colonial Assembly, that he would take care that neither heresy, sedition, schism, or rebellion should be preached among them, nor vice and profanity encouraged; so he earnestly laboured to carry out his purposes to good effect. His measures were violently opposed by many of the members, and even by some from whom a different course might have been reasonably expected. For it was at this session, on the 12th of April, 1695, that, upon a petition of five churchwardens and vestrymen of the city of New-York, the house declared it to be their opinion, that the vestrymen and churchwardens have power to call a dissenting Protestant minister, and that he is to be paid and maintained as the act directs. This was a looseness of opinion, on the part of the Episcopalians concerned, which must astonish sound Churchmen, and which would have been abundantly lax for the most latitudinarian among us at the present day. But through the juster notions of others, and the persevering zeal and firmness of the governor, things were soon put in a better train.*

* It is very possible, however, that the five wardens and vestrymen of the city of New-York referred to, might not have been members of the Church of England. For it appears, by the following act of the Colonial Assembly, for settling a ministry,

In the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, 1697, by an act of Assembly, approved and

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and raising a maintenance for them in the city of New-York, County of Richmond, Westchester, and Queen's County, passed the 22d of September, 1693, that there were other persons in New-York bearing the titles of Churchwardens and Vestrymen, besides those of Trinity Church.

"Whereas, profaneness and licentiousness hath of late overspread this province, for the want of a settled ministry throughout the same: To the end the same may be removed, and the ordinances of God duly administered;

I. Be it enacted, *by the Governor, and Council, and Representatives convened in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same*, That in each of the respective cities and counties hereafter mentioned and expressed, there shall be called, inducted, and established, a good sufficient Protestant minister, to officiate, and have the care of souls, within one year next, and after the publication hereof, *that is to say*: In the city of New-York one, &c. &c.

II. And for their respective encouragement, Be it further enacted *by the authority aforesaid*, That there shall be annually, and once in every year, in every of the respective cities and counties aforesaid, assessed, levied, collected, and paid, for the maintenance of each of their respective ministers, the respective sums hereafter mentioned; For the city and county of New-York, *one hundred pounds*, &c. &c.

III. And for the more orderly raising the respective maintenances for the ministers aforesaid, Be it further enacted, That the respective justices of every city and county aforesaid, or any two of them, shall every year issue out their warrants to the constables, to summons the freeholders of every city, county, and precinct aforesaid, together, on the second Tuesday of January, for the choosing of *Ten Vestrymen and Two Churchwardens;* and the said Justices and Vestrymen, or major part of them, are hereby impowered, within ten days after the said day, or any day after, as

ratified by and with the consent and authority of the governor of the province, a royal grant and confirmation were made of a certain church and steeple, lately built in the city of New-York, together with a certain piece or parcel of ground adjoining thereunto, being in or near to a street without the north gate of the said city, commonly called and known by the name of Broadway. The title which was given to the church by the original charter, is the same which it bears at the present day—the Parish of Trinity Church. Means were appointed by it for the support of the Rector. The Wardens and Vestrymen were duly constituted, and particularly named; comprising several members of his majesty's council, and as it would seem, some of the most respectable inhabitants in the province.

Among them were the names of Colonel Caleb Heathcote, an ancestor of Dr. Delancey, Bishop of the Western Diocese of New-York; of Emott, Clarke, Morris, Read, and Ludlow, so familiar to our ears at the present day. These, with the Bishop of London for their Rector, were established a body corporate and politic, with all the privileges and

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to them shall seem convenient, to lay a reasonable tax on the said respective cities, counties, parish, or precincts, for the maintenance of the minister and poor of their respective places; and if they shall neglect to issue their warrants, so as the election be not made that day, they shall respectively forfeit *five pounds* current money of this province," &c. &c.—*Laws of New-York, Vols.* 1 *and* 2, *folio ed.*, 1774, *pp.* 18, 19.

powers usually pertaining unto the same. This appointment of the Bishop of London, as Rector, who could not actually fulfil the duties of the office, was a mere temporary arrangement, in order to provide the corporation with a head, essential to its due organization, if not to its existence.*

In 1705, in the reign of Queen Ann, a grant was made to the corporation of Trinity Church by deed patent, signed by Lord Cornbury, who was at that time governor of the province, of a tract of land then called the Queen's farm, now the Church farm, lying on the west side of Mannahata Island, and extending from St. Paul's Chapel northwardly along the river to Skinner road, now Christopher street. This property, which was then literally what it was called, a farm, and which was comparatively of little value, has long since become a compact part

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* *Wardens and Vestrymen appointed by the Charter of Trinity Church.* — 1697. *The Lord Bishop of London, Rector.*

Thomas Wenham and Robert Lurting } *The first Church Wardens of the said parish.*

Caleb Heathcote,	Michael Howden,
William Merret,	John Crooke,
John Tudor,	William Sharpas,
James Emott,	Lawrence Read,
William Morris,	David Jamison,
Thomas Clarke,	William Hudleston,
Ebenezer Wilson,	Gabriel Ludlow,
Samuel Burt,	Thomas Burroughs,
James Evets,	John Merret, and
Nathaniel Marston,	William Janeway,

The first Vestrymen of the said parish.

of the city. Even now, however, from a large proportion of it having been put out on long leases, at mere nominal rents, it is much less productive than has been generally supposed.

As soon as the charter was procured, the most active measures were taken for carrying on the building of the church. Provision had been made for this purpose in the instrument itself. It was there ordained and declared, that the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, or any eleven or more of them should make, or cause to be made, an estimate in writing, under the hand or hands of some sufficient person or persons qualified for the same, of the charge and finishing the said church and steeple, and providing a clock and one or more bells for the same, and other works necessary and requisite in and about the said church and steeple, and of building a convenient house for the Rector. And such sum or sums of money as should appear to them, upon such estimate, to be in their judgment competent to accomplish the premises, were to be charged upon all and every of the inhabitants in the said parish to be by them paid in seven years, by twenty-eight quarterly and successive payments. And the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen were required and authorized to assess, tax, and rate all these quarterly payments, as they should think most reasonable, equal, and meet; all which assessments should be confirmed and allowed by two justices of the peace within the said parish, and in communion of the said church as aforesaid, under their hands and

seals, and be collected by such persons as the said Vestrymen should from time to time appoint.

The estate of the Corporation, at that time, was totally unproductive. The English inhabitants, in the infancy of the province, were few in number, and scanty in means. But what was lacking in ability was abundantly supplied by activity and zeal. A committee of the Vestry was appointed, consisting of Major William Merret, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Captain William Morris, and Captain Tudor, (absent in the service,) who, on the 28th of June, 1697, made a return, that according to order, they had spent a day in getting subscriptions and in collecting money for erecting Trinity Church. The members of the corporation generally encouraged the good work also by their own example, not only in the cheerful payment of their lawful dues, but by their free will offerings. *

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* Mr. James Emott presented four pistoles as a voluntary gift.

Mr. Benjamin Aske,	£1 19	*As free gifts.*
Capt. Thomas Wenham,	5 "	
Mr. Robert Lurting,	3 "	
William Merret, Esq.	5 "	
Mr. James Evets,	1 "	
Mr. Michael Howden,	3 "	
Mr. Nathaniel Marston,	1 "	
Mr. Thomas Burroughs,	2 "	
Mr. William Janeway,	3 "	
Capt. William Morris,	2 "	
Mr. William Hudleston,	2 "	
Mr. Gabriel Ludlow,	2 "	
Mr. John Crooke,	2 "	
Capt. Ebenezer Wilson,	2 "	
Mr. William Sharpas,	1 "	

On two subsequent occasions several of these persons contributed respectively from three to five pounds.

A special subscription was afterwards set on foot for the building of the steeple. The names of the subscribers, the most of which are familiar to us at the present day, and the amount of their contributions, are all recorded in the book of minutes. The sum total collected was £312 13*s.* 7*d.*, together with £5 12*s.* 3*d.*, a contribution from the Jews. This curious paper, which it is thought will be looked over by many with some degree of interest, will be found in the appendix A.

The subscriptions, though small, were doubtless according to the ability of the donors, and they must also be regarded in reference to the relative value of money at that period and the present. While some gave of their means, for the promotion of this object, others, as it would seem, cheerfully bestowed their labour and their time. A curious instance of this is entered in the minutes of the Vestry:

Ordered. That Mr. Sam^{l} Burte do goe down to Huntington with all expedition, and purchase all the Oyster Shell Lime he can get there, not to exceed the rate of 8 or 9 shillings p^{r} Loade for the use of the Church; and that his expences in travelling and horse be defrayed out of the Publick Stock, he desiring nothing for his time or trouble.

Colonel Peter Schuyler having subscribed five pounds to the church, to be paid in boards, it was ordered that Captain Thomas Wenham should write to him to send the same in such boards as Mr. Evets should direct.

The governor of the province sent to the church twenty-five pounds, and Chidley Brooke, Esq. thirty pounds.

Another singular expedient was adopted with a view to increase more effectually their limited means.

At a meeting of the Vestry, held on the 6th of August, 1697:—

Ordered, That there be a petition drawn for the money that was collected for the Slaves in Sally, and in case that it was not disposed for that use, then to be dispos'd for other Pious uses as his Excellency and Council should think fitt; and the same to be delivered to his Excel. by Mr. Mayor and Capt. Tho. Wenham.

It was likewise

Ordered, That the following address should be signed by the Church Wardens in behalf of this Board, and forthwith presented to his Excell^{y} and Council, viz.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN FLETCHER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK, ETC.

The humble petition of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York,

Sheweth,

That there is a certain sum of money raised by virtue of a Lycense from y^{r} Excel, with advice of the Council, from the voluntary contribution of the Inhabitants of this Province and others, towards the relief of Christian Captives in Sally, w^{ch} did belong to this Province, and in case of their death, or other escape, or that it be impossible to relieve them; by ye said Lycense it is to be employed to ye like or some other pious use as y^{r} Excel. ye Gov^{r} and Council shall appoint.

That it so happens ye said Captives are escaped, dead, or otherwise not to be relieved.

That ye Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church for and towards ye furnishing of said Church did, upon their humble application by Y^{r} Excell^{s} favor, obtain from y^{r} Excell in Council on ye 2d of Decemb^{r} 1697 an order for ye paym^{t} of said money

to the Church Wardens of said Church, towards ye finishing of said Church, upon condition that if any of ye said Captives be in captivity and to be relieved, ye Corporation of Trinity should procure their relief and redemption at their charge.

And as the persons intrusted by Yr Excel withe the managemt of said money towards ye redemption of Captives, viz. Col. Stephen Van Courtlandt, Peter Jacobs Morris, Doct. Kerfbyl, and Capt. John Kip, will not meet together at ye request of ye said Church Wardens, to deliver up ye accot of ye amount of ye said money and to assign the same;

Therefore Yr Excells Petns humbly pray Yr Excel, to order that ye sd persons be summoned to appear before yr Excel. and give an accot of ye amount of the said money, and be ordered to assign ye said money, to the said Church Wardens, for ye aforesaid use of Trinity Church without further delay.

And Yr Excels Petns, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

In the following year—

Mr. Jamison reports to this Board, that ye petition ordered ye last meeting of this Board was read in Council Thursday last, and that Col. Courtlandt one of the Council and one of ye persons concern'd therein, informed ye Govr and Council, that they were ready to deliver up all papers relating to the money collected for ye redemption of Captives in Sally and to assign the same. Whereupon it is ordered, (Mr. Tho. Wenham being indisposed) that Mr. Robt. Lurting, Mr. James Emott, and Mr. David Jamison do waite upon the said Col. Courtlandt and ye other persons to whose charge the said money was committed, and demand all papers relating thereunto, and assignmt of ye same.

On the 10th of April, 1705—

Mr. Jamison presented to the Vestry a letter from Mr. Geilnick & Lodwick of London, dated the 12th of Septr. 1705, wch advised of one hundred and seventy pounds two shillings and threepence sterling, laid out in thirty eight half pieces of stroud waters, and shipt on the New York Mercht. Capt. Jeffors Comander, as per

Bill of Lading and Invoice, with an acco^{t} curr^{t}; being the net produce of one hundred and ninety pounds twelve shillings and twopence sterling, remitted from Mr. Hero May and Wm. Banker out of Holland, w^{ch} was Intended for Redemption of Slaves out of Sally; failing that use, was assigned to Trinity Church in New York, w^{ch} were read, and Mr. Jamison owned the receipt of the said goods, and informed this Board that his Lord^{p} was pleased on Mr. Vesey's application to him, to give a Bill of Store for the Custome of said goods, amounting to Tenn pounds.

It was thereupon

Ordered, That Mr. Jamison and Capt. Lurting, be Impower^{d} to dispose of the Thirty Eight pieces of strouds to the best advantage for the use of the Church.

Capt. Lurting and Mr. Jamison soon after acquainted this Board that they had disposed of Thirty pieces of strouds, part of the Cargo from England, at Twelve pounds per piece, w^{ch} money was ready to be produced, amounting to the sum of three hundred and sixty Pounds.

The Eight remaining peeces were subsequently sold at eleven pounds p^{r} peece, amounting in all to £448.

Another singular method was devised, to increase the funds for building the Church, but the final success of which, however, unlike the last, remains unknown.

Capt. Wenham inform^{d} this Board, that notwithstanding the many signal gifts his Excel. had bestowed, for the encouragement of Piety and Religion amongst us, in the carrying on of the building of Trinity Church, his Excel. has been further pleas^{d}, for the better effecting of the same, to grant to the present Church Wardens and Managers of the said building, a Commission for all Weifts, Wrecks, and Drift Whales.

And Capt. Clarke was commissionated to depute such proper persons on the Island of Nassau, as he should see meet, for the securing, cutting up, and trying of all such drift whales, &c. as should come

on shoar on y^e^ said Island; and that for their care and Labour therein, he should allow them reasonable encouragement.

After the appointment of various committees, for soliciting the benevolence both of citizens and strangers, and the most persevering diligence and activity in the discharge of their duties, there still appears, from the following entry on the minutes, to have been a deficiency in their means, and a necessity for borrowing money, in order to hasten the completion of the work.

Whereas, the Protestants of this City of the Communion of the Church of England, as by Law were Incorporated, and made a body Politic, Col. Caleb Heathcote, Major William Merret, Capt. Tho. Wenham, Capt. Ebenezer Wilson, Capt. Thomas Clarke, Capt. William Morris, Capt. Jeremiah Tothill, and Mr. Derrick Vanderburgh, did become, and are still oblig^d^ by obligation, under their hands and seals in the sum of Four hundred Pounds current money of New York, on condition to pay two hundred pounds like money with the interest of six per cent unto the widow Hellegond Dekay, it being employed for the more speedy and better carrying on of the building of Trinity Church: It is therefore ordered, that the same be a corporation debt, and that the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the said Church for the time being, do indemnifie the said persons from the said obligations.

In a very short time after the grant of the charter, the nominal office of the Bishop of London as Rector, gave place to one that was actual.

"The choice of a clergyman was lodged in the Vestry, who, after having built the church, offered the appointment of Rector to Mr. Vesey, a gentleman well known and generally esteemed in the city, provided he should be admitted to holy orders. Mr.

Vesey accordingly went to England and was ordained, and his whole subsequent life fully justified the choice which had been made of him. For fifty years he continued to discharge the duties of Rector of Trinity Church, and for a great part of that time was entrusted with the general ecclesiastical oversight of the Church in this colony, as the Bishop of London's Commissary."* The new Rector first performed divine service in Trinity Church on the 6th of February, 1697. The Rev. Mr. Keith, one of the missionaries of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, thus quaintly notices it a few years afterwards. "At New York there was a brave congregation of people belonging to the church, as well as a very fine fabric, and the Rev. Mr. Vesey was very much esteemed and loved, both for his ministry and good life." This testimony is also most amply confirmed not only in regard to Mr. Vesey, but all the clergy of the province, by a letter from Lord Cornbury, who was a great upholder of the Church within his jurisdiction, and by another from Colonel Heathcote, written in the same year, on the 9th of November, 1705. The language of the latter is particularly strong: "I must do all the gentlemen the justice to declare, that a better clergy were never in any place, there being not one amongst them that has the least stain or blemish as to his life and conversation."

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* Hawkins's Missions of the Church of England, p. 275.

Trinity Church was originally a small square edifice, but it was afterwards enlarged in 1737. "It stands," as was remarked by an early writer of the history of New York, "very pleasantly upon the banks of Hudson's river, and has a large cemetery on each side, enclosed in the front by a painted paled fence. Before it a long walk is railed off from the Broadway, the pleasantest street of any in the whole town. This building is about one hundred and forty-eight feet long, including the tower and chancel, and seventy-two feet in breadth. The steeple is one hundred and seventy-five feet in height, and over the door facing the river, is the following inscription:

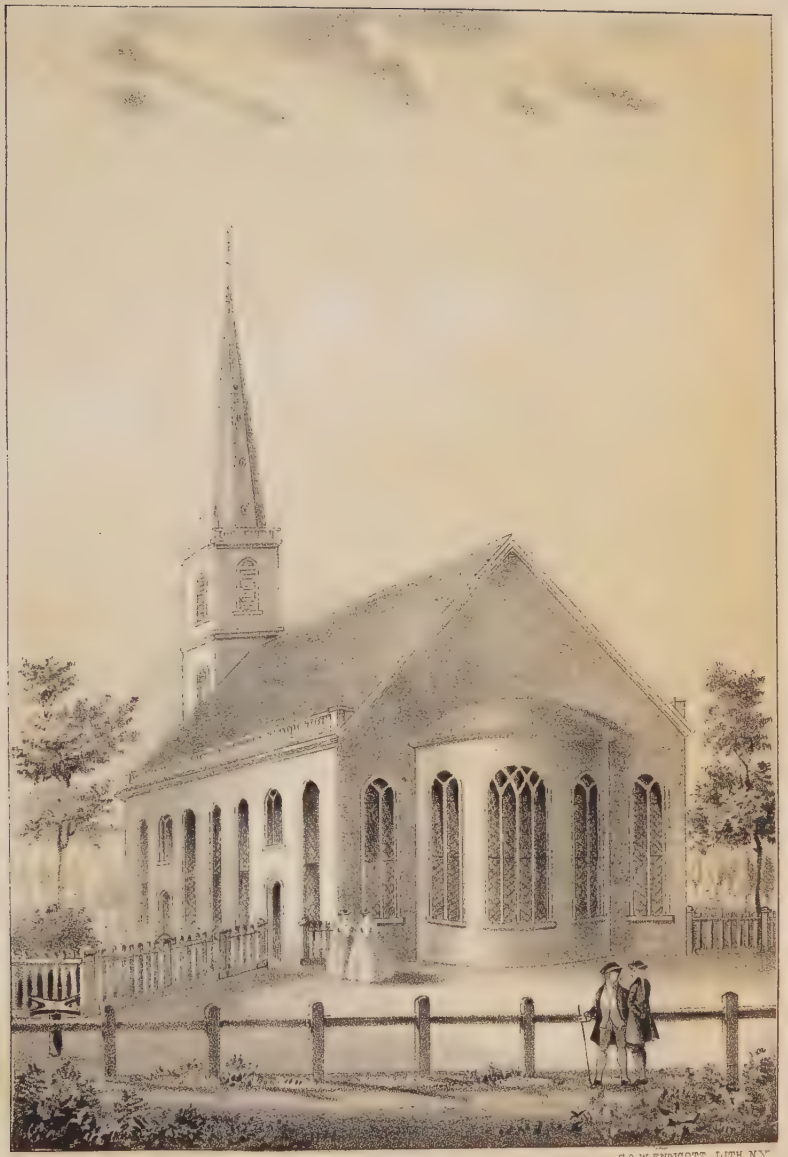
PER ANGUSTAM.

Hoc Trinitatis Templum fundatum est anno regni illustrissimi, Supremi, Domini Gulielmi tertii, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Octavo, Annoq; Domini 1696.

Ac voluntariâ quorundam contributione et Donis Ædificatum, maximè autem, dilecti Regis Chiliarchæ Benjamini Fletcher, hujus Provinciæ strategi et Imperatoris, Munificentia animatum et auctum, cujus tempore moderaminis hujus Civitatis incolæ, Religionem protestantem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ut secundum Legem nunc stabilitæ profitentes quodam Diplomate, sub Sigillo Provinciæ incorporati sunt, atque alias Plurimas, ex Re sua familiari, Donationes notabiles eidem dedit.—*Smith's History of New York, Vol.* i. *pp.* 302, 303.

Which being Englished, is,

This Trinity Church was founded in the eighth year of the reign of the Most Illustrious Sovereign Lord William the Third, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord 1696; and built by the voluntary contributions and gifts of some persons, and



G & W. ENDICOTT LITH. N.Y.

TRINITY CHURCH AS ENLARGED.

1737

chiefly encouraged and promoted by the bounty of his Excellency Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, Captain General and Governor-in-chief of this Province; in the time of whose government the inhabitants of this city of the Protestant Religion of the Church of England as now established by law, were incorporated by a charter under the seal of the Province, and many other valuable gifts he gave to it of his private fortune.*

"The church is within ornamented beyond any other place of public worship among us. The head of the chancel is adorned with an altar-piece, and opposite to it, at the other end of the building, is the organ. The tops of the pillars which support the galleries are decked with the gilt busts of angels, winged. From the ceiling are suspended two glass branches, and on the walls hang the arms of some of its principal benefactors." Among these, a conspicuous place was given to Governor Fletcher's, and the same inscription was placed under them as that which has already been noticed over the door of the church.

From a due sense likewise of all his Excellency's favors, it was

Ordered, That Mr. James Evets do lay out the ground for his pew in the East part of the Church next to the chancell, to remaine forever to the aforesaid use, or the use of others, as his Excel. shall think fit to direct.

It was likewise

Ordered, That the Gallery designed to be built on ye South side of Trinity Church, at ye charge of ye Governmt, for ye use of ye Govr

* Entry on the minutes of the Vestry.

and Council of this Province, have a part added to it at ye charge of this Corporation, to run towards ye West end of ye Church, and those persons that will have pews therein do in proportion pay ye charge thereof.

The following is the Form of Assignment of Pews in Trinity Church:

The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England as by Law Established: To all to whom it doth and may concern—Greeting. Know ye, that for a valuable consideration to us in hand paid by A. B. of the said City, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and Grant unto the said A. B., and the heirs of his body, all the one-half part of the Pew in Trinity Church in NYork marked No. (10); whereof the other part doth belong to C. D.: To use & enjoy the same forever; He the said A.B. and his heirs cleansing, maintaining, and keeping the same in good repair at their own proper charge, saving and reserving always unto the said Rector & Inhabitants, and their successors forever, not only the reversion thereof, failing the heirs of the said A.B, but also upon his or their removal from the said City of New-York to Inhabit in other parts, the free use and disposition thereof for the benefit and profit of the said Church during their absence. In testimony whereof, the said Rector and Inhabitants have caused their seal to be hereunto affixed: Witnessed, John Crooke and David Jamison, the present Church Wardens at New-York, the day of Anno Dom: 1709.

A circumstance is recorded on the completion of the Church, which is very characteristic of the uniform liberality and kindness which have always marked the proceedings of the Vestry.

This day the board accounted with Mr. Derrick Vanderburgh, and there appears due to him, by balance, the sum of £294 9*s*. 7*d*. current money of New-York for workmen, labourers, and money &c. by him expended for the building of Trinity Church and the

Steeple; and in consideration that he hath been long out of his money and no interest for the same: It is resolved and ordered by this Board, nemine contradicente, that a silver tankard of the value of Twelve pounds be presented unto, and to be paid out of the public stock of Trinity Church, and that till the said sum of £294 9*s*. 7*d*. be paid, he be allowed from this day interest for such sum, as shall be behind and not paid, at the rate of seven pounds per cent. per ann.

About this period several valuable gifts were made to Trinity Church, the acknowledgments whereof were entered on the minutes.

Mr. David Jamison reports, that his Excel ye Gov^{r} Col. Fletcher, has given a Bible and some other Books to this Corporation for ye use of Trinity Church, w^{ch} are supposed to be in the hands of Mr. Lymon Smith. Ordered Capt. Wilson and Wm. Sharpas do waite upon Mr. Smith and ask for ye same.

Mr. Vesey informed the Board, that he has rec^{d} from his Excel^{y} Rich. Earl of Bellamont a parcell of books of Divinity, sent over by the Right Reverend Henry, Lord Bishop of London, for ye use of Trinity Church, for which he hath given a receipt to his Excel^{y}, a list whereof is produced.

Mr. Hawdon and Mr. Ives were ordered to oversee the getting of the paving stones from the Pink blossome, and lodging them in the Steeple, being the Gift of ye Lord Bishop of Bristoll to Trinity Church.

Mr. Huddleston inform'd this Board, that his Excell the Lord Viscount Cornbury had given to the Church a black cloth Pall, on condition no person dying and belonging to Forte Anne should be deny'd the use thereof, Gratis.

Mr. Vesey acquainted this Board, the Lord Cornbury had presented to the Church, two Common Prayer Books, and the Library with the Lord Clarendon's first part of the history of the Civil wars of the kingdome of England.

Mr. Vesey presented to this Board a letter from the Bishop of London, relating to Communion Plate and furniture for the Church,

desiring the Church to appoint their Solicitor for getting the same, and he hath promised his assistance.

Ordered, That the Church Wardens write to Col. Lodwick, to desire him to sollicite for the said plate and furniture; and that they take care to remit a Bill of Thirty pounds sterling to him, to be Imploy'd for that service, and buying of two surplices and two Common Prayer Books for Trinity Church.

Ordered, That the Church Wardens get an address drawn, to be presented to his Excellency, to grant the Queen's Farme and the Queen's garden to Trinity Church, and that the Vestry present the same.

Mr. Jamison produc'd his Excell^{s} Patent for the King's Farme, now called the Queen's Farme, and the Queen's garden, w^{ch} was read, and acquainted the Vestry that his Excell, Mr. Attorney Gen^{l} Bickley and Mr. Secretary Clark, gave their fees for passing thereof.

Ordered, That this Vestry do return his Lord^{p} thanks for his many great favors to the Church, particularly for his Excell Patent for the Queen's Farme, the Queen's garden, and Bill of Store for the goods that came from England; and that Mr. Jamison, Mr. Attorney General Bickley, and Mr. Emmet, draw up an address to his Lord^{p} accordingly.

Previously, however, to the reception of Lord Cornbury's patent, notice had been given

That ye Kings Farme was to be lett, and that the Church Wardens were appointed a Committee to farme the same, and report to this Board.

It was shortly after let on the following conditions, which are singularly strange in relation to an estate on which a city has risen:

It is agreed by this Board, that George Ryerse have the farme the remaining part of the year, till the first of May next; that he shall have liberty to take off his winter and summer grain, provided he plant no Indian Corne next spring therein; that he sew no more

summer grain next spring than winter grain; that he committ not any waste, leave the fences in repair and good order, he paying for the same the sum of Thirty five pounds to the Church Wardens for the use of the Church, in manner following: that is to say, Twenty pounds the first of Novembr, and fifteen pounds the first of May next ensuing.

The first person who was appointed Sexton in Trinity Church was,

Nich. Fielding, a person reputed of honest behaviour and conversation, who offered his service gratis, till the Corporation of the Church should be formally established, and a salary allow'd for it.* This was on the 25th of October, 1697.

He continued in office but a very short time, for in the next year another appointment was made, as may be inferred from the following entry in the minutes:

Mr. Welch appeared before the board, and being informed that this Church wanted a Sexton, told them that he was ready to execute that office, and that for his wages or salary for the same, he be allowed six shillings per ann. of every pew for the cleaning and looking after the same; and that the persons that have a right to the said pews pay the same quarterly, in equall portions. He also remained but a short time in office, and was succeeded in 1705 by his son James.†

Ordered, That the said James Welsh be appointed Sexton of Trinity Church, in the City and Province of New-York, and to receive and take the fees and Perquisites thereof, on his giving security to

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* There is the following curious entry in the minutes with respect to his assistant:

Ordered, That Mr. Tothill do provide the Sexton's boy a waistcoat, col'd breeches, shoes and stockings, hat and neckcloths.

† For as complete a list of the Sextons of Trinity Church, during the existence of the Parish, as can be made out, see Appendix B.

acco^{t} with, and pay unto the Church Wardens, for the time being, (when required,) the fees and profits due, and from time to time that shall or may grow due, to Trinity Church. And also pay unto the Church Wardens, for the time being, the fees and benefits of the Sexton of the said Church, to be disposed of towards the support of his Mother, himself, and Brother, unto the 1st of Aprill, 1707.

Mr. Welch, late Sexton of Trinity Church, being dedd, his son James made applycation to the Vestry to succeed his father in the office of Sexton.

In 1697 it appears also that a clerk was appointed:

The Board having considered the necessity there is for a Clark, to execute that office for the service of the Congregation of Trinity Church, and being sensible of the good services Mr. William Huddleston hath done in that office for some years, and his readiness still to officiate in that office, have nominated and appointed the said William Huddleston, Clark of the said Church, for the year ensuing, to commence from the 11th day of this Instant month of January, (1697,) and that for his encouragement for the due execution of the said office, he have a salary of Twenty pounds current money of New-York, and that the said be paid quarterly.*

In the following year, however, it appears that he sent in his resignation, but shortly after resumed his office:

Mr. William Huddleston, late Clarke of Trinity Church, informed this Board, that by reason of great business and affairs that called him abroad, he cannot attend to that service, and desires this board will appoint some other person to execute that office. It is therefore ordered, that Mr. Nath. Marston be Clarke of Trinity Church during his well behaviour in ye said office, and that he have a sallary of Twenty Pounds per ann. for ye said service, to be paid quarterly out of ye Public Stock of ye Church, to commence from the ninth day of this Instant month of April, (1698.)

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* For a full list of the Clerks of Trinity Church, see Appendix C.

The salaries both of the Clerks and Sextons were at that day exceedingly small, the principal part of their emoluments arising from fees.

The following are the rates at which these were fixed:

The Clerk's fees.

For attending at a funeral, Five shillings and sixpence.
For his attendance at a marriage, Six shillings and sixpence.
For the registering a christening, Ninepence.

The Sexton's fees.

For ringing the bell for a funeral, Three shillings.
For making a grave, Six shillings.
For every marriage, Three shillings and threepence.
Ordered, That every stranger pay double fees.

The income of the Rector was made up as it would seem, in a great measure at least, from the same source; for his stated salary was only £100 per annum, with an allowance of £26 to be paid by government towards the rent of his house, until one could be built for him on the Queen's Farm.

The fees which were appropriated to the Rector's use, were established by the Vestry as follows:

For Burials in the Church.

For burying a man or woman in the Chancel, £5.
For the same ground for a child above ten years, and not exceeding sixteen, £2 10s.
For a child under ten years, £1 5s.

And at a later period, the following additional charges were authorized:

For performing the Funeral Service in the Church, 13s.
For performing the Funeral Service in the Churchyard, 9s.
For a marriage in the Parish, 13s.

Whether there were any regulation or custom in regard to these matters in Mr. Vesey's time, is uncertain; but it is evident from the following entries on the minutes, that both his salary and perquisites were insufficient for his comfortable support:

Ordered, That the Easter Offerings at the Communion on Easter Sunday, be to the use of the Rector. And that

For the better support of our Minister, Mr. Vesey, he be allowed and paid weekly out of y^e^ contribution made in the Church, the sum of 24 shillings, money of New-York; any former order for the disposition of the money arising by that means, notwithstanding.

It appears, that in 1713, there was some difficulty in regard to the payment of his salary, the real causes of which are not fully explained. It probably arose out of sectarian prejudice and ill will towards the Church. By the provisions of the Charter and an Act of Assembly, this salary was once in every year to be levied, assessed, and collected by the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, for the sole and proper use of the Rector and his successors forever; and it was the duty of the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of the city of New-York, to direct their warrants to the Church Wardens to issue the monies thus levied and paid into the hands of the Rector. Upon some frivolous pretext of his absence from the Parish without leave, though having the approbation of his Diocesan, the Bishop of London, and though urged to the same both by private and public reasons, they obstinately withheld his salary, until they were compelled to pay it by the express mandate of the crown. The principle at issue was of

so much importance, that all the documents on the subject were recorded in the minutes, and they will be found in the Appendix by those who may have the curiosity to read them.*

Before this matter was so happily settled, it was

Ordered, Nemine contradicente, that a letter be wrote to His Lordship to thank him for his care in supporting the rights of our Church, particularly in appointing the Reverend Mr. Vesey his Commissary in this & the Neighbouring Province, and other his favours, and that Mr. Bickley, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Barberie, Mr. John Reade, and Mr. William Anderson, or any three of them, do draw up the said letter.

Ordered, Nemine contradicente, that this Vestry do congratulate the Reverend Mr. Vesey's being appointed Commissary, and return him their Hearty thanks for his particular services done for this Church and doing this Board justice against the misrepresentations sent home against them, and that the Church Wardens do the same.

Ordered, Nemine contradicente, that this Board doe return their humble thanks to the Venerable Society for their great Kindness, particularly in presenting the sum of Forty Pounds sterling to our Rector, the Reverend Mr. Vesey, when in England, and the sending to us the Reverend Mr. Jenny as his Assistant, and all other their favours.

With the two-fold duties of Rector of the Parish and Commissary of the Province, the life of Mr. Vesey must have been one continued scene of labour, distraction, and care. Even when he was confined to the former only, it seems to have been found necessary, as it is with the Rector at the present day, to fly to a retreat, in order to escape from constant interruptions. For the purpose, therefore, of securing

* Appendix E.

the retirement which he needed for his correspondence and study, it was ordered by the Vestry, that a convenient place should be fitted up for him in the lowest floor of the steeple.

The Rector, however, was greatly relieved in one part of his pastoral labours, by the humble aid of a long succession of intelligent schoolmasters and faithful catechists. So early as the year 1710, it was suggested to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by Colonel Heathcote, of New-York, that they should send out a great many more Schoolmasters to instruct, not only the servants and slaves who had hitherto lived without God in the world, but also the children of the planters, in reading, writing, and the principles of the Christian religion as taught and professed in the Church of England.

The Society at once acted upon this suggestion, and sent out Mr. Wm. Huddlestone as Schoolmaster, who, with Mr. Neau, who had already been appointed as Catechist, in a subordinate capacity assisted the Rector, instructed the children in the Catechism, and fitted them for the Holy Communion. It appears also, that the Rev. Mr. Barclay, who had officiated seven years at Albany, during his stay at New-York had more directly assisted him, and satisfactorily performed all the offices of his ministerial function in Trinity Church; and that the Rev. Robert Jenny in the following year was sent by the Society to New-York, for the more regular and stated assistance of Mr. Vesey. "Mr. Neau, who had been appointed

Catechist a few years before, was a trader in this city, and a Frenchman by birth. In consequence of his having embraced the Reformed religion, he had suffered several years' confinement in prison and in the galleys. During this time, he had learned, he says, part of the Liturgy by heart in his dungeons, and that ever since, he had entertained both an affection and esteem for the Divine Service, as it is used in the Church of England."* For a long course of years he manifested the sincerity of his attachment, by the most devoted and faithful discharge of his humble duties among the Indians and slaves, of whom there were at that time about 1500 in the city.

In 1708, the number of his catechumens had risen to more than 200, and was increasing every day. He could never get them together till candle light in summer or winter, except on Sundays, when they came after the last service of the Church. It was the practice of Mr. Neau to resort every Sunday afternoon with his catechumens to the Church to be catechised by Mr. Vesey, and to take them to him for baptism from time to time, as he considered them sufficiently prepared to receive that holy sacrament.

"The useful course of his labours was temporarily interrupted in 1712, by an insurrection of the negroes in the city of New-York. This, though soon put down, created a strong prejudice against the school,

* Hawkins' Missions, p. 270.

which the masters, who were for the most part averse to their being instructed, well knew how to turn to account. There was no ground for it, however, as it appeared on the trial that but one of all Mr. Neau's scholars, and that one unbaptized, had any concern in the plot."* There is not time in this brief sketch, for a minute detail of his useful labours, which were finally closed in 1722.

It is a striking proof of the estimation in which he was held in his day and generation, that, though engaged in a vocation so humble and lowly, he was for many successive years elected a Vestryman of this Corporation. His remains now lie in the burial-ground of Trinity Church, very nearly in a line with its northern porch.

In 1715, the Rev. Mr. Jenny was appointed by the Venerable Society as an Assistant to Mr. Vesey, at the salary of £50 sterling a year. It seems also that the Vestry, on their part, were adopting suitable measures for the increase of his income, and his more comfortable support. For, in a letter to them, dated the 23d of August, 1715, from the Bishop of London, he takes occasion to thank them for their kindness to Mr. Jenny, in designing an augmentation of his salary, and for every other instance of their zeal and endeavours for the service of the Church, which he assures them are very grateful to him.

From the following proceedings, however, in the

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* Hawkins' Missions, p. 272.

Vestry, it seems to have been the intention of the Society to remove the missionary to another station:

Mr. Jenny having presented to this Board a Letter from the Society, that they had come to a Resolution not to continue him Assistant longer than the 6th of March, 1715–16 :

Ordered, by t his Board, an humble address be presented to the Society, begging the continuance of his salary ; and that Mr. Geo. Clarke, Coll Hamilton, Mr. Barberie, Captn Clarke, Mr. John Moore, with the Rector, or any three, do prepare the same, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Vesey presented to this Board a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Jenny, which was read, wherein he Informed him, he had recvd a letter from Mr. Humphreys, that acquainted him the Society for the propagation of the Gospell had resolved to dismiss all Assistants from their service, in the number of which he was included ; and also a Letter from his Lordship, the Bishop of London, who also mentions the Society's having withdrawn the Allowance made by them, as no longer in a condition to furnish it, and had recommended him to the Governour of Virginia, to put him in some vacant parish till the Society could provide for him ; and that he would please to inform this Board, that it was not his intent to leave this Church, provided he could be supported suitable to his function.

A subscription paper was presented to this Board, and being read, was signed by all the Vestry present.

A letter was presented to this Board, directed to the Revd Mr. Vesey, from the Reverend Mr. Robert Jenny, which was read and is as follows, viz.

Reverend Sir—

I must beg the favor of you once more to meet the Gent. of the Vestry on my account, in order to acquaint them with his Excellency's favour to me of the Chaplain's place of the fort. His Excellency's concern for the Interest of Trinity Church, has mov'd him to grant me the Liberty to continue to perform the duty of Assistant to you, which may easily be reconciled with the duty of the fort, which calls upon me only Wednesdays and Fridays, and some times Sunday morning ; so that if I attend the Prayers of the Church Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday,* and on such Sundays as I officiate in the morning in the fort, read prayers and preach in the afternoon, the offices will be performed to the same effect as formerly, without laying an additional duty on you. However, since I am desirous that whatever subscriptions are raised for me be entirely voluntary, if the Gentlemen shall see it convenient, I shall not scruple to consent that the late subscription paper be torn, and a new one made. But still I must desire them to consider that I am not yet secure of my Chaplain's place; for Dr. Sharpe resign'd in London, and we cannot tell whether the Government there has it otherwise disposed of already. I am, Reverend Sir, with due respect to yourself and the gentlemen, Your affectionate Brother and servt,

ROB'T JENNY.

New-York, July 26, 1717.

Whereupon it was Resolved, nemine contradicente, that a voluntary subscription be prepared, and carried on for the ensuing year, for the said Mr. Jenny, for his officiating in Trinity Church as usual, payable quarterly, to commence from Midsummer last.

He continued his services in the Parish for several years as Assistant to Mr. Vesey, and was then removed by the Society to the Parish of Rye.

On the death of Mr. Neau, the following proceedings took place in the Vestry:

A letter from this Board to Mr. Humphreys, Secretary to the Honble Society for propagation of the Gospell in foreign parts, was read in these words:

NEW-YORK, December 18th, 1722.

SIR: Since it has pleased God to take unto himself the pious Mr. Elias Neau, the Catechist of this city, we, the Rector, Church War-

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* From this it would seem, that, in 1717, there were daily prayers in Trinity Church, again revived after the lapse of a hundred and thirty years.

dens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, most humbly Intreat the favour of the Hon^ble^ Society to appoint a Presbyter of the Church of England to officiate in his stead, with the same annual allowance, and to give him directions to assist our Minister, who, in his declining age, is not so able as formerly to perform all the dutys of his calling, which daily Increase on his hands.

We have lately been obliged, by voluntary subscriptions, to enlarge our Church, but the subscriptions being insufficient, we have been under the necessity of taking up money at Interest to compleat the new building, which, by a modest computation, will cost more than twelve hundred pounds, and have no prospect of being discharged of the debts thereby contracted in some yeares : and therefore are not in a condition of allowing a competent maintenance to an Assistant, tho' one is absolutely necessary. But if the Hon^ble^ Society will be so favourable to us, as to appoint a good Preacher Catechist for this place, w^th^ directions to assist in our Church, we presume, for his farther encouragement, we shall be able to raise, by contribution, soe much as, with the salary from the Society, will be a comfortable subsistence for him.

We are in hopes the Society will judge it as absolutely necessary to appoint a catechist now for this city, as formerly, there being of late yeares such a vast Increase of Children, and Indians, and Negro servants, who cannot, without such assistance, be so well instructed in the principles of Christianity. And we Implore their favour to send one over in Orders, who in many respects will be more capable of discharging that office, and answering the pious designs of the Society than a Layman, especially in assisting the Minister of the Parish in the performance of all Parochiall dutys. This, on many accounts, will exceedingly advance the Honour and Interest of our Holy Church and Religion at this criticall juncture, when the Dissenters here have united their forces, and by Encouragement and liberal contributions from abroad, have been enabled to build two Meeting Houses, and to support Ministers to preach in them, according to their different opinions.

We desire you to present this our humble petition to the Honorable Society, with the assurance of our Prayers to Allmighty God to direct and prosper all their undertakings, for the advancement of God's

glory and the good of his Church, and for all their acts of piety and charity, to Reward them in the End with a Crown of Glory.

We are, S^r^, Your most affectionate humble servants.

To the Reverend Mr. David Humphreys, Secretary to the Honourable Society for propagating the Gospell in foreign parts.

Which letter was approved of, signed, and ordered to be sent home forthwith, and it was also signed by Mr. Barberie, the other Church Warden out of Vestry.

To which letter the Vestry received the following reply:

LONDON, March 2^d^. 1723.

GENTLEMEN: The Society for the propagation of the Gospell in Foreign parts have some time since taken into consideration Your letter, dated the 18^th^. December 1722, wherein you desire the Society would send a person in Priest's orders to be an Assistant to the Reverend Mr. Vesey and Lecturer, when they send a Catechist to succeed Mr. Neau. I do therefore acquaint you that the Society have appointed the Reverend Mr. Wetmore to be Catechist at New-York in the place of Mr. Elias Neau, and to be assistant to Mr. Vesey in his Parochial dutys. The Society do expect that you will make him a sufficient allowance for his decent and commodious support, agreeable to your Engagement to the Society by your aforementioned Letter.

I am, Gentlemen, Y^r^ most humble Serv^t^.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, *Secretary.*

To the Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, New York.

Another letter was written to the Rev. Mr. Vesey, of the same tenor, but with the following addition:

I have wrote to the Rev. Mr. Wetmore by this Conveyance, and suppose he will soon wait upon you. I desire to hear from you, as soon as it is convenient, what Proceedings have been made in this affair, and hope it will succeed as the Society intend, towards your

relief in the better performing your Parochial duties, and the supplying Mr. Neau's place as Catechist.

I am, Reverend Sir, Your most humble servant,

DAVID HUMPHREYS, *Secretary.*

P.S. The Society, upon Your recommendation and that of the Mayor of New-York, have appointed Mr. Thos. Huddlestone to be schoolmaster in the Room of his father, dec'd, with the same salary that was allowed him.

After which, another letter of the same date, to the Reverend Mr. Wetmore, was read in the words following, viz.

LONDON, March 2d. 1723.

REV'D SIR:

The Society for the propagation of the Gospell in foreign Parts have taken into consideration Your letter to them, dated New-York, November 11th. 1722, wherein you acquaint them that the Reverend Mr. Harrison is fixed at Staten Island by His Excellency the Governor. The Society do therefore appoint you to be their Catechist at New-York, in the place of the late Mr. Neau, and do expect you would forthwith repair to the charge assigned you. The Society doe allow you for that service a salary of fifty pounds a year, to continue from your first admission here in London. And they have also appointed you to be the Assistant to the Reverend Mr. Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church in New-York, in his parochial dutys, and have wrote to the Church Wardens and Vestry of that Church, to make you a further handsome allowance as Assistant, towards your more decent and commodious support, which the Society expect they will, according to their promise made to them by the letter, readily doe.

It will be proper for you to let me know what steps you shall take in this matter, and what encouragement you meet with from the Parish.

I am, Reverend Sir, your most humble Servant,

DAVID HUMPHREYS, *Secretary.*

For the Reverend Mr. Wetmore, in New-York.

Whereupon it is ordered, that the subscription paper now before this Board, and subscribed by most of them, be carryed round to the

Inhabitants of this City, to receive their subscription towards supporting the said Mr. Wetmore.

The Rev. Mr. Wetmore entered upon his duties in 1723, as Catechist at New-York, in the room of Mr. Neau, and Assistant to the Rev. Mr. Vesey. It appears from the proceedings of the Society, that he attended to the catechizing of the blacks every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday evening, at his own house, besides in the Church every Sunday before Evening Service; and that he had sometimes nearly 200 children and servants to instruct, whom he taught the Church Catechism, and that he commonly added some practical discourse suitable to their capacities, joined with some appropriate devotions.

In 1726, a communication was received by the Vestry from the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, in which he acquainted this Board that he had lately been called by the Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Rye, to be their Minister, in the room of the Reverend Mr. Jenny, whom the Society had appointed for the parish of Hempstead; and that he had been Inducted in the said Parish of Rye, by virtue of Letters of Induction from His Excellency Governour Burnet. And also, that if the Society should be pleased to approve thereof, he intended to accept of the said parish and remove thither, and he thanked the Vestry for their subscriptions & favours to him, and assured them that his intentions for removing did not proceed from any dislike, but purely because he conceived it would be for the better and more certain support and maintenance of himself and family.

Measures were immediately taken, as it appears from the minutes, for supplying his place.

Mr. Vesey, and the rest of the Committee, appointed by the order of the last Vestry, to prepare an address to the Honourable Society for appointing a person to officiate in the stead of the Reverend Mr.

Wetmore, and also another address to the Bishop of London, desiring his favour and Assistance therein, acquainted this Board, that in pursuance of the said order, they had prepared the following letters, which were accordingly read:

New York, July 5th, 1726.

Reverend Sir:

Wee, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, in America, being informed by the Reverend Mr. Wetmore of his call and Induction to Rye, and his Resolution, with the Society's leave, to settle in that parish, Doe most humbly address that Venerable Body to appoint another Catechist, with the usual salary, to officiate in that place, there being about one thousand and four hundred Indian and Negro Slaves, and the number daily increasing by Births, and Importations from Guinea and other parts. A considerable number of those Negroes, by the Society's charity, have been already instructed in the principles of Christianity, have received Holy Baptism, are communicants of our Church, and frequently approach the Altar. We doubt not but the Society has received from Mr. Neau, their former Catechist, repeated accounts of the great success of his Mission; and since Mr. Wetmore's appointment, we have with great pleasure observed on Sunday upwards of an hundred English Children and negro servants attending him in the Church; and their catechetical instructions being ended, singing Psalms and praising God with great devotion. The Honorable Society at all times, and more especially of late, has most Zealously patronized the cause of those poor Infidells, who otherwise might still have remained ignorant of the true God, and the only way to happiness; and their great charity dispenced among them here having already produced such blessed effects, must raise in them an extraordinary Joy at present, will be a vast accession to their future happiness, and encrease their reward of Glory in another world. We could say much more on this occasion, but this we hope will be sufficient to guard them against any attempts to persuade them to turn their Bounty another way, and Induce them to believe that the Office of a Catechist here is of as great an importance as ever, and that his Salary is as well and charitably bestowed as any Missionary's in all those parts. If the Society, on these considerations, should be pleased to appoint a

Catechist, we humbly pray that he may be one in orders, and directed to assist in our Church; who in many respects will be more capable than a Layman to discharge that office, and answer their pious designs, by inculcating on the Catechumens the principles of Religion, both in public and private, with greater authority; visiting them in their sickness; and as occasion requires, can Baptize them, and administer the Holy Communion to them in their dying hours. Besides, this will be an act of Charity to us, who being deeply involved in debt, enlarging our Church, and at present having but small hopes of discharging it, are unable of ourselves to raise a sufficient maintenance for one to assist our Rector in his declining age, and to preach an afternoon sermon; tho^{h} it is of absolute necessity and great importance in this populous City, a place of considerable trade and resort, and the centre of America. A good English Preacher, of such a clear and audible voice as may reach our large Church, and the eares of the numerous hearers, will, by the Divine Influence, very much advance the Glory of God, the Interest of our Holy Church and Religion, at this time; and we shall be the more Capable of raising, by annual subscriptions, soe much, as, with the Society's salary, will be a comfortable subsistence for him, and a suitable encouragement for a man of piety & learning to come among us; and if he has an inclination to teach a Latin school, he will also find a very good account in the discharge of that Office. Were it possible for the Society to have a perfect view of this Infant Church, planted among many different nations and severall Meeting Houses, wee persuade ourselves that her Interest would lye as near their hearts, as it does want their assistance. All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to their consideration by us, who Heartily pray for their Health and Happiness; and shall endeavour on all occasions to approve ourselves their and your most obedient humble Servt^{s}.

To the Rev^{d}. Mr. David Humphreys, Secretary to the Honorable Society for propagating the Gospell in Foreign parts.

Another letter on the same subject was addressed to the Bishop of London:

NEW-YORK, July 5th, 1726.

MY LORD:

Wee, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, being assured of Mr. Wetmore's resolution to remove to Rye, with the leave of his Superiours, have most humbly addressed ourselves to your Lordship and the Honourable Society to appoint another Catechist in Orders to officiate in this city. Inclosed is a copy of our Address, which we humbly conceive will convince your Lordship, and all the worthy patrons of our Church, that the office is still as absolutely necessary and of as great Importance as ever, and the Society's charity as well bestowed this way as on any Missionary on the Continent. To whom should we goe, under God, but to our right Reverend Father, who, by Divine providence, is appointed the great Shepherd and Bishop of these American Churches; and as you have authority and Interest, soe we are well assured of your good Inclinations to recommend our petition to that venerable Body, and by your powerful intercession render it successfull. My Lord, among the Infinite Blessings of Allmighty God vouchsafed this Country wherein we live, none is or can be more dear to us than the free exercise of our true Religion, and it is from hence, with Your Lordships great goodness and piety, that we take this encouragement to address you in this manner, and the more from the consideration of our aiming at that which your Lordship has very wisely made the supreme end of all your actions, the promoting of Gods glory and of being instrumentall in establishing and propagating the Gospell in foreign parts. And it is a vast advantage to our poor endeavours for this pious end, that they are sure of being countenanced by your Lordship's approbation of them, and by your zealous application in favour of our Christian Church, which God has purchased with his own Blood. May Allmighty God long preserve you, and may his Blessings be upon all your endeavours for this and other good purposes, and for all your acts of piety and charity may you be in some measure rewarded in this world, and finally receive the crown of righteousness laid up for you in Heaven. These are the hearty and most earnest wishes of, May it please your Lordship, your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.

To the Right Honorable and right Reverend Father in God Edmond,

Lord Bishop of London, and one of his Majestys most honorable privy Councill.

The Rev^d Mr. Wetmore acquainted this Board that the Society had been pleased to appoint and send over the Rev^d Mr. Colgan, for the parish of Rye, unto which the said Mr. Wetmore had already been called and Inducted; and that in as much as he was willing and desirous to officiate in the said parish, untill the Society's further pleasure should be known therein, he and Mr. Colgan had agreed that Mr. Colgan should officiate here in his stead, untill such time as they should receive further orders from the Society. And the said Mr. Colgan also appearing before this Board, and declaring his assent thereto, It was consented to and approved of accordingly; and It was thereupon ordered that a letter be writt to the Venerable Society, desiring them to appoint the said Mr. Colgan to officiate here in the stead of Mr. Wetmore, if they had not already been pleased to appoint some other person; and that Mr. Vesey, the two Church Wardens, or either of them, and Mr. Livingston, be a committee to prepare the same. And it is further ordered, that a subscription paper be prepared and carryed about for Mr. Colgan, to commence from the first of November next.

The Committee appointed by the last Vestry to prepare a letter to the Venerable Society for propagating the Gospell in foreign parts, to appoint the Reverend Mr. Colgan to officiate here in the stead of the Reverend Mr. Wetmore, presented to this Board a letter for that purpose, which was read in these words following, viz.

New-York October 17^th^, 1726.

Rev'd S'r:

We, the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, in America, did, some time agoe, in a most humble manner pray the Honorable Society to send a Catechist in Priests' Orders to officiate here, if they should be pleased to order the Reverend Mr. Wetmore to settle in Rye, where he had been legally called and Inducted, pursuant to an Act of Assembly of this Province. But since that Address, the Reverend Mr. Colgan is arrived, with orders to officiate as the Society's Missionary at Rye, but finding that Mr. Wetmore had a great desire to live there, and the Vestry of that Town very much inclined that he should settle among them, he being

called by them, born in the Country, and best acquainted with their tempers, has agreed to an exchange if the Society should be pleased to approve of it.

Wee therefore heartily concur with them and the Vestry of Rye in addressing that Venerable Body, humbly to desire that they would please to confirm that agreement, and to order the Reverend Mr. Colgan to officiate here if they have not already appointed another Catechist, for such an exchange, as we humbly conceive will, in the present posture of affairs, prevent some trouble and confusion, and most effectually promote the great end and design of the Society's pious and charitable endeavours, the peace and prosperity of the Church, and the interest of Religion in those parts. And tho' we have a great regard for the Reverend Mr. Wetmore, whose life and conversation is unexceptionable, and have hitherto expressed it by our subscriptions according to our abilitys, yet inasmuch, as he can't be so well heard and understood in our large Church, and since his call and Induction to Rye, we are not sure of raising a sufficient support for his family by voluntary subscriptions; Whereas Mr. Colgan's clear, distinct and loud voice, can reach the remotest hearers in the Church, where he has read divine service and preached with great applause, and this with his Recommendations from England gives him a prospect of doing more good than in that parish to which he was sent, and leaves us no room to doubt of raising so much by subscriptions as, with the Society's annual allowance, may be a suitable encouragement to him to continue among us. All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to the consideration of the Hon^ble^ Society by us, who sincerely pray for their Temporall and Eternall Happiness, and subscribe ourselves their and your much obliged and most humble servants.

To the Reverend Mr. David Humphreys, Secretary to the Honorable Society for propagating the Gospell in foreign parts.

The Church Wardens and Vestry Men desired the favour of Rev^d^ Mr. Vesey, that when the Reverend Mr. Colgan comes to town from his Parish of Rye, he may have the liberty of reading prayers and preaching in the afternoon, which request Mr. Vesey readily granted and consented to.

Mr. Vesey presented to this Board a letter from the Rev^d^ Mr.

David Humphreys, Secretary to the Society, which was read in the words following, vizt.

London, Sept^r 19^th^, 1726.

Rev'd Sir :

I have communicated to the Society the letter from yourself, and the Church Wardens and Vestry of your parish, and upon considering the state of your parish, as represented there, they have agreed to send a Catechist to succeed Mr. Wetmore, to continue to Instruct the Negroes and other Slaves in the principles of the Christian Religion. The Society have also agreed that such Catechist shall assist you in your parochial Cure, but with this consideration, that the people who have subscribed to Mr. Wetmore doe continue to pay the same subscriptions to the Catechist the Society sends, above the salary which the Society shall allow him. I am, Reverend S^r, Your most humble Servant,

David Humphreys, *Sec'y.*

P. S.—The Society have agreed to send a Missionary to Albany,

To the Rev^d Mr. Vesey, New-York.

In answer to which, the following letter was wrote, vizt.

New-York, December 27^th^, 1726.

Reverend Sir :

This day Mr. Vesey communicated to us, in Vestry, your's of the nineteenth of September last, wherein you inform us that the Hon^ble^ Society has been pleased to agree to send a Catechist to succeed Mr. Wetmore, and to assist our Minister in his parochial cure. We are very sensible of their great goodness and charity, in continuing the office of a Catechist, to Instruct the great numbers of Negro Slaves in this city in the principles of Religion, do most gratefully acknowledge the favour thereby intended to our Infant Church, and shall cheerfully contribute to his support according to our several ability.

Wee observe that the Catechist is to assist our Minister, on consideration that the subscriptions shall amount to the same given Mr. Wetmore. We make no doubt of raising as much for a good preacher, who can be clearly understood, and distinctly heard; and if the Society would be so favourable to us, as to appoint the

Reverend Mr. Colgan Catechist, we believe the people would more generously subscribe, for the Congregation is very much pleased with his preaching and reading divine service ; his voice is clear and distinct, and reaches to the remotest parts of our large Church. However, by this we would not be understood to prescribe to our Superiours, but humbly beg it as a favour of great importance to the Interest of our Church and Religion in this place, and shall, nevertheless, readily submitt to their most prudent choice and determination, and on all occasions endeavour to approve ourselves the Society's and your much obliged and most obedient humble Servants.

Which letter was approved of, and signed, by all the members present, and ordered that the Church Wardens do send down the same by some safe hand to Capt. Downing, who went away this afternoon.

Mr. William Huddlestone, whose appointment has been already noticed, laboured faithfully and successfully for thirteen years in his useful calling as Schoolmaster for the Society, for which he received the very moderate compensation of £15 sterling per annum. He was also appointed the Clerk of the Vestry, at a salary of £20 a year, New-York currency, and likewise Clerk of the Church, for which he received £10 a year. It is a little remarkable, that, like Mr. Neau, he also was an object of so much consideration, as to have been elected annually a vestryman of Trinity Church, from 1697 to 1714.

Mr. William Huddlestone was succeeded by his son, Thomas Huddlestone, the appointment having been made by the Society, on the recommendation of Mr. Vesey and the Mayor of New-York. The latter also appeared before the Board, and proposed to execute the office of Clerk of Trinity Church, for fees incident and belonging to the same, as they were

established, and had been usually taken by his father and predecessor, and that without any salary or other reward. And the said proposals having been considered by the Vestry, he was unanimously chosen. In a liberal spirit, however, gratuities were made to him at times of £6, £10 and £16 for his past services, and for his future encouragement and better subsistence, and a salary was finally allowed him of £15 per annum.

In addition to his stated duty to his scholars, on the death of Mr. Neau, he also taught the blacks in the steeple of Trinity Church every Sunday before sermon, and after sermon at his own house.

On the death of Mr. Thomas Huddlestone, it was ordered by the Vestry,

That Mr. Vesey, the Church Wardens, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Chambers, be a comittee to prepare an humble address to the Venerable Society for propagating the Gospell in foreign parts, that they will favourably be pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Noxon their schoolmaster in this city, and to continue their salary for that purpose. And the said Mr. Noxon having undertaken that the office of Clerk to the Church shall be officiated to the satisfaction of the Vestry, he is thereupon appointed and chosen Clerk accordingly. This address was drawn up, and signed, in the words following, to wit:

NEW-YORK, the 30th of October, 1731.

REVEREND SIR:

It having pleased Allmighty God to take unto himself Mr. Thomas Huddlestone, the Society's Schoolmaster, in this city, wee, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, most humbly entreat that Venerable Body to continue that charity, which has hitherto been of great use and service to the poor children of this place, as well as a nursery to our Infant Church, in bringing up and instructing them in the principles of our Most Holy Religion; and if the Society would be favourably pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas

Noxon, of this city, in that office, we should esteem it a singular favour, he having been for many years past (and still is) one of our Vestry, a person of exemplary piety and vertue, and instrumental in bringing several persons to our Communion, and one whom we persuade ourselves will discharge that duty with the utmost diligence and faithfulness.

Sir, we conceive it necessary to acquaint you, we are informed the Widdow Huddlestone, mother to the deceased, immediately after her son's death got an address drawn up to the Hon^ble^ Society, in order to have the school and their bounty conferred on her; and as she or her daughter carried the same about, they got several Inhabitants of this city to sign the same in her favour, some of them, as we believe, induced thereto by meer compassion, and others not only by that, but also believing it was approved of and countenanced by us; and this address we expect will be transmitted you by this or the next conveyance, in which, had it been offered to us, we would readily and heartily have joined, could we have thought Mrs. Huddlestone, in her advanced years, a person proper or capable to discharge a trust or duty of such great importance both to the City and Church.

But as we cannot recommend her as such, yet we humbly beg leave to recommend her and her poor family to the Venerable Society, as objects worthy of their charity, both husband and son having been faithfull servants to them in the discharge of their respective duties.

We are, Rev^d^ S^r^,

Your much obliged and most h'ble serv^ts^.

The Society having graciously yielded to both these requests, the following letter of thanks was returned by the Vestry:

NEW-YORK, May, 1732.

REV. SIR:

We, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church in this city, beg leave to acquaint you, the Reverend Mr. Charlton communicated to us your Letter of the thirteenth of December last, by which we are Informed that the Society have been pleased to condescend to our joint request in appointing him Catechist, in the room of Mr. Colgan; and by your favour of the twenty-fourth of

February following, you are pleased to acquaint us that that Venerable Body, in regard to our Recommendation, have been favourably pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Noxon to succeed Mr. Huddlestone as schoolmaster, and to order a gratuity of Twenty pounds to Mrs. Huddlestone; for all which favours, we readily embrace this first opportunity of returning our most humble and hearty thanks to the Hon^ble^ Society, and beg leave to assure them we shall not only be very cautious in our recommendations, but likewise, upon all occasions in our power, endeavour to encourage and further their pious intentions, and pursuant to their commands signified in your said letter, we hereby certify, that the said Wm. Noxon began to teach school on the twenty-second day of April last, and we have appointed the Rector, Church Wardens, and some of the Vestry a Comittee, to visit the said school from time to time, as occasion shall require, to certify the number of scholars, management, and progress thereof, who have this day visited his school, and found in it upwards of forty poor children under his Instruction. All which we desire you to acquaint the Hon^ble^ Society of, which, with our sincere prayers to Allmighty God for their prosperity and happiness, concludes us both their and your much obliged and most obedient servants.

Which was approved of and signed.

Mr. Noxon, at the time he received the appointment as Schoolmaster of the Society, had been eighteen years a member of the Vestry. The discharge of his various duties, therefore, being too laborious for him, he informed the Board, that by reason of his being advanced in Years, he was desirous to surrender his Office as Clerk of the Church, provided the Vestry would be pleased to continue him therein untill the 19^th^. day of October next, at which time his Year would be compleat and Expire. And Mr. Man, who Officiated in setting and singing the Psalms, having declared his willingness and consent to continue the same under Mr. Noxon, upon his being paid half the salary allowed Mr. Noxon, according to their agreement, until that time, the said proposal was agreed to by this Board.

It was ordered, the Church Wardens should pay to Mr. Noxon a year's salary which was due to him; and that they should pay unto the said Mr. Man three Pounds for half a Year's service under Mr. Noxon, at the request of the Church Wardens.

Mr. Noxon continued his labours with fidelity and success, until worn out with age and infirmities, he at length resigned his employment in 1741; and upon the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Commissary Vesey, and the Church Wardens and Vestry, together with that of the Rev. Mr. Charlton, the Society appointed Mr. Hildreth in his place.

The project of enlarging Trinity Church, was brought forward in the Vestry in the year 1718; but the work does not appear to have been fully completed until 1737. It was originally, as has been already remarked, a small square edifice, but finally was of an oblong form, being 72 feet in width, and 148 feet in length. From the sketch of it, which was afterwards taken when in ruins, and from the accounts of many aged people who still remember it, it appears to have been a well-proportioned and imposing edifice.

There are several entries on the minutes in regard to the details of the plan, which are somewhat curious, but no general description.

Ordered, that the Church be enlarged as far as the Street, & that Mr. Bickley, Capt. Clarke, Mr. Peter Barberie, Mr. Jn°. Moore, Mr. Balme, & Mr. Jos. Reade, or any four of them, be appointed a Committee to consider what forme may be most proper, and report the same to this Board.

Mr. Bickley proposed to this Board, that a Gallery may be built over his Excellency's Pew; and that his Excellency having been acquainted therewith, was pleased to acquiesce therein. Whereupon it is resolved, Nemine contradicente, that a Gallery be built from the old Gallery over his Excellency's pew, and the Batchelors' pew, to the wall.

Ordered, that a New Gallery be built over the West Gallery,

if the charge thereof can be defrayed by subscriptions; and when built, the front pews to be appropriated to Housekeepers and their wives, Masters of vessels and their wives, and School Masters and their wives; and the range of pews at Each end of the said Gallery, for Mr. Jenny's & Mr. Huddlestone's scholars—Mr. Jenny to have the first choice. The two ranges of pews in the middle, to be in common.

The methods by which the money was raised, seems to have been in part by loans, but principally by the sale of pews, and the voluntary contributions of the parishioners.* A list of those who were purchasers of the pews, and the prices which were given for them, will be found in the Appendix,† as well as the names of the contributors and the sums they subscribed.‡ They will, no doubt, be examined with curiosity and interest, by all who are in any way connected with the Parish.

In the enlargement of the Church, the pulpit was taken from the situation which it had formerly occupied, and was placed on the side of the north wall. By this change, which made of course an alteration with respect to it, in the relative position of the pews, many, as is the case in the new church at the present day, were greatly incommoded.

It was therefore ordered, that the Church Wardens, Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Watts, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Reade, Mr. Moore, Mr. Soumaine, Mr. Searle, Mr. Hamersley, Mr. Crooke, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Duane, or any seven, (one of the Church Wardens to be one,) should be a committee, to treat with such persons as were dissatisfyed with their Pews since the removall of the pulpitt, and to agree with them in the best manner they could.

In the brief description which has already been

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* See Appendix F. † Appendix G. ‡ Appendix H.

given of the interior of this church, it was said to have been more highly ornamented than any other in the city. Three full sets of Communion plate * had been bestowed on it by the bounty of the crown, in the reigns of William and Mary, Queen Ann, and one of the Georges, inscribed with the initials of the names of the donors, and the royal arms. An altar piece was prepared, according to the plan of Mr. Robert Elliston, towards which he himself contributed £20. The furniture of the Communion table, the desk, and pulpit, from an entry on the minutes, appear to have been of the richest and costliest kind.†

Capt. Richard Jeffreys and Capt. Nathaniel Richards made a present to the Church of two glass branches, and some broad gold lace; for which generous gifts the Vestry returned them their thanks,

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* Another was presented at a later period, by Governor Tryon. Besides these, there were several smaller gifts of the same kind, from private persons, at different times. A very handsome silver basin, from Mr. Robert Elliston, to receive the offerings at the Communion. Two for the same purpose from Mrs. Leaver, in the recollection of whose kindness, permission was given her by the Vestry, to sit in the pew next to the wall on the right hand of the Governor's, during her life. And another from the Rev. Dr. Barclay.

† Col. Robinson, one of the Wardens of the Church, acquainted the Board, that Capt. Farmar had brought him from England, crimson damask for a new set of furniture for the Communion table, pulpit, and reading desk, with fringe, lining, and tassels for the same; which cost forty-two pounds eleven shillings and threepence sterling.

Upon which, Col. Robinson was ordered by the Vestry to deliver to Mr. Peter Jay, the old Communion cloth, pulpit cloth, and desk cloth, for the use of the Church at Rye, in Westchester County.

and offered them the choice of a pew for their free use, either in the north or south gallery. An order was passed, that Col. Robinson should cause these to be hung up in the Church, leaving a proper distance for a handsome large branch in the middle; and that he should send to England for one, according to a draft which was made for the purpose. It would seem, however, that it was afterwards resolved to have it made after a more tasteful pattern, prepared by John Ogilvie, of London, and that Capt. Wm. Bryant was to agree with him in the best manner he could, for the charge he had been at in forming the model, but nevertheless at an expence that should not exceed £10 sterling. From the cost of the model, we may infer the great beauty of the branch, and the value of the smaller ones, if they were at all in keeping with the larger.

The organ was built by Mr. John Clemm, for the sum of £520, New-York currency, to which the Vestry, with their accustomed liberality, added a gratuity of £40.

In the pressing wants of the Corporation, during this period and for some time after, a number of gifts and bequests were made to it:

Mr. Reade, one of the Church Wardens, communicated to this Board a letter from Mr. John Cottain, purporting that he had sent a present of Forty half Barrells of Flour, for the maintenance of the Poor of the English Church; and that he had received the same by Mr. Cornelius Low, from Esopus; which said flour weighed 65 cwt. 12 lbs.; and that he had disposed of the same to Mr. Stephen De Lancey, at 11s. per Hundred, which amounted in the whole to £38 19s. 11d. New-York money.

A legacy was left to Trinity Church by Mrs. Markham, the amount of which is not specified.

Joseph Wright bequeathed to it all his real and personal estate. The Vestry retained his house, but ordered the Churchwardens to dispose of his wearing apparel and household goods, to distribute the proceeds thereof among his relations and such others as they might see fit, and to pay his debts and funeral charges.

Col. Abraham Depeyster bequeathed to it £50; and the Churchwardens were ordered to agree with his children, as to the ornament (for the Church) to which they would have it applied.

Mr. Joseph Murray left £100 for the use of the poor in Trinity Parish, of which he was long a Warden; and Paul Richards, Esq. £50, for the same purpose.

And Mr. Thomas Duncan bequeathed to it £500.

There is also a register on the minutes, of valuable books presented by the Bishop of London and the Rev. Dr. Bray, towards laying the foundation of a Parochial Library in New-York, for the use of the Ministers of Holy Trinity Church. In 1733, there was another choice gift of books in Divinity, from Robert Elliston, Gent., Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, to Holy Trinity Church Library in New-York City; and a second from the same in 1744. The catalogue of these several collections fills nine pages folio in manuscript. They were for a long time kept in an upper room on the north-east corner of St. Paul's Chapel, where there is now a passage-way to the gallery; and on the establishment of the General Theological Seminary in this city, they

were given to that Institution, as a foundation for a Library.

On the arrival of each new Governor in the Province, it was the custom of the Vestry to present an address to him, of which the following is a favourable specimen:

This Board having agreed to address his Excellency the Governour, an address was prepared, and read in the words following, viz.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE CLINTON, ESQ., CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOUR-IN-CHIEF OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK, AND TERRITORIES THEREON DEPENDING IN AMERICA, AND THE VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE SAME, ETC.

May it please your Excellency:

We, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, from a just sense of the manifold blessings which we enjoy under his Majesty's government, esteem it our duty to take this first opportunity of acknowledging his paternal care, in sending a gentleman to represent him here in these his distant dominions, whose noble descent and personall merits have justly preferred him to his Royall esteem, and whose dictates and natural inclinations to make the people whom he governs easy and happy, do so nearly resemble those virtues of his Royall Master, the best of Kings.

We also beg leave to congratulate your Excellency's safe and happy arrival, with that of your lady and family, in this Your Government of New-York, where we assure your Excellency, we, in our respective stations, will evidence our affection and duty to his Majesty, by a dutiful submission to Your Excellency, whom he hath appointed to rule over us.

And as it is with pleasure and gratitude we reflect on the many Royal favours vouchsafed our Infant Church from its first foundation, so it is with equall pleasure that we promise ourselves protection and countenance in the secure enjoyment of all our Religious Rights and priviledges under your Excellency's wise and just administration.

May Almighty God direct and prosper your government, for the advancement of his glory, and the welfare of the province; and may

Your Excellency, your lady and family, be blest with health and happiness in this world, and finally inherit eternal life, are the sincere prayers of your Excellency's most obedient servants.

Which address was approved of, and signed by the members present, and ordered thal Col^{l} Moore and Mr. Nicholls wait on his Excellency, to know when and where he will be attended with the said address; who accordingly waited on his Excellency, and reported to this Board that his Excellency would be ready to receive this Board at the house of Mr. Williams, at eleven o'cl^{k} on Tuesday Morning next.

On the thirtieth day of September, 1743, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, pursuant to the above order, waited on his Excellency Governour Clinton, with their address, to which his Excellency was pleased to make the following answer, vizt.

GENTLEMEN:

I return my thanks for your kind address upon my safe arrivall, with my family, to my Government; and as nothing can recommend me more to my Royall Master than a firm resolution to make the people under my Government easy and happy, so your Church in particular may be assured of my countenance and protection, in the secure enjoyment of all your religious rights and priviledges.

30th Sept^{r}, 1743. G. CLINTON.

Upon the removal of the Rev. Mr. Colgan to Jamaica, who had been acting for many years as Catechist and Assistant to the Rev. Mr. Vesey, at the request of the Corporation of Trinity Church to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Rev. Mr. Charlton was appointed his successor. The long and consistent service of this servant of the Lord, in the same humble, but important office of Catechist to the slaves, demands a brief, though imperfect notice. He was in the habit every Sunday of teaching and explaining the Church Catechism, and was reported by Mr. Vesey to have given great

satisfaction to the people, and to have crowned all with a good life. From his appointment at New-York, in 1732, to 1740, he had baptized two hundred and nineteen blacks, of whom twenty-four were adults.* The next year he had seventy black and ninety white catechumens. In 1746, their number had considerably increased, and he could plainly discover a truly pious spirit among them.

It appears, by letters from the missionaries in New-York, that about this period this province, though much less disturbed than the neighbouring ones, had not been without trouble from Methodism and the new light; in which such a deep tincture of enthusiasm had appeared, as had induced many thinking dissenters to come to our churches and worship God in soberness and truth. And the Rev. Mr. Commissary Vesey writes, that the several boxes of books from the Society, sent through his care to their missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters, had done good service among the people, and that they were very greatly beholden to the Society for their constant paternal care and bountiful benefactions to them.

In 1746, the Rev. Mr. Commissary Vesey transmitted to the Society an account of all the churches under his inspection, and it gave them great pleasure to observe the wonderful blessing of God on their pious cares and endeavours to promote the Christian religion in these remote and dark corners of the

* In 1741 he writes, that he had more than fifty white adult catechumens, besides a great number of children, and that his catechetical lectures were well attended.

world, and the great success that had attended the faithful labours of their missionaries in the conversion of so many from vile errors and wicked practices, to the faith of Christ; it appearing that there were twenty-two churches flourishing and increasing within his jurisdiction.

The Rev. Mr. Vesey, the first Rector of Trinity Church, continued, as has been before remarked, without interruption for fifty years in the service of the Parish. The last one has been nearly thirty-five years, comprehending together more than one half of the entire period of its existence. What were the labours, the trials and discouragements of the former in his parochial cure, or what were the fruits of his exertions through this long tract of time, I have found no opportunity of learning. The very register of the baptisms he performed, the marriages he celebrated, the funerals he attended, which would have furnished some clue to them, is blotted out of existence; being reported by tradition to have been destroyed in the great conflagration of 1776. But judging from the multitude of these duties which were discharged by his immediate successors, and the innumerable calls upon the time and attention of most clergymen in large towns or cities, it may be fairly inferred that his burthens were heavy, and his labours abundant.

Thus divided between his public cares and the more retired duties of his parish, and assisted in the latter by most humble and conscientious fellow-labourers, he passed a long life in usefulness and honour, and was at length gathered to his fathers in peace.

The Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, by their letter, dated December 5, 1746, inform the Society of the death of the very worthy Mr. Commissary Vesey, in a good old age, he having been Rector of that Church from its first building, in the year 1697, to the day of his death, the 11th of July, 1746. In the character given of him in the public papers of New-York, he is represented "as having conscientiously performed the duties of his office with unwearied diligence, and uncommon abilities, to the general satisfaction and applause of all. And as he had been a great instrument in promoting the building and settlement of that Church, (when there were but a few of the established religion here,) so, by the blessing of God upon his pious and earnest endeavours, he had the satisfaction to see his congregation from time to time increase, the building enlarged and beautified, and now, at last, the inward pleasure of leaving in peace and good order one of the largest and finest churches in America, with a very considerable congregation, which justly lament their almost irreparable loss in him, who, in his private life, was truly good, of a grave, thoughtful, prudent and discreet disposition, yet very affable, cheerful and good-natured in his conversation; a most tender, affectionate husband; a good, indulgent master; a faithful, steady friend; and beneficent to all.

"His corpse was decently interred in the family vault, attended by several gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, most of the principal magistrates, and chiefest part of all the inhabitants; and as he always lived a faithful soldier and servant to his great Lord and

Maker, so he bore his sickness with great patience, resolution, and constancy of mind, and in his last moments cheerfully resigned his soul into his hand who summoned him hence, to receive the eulogy in the Gospel, Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

I know not how I can more beautifully close this first epoch in the history of our Parish, than with the termination of the labours of him, who was thus happily connected with its very commencement.

Immediately after this event, the Board considering the great loss they had sustained by the death of the Rev. Mr. Vesey, and not being willing to call another Rector till they had duly weighed and considered the matter; in order that the Church might be duly supplied during the vacancy, passed an order that the Churchwardens should be desired to write to the ministers of this and the neighbouring provinces, as they should think proper, to preach in Trinity Church in their turns.

CHAPTER II.

In the brief sketch of the history of Trinity Church which I proposed to give, I brought down the account in the last chapter to the death of the Reverend and very worthy Commissary Vesey, first Rector of the Parish. The Vestry, as it appears from their letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, immediately proceeded to the appointment of another in his place. In choosing him a successor, they profess to have acted with all the care and precaution becoming so weighty an affair, and they inform the Society that they have elected the Rev. Mr. Barclay, their missionary at Albany and to the Mohock Indians, to be the Rector of Trinity Church.

The Rev. Henry Barclay was father of the late Thomas Barclay, Consul-General of his Britannic Majesty in the United States, so well known and so highly esteemed by thousands among us, and whose place, as British Consul, is at this moment so worthily filled by Mr. Anthony Barclay, one of his sons. In the strange mutations of this growing and changefu city, it is an interesting circumstance that the latter is still a worshipper in our Parish, keeping up the

connection with it on the part of his family after the lapse of a hundred years.

In announcing the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Barclay to the Society, the Vestry of Trinity Church take occasion to remark, that though they are well satisfied with his qualifications, and have a great esteem for him, they should not have presumed to have made any advances for his removal, had they not been well informed of the many and great discouragements he had met with in his mission since the war with France, which rendered his best endeavours fruitless, and the safety of his person precarious among the Indians during the continuance of the war.

The devotedness, acceptableness, and success of his labours amongst this unhappy race, though not immediately connected with our present subject, seem nevertheless worthy of some hasty notice. He was appointed Catechist to the Mohawk Indians in 1736, ten years before his election to the Rectorship of Trinity Church. At that time, in the very outset of his labours, he represents to the Society that the prospect of converting these Indians was truly great; that, as far as he could learn, they were desirous of being instructed in the Gospel, and very willing to embrace Christianity; and that, in the short time he had been among them, he had met with great success. Having performed his duties as Catechist among them very satisfactorily, in the following year he was recommended by the President of the Council of New-York, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, by the missionaries and inhabitants of the province,

and by the Rev. Commissary Vesey, as a person of good morals and learning, who had many years applied himself with great diligence to attain their language, and had made such progress as actually to instruct and catechise them and their children in the Mohawk tongue. The Society read their petitions with great pleasure, and sent for Mr. Barclay to England, who, on his appearance, fully answering the good character transmitted of him, was ordained both deacon and priest. On his return to his mission he was gladly received by his congregation at Albany, and even with tears of joy by the poor Indians, with whom he purposed to reside half of his time, in great hopes of being serviceable among them; and these hopes, by the blessing of God, were happily fulfilled. For Mr. Barclay informed the Society, by a letter of November 10th, 1738, that there grew a daily reformation of manners among the Mohawks, and an increase in virtue proportionable to their knowledge, insomuch, that they composed a regular sober congregation of five hundred Christian Indians, of whom fifty were very serious communicants. This happy state of things not only continued for many years, but the moral and spiritual condition of the Indians was constantly and gradually improving, until, in 1744 and 1745, the machinations of the French led them to disaffection towards their rulers, and in some measure alienated their minds from their pastor himself. In this melancholy situation, he received the news of his being elected Rector of Trinity Church. He remained nearly three months in suspense, out of a sincere regard for the interest of religion, among

the native Indians, when, seeing no prospect of being further serviceable to them at present, and being no longer able to abide with safety among them, he accepted of that church, and was inducted into it.

Upon the election of Mr. Barclay, the two Church-wardens, Mr. Horsmanden and Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Nicholls, were appointed a Committee to write to the Bishop of London and the Society, acquainting them with the death of their late Rector, and the choice of the new, and to lay the drafts of such letters before the next Vestry.

The Committee appointed the third Instant, to prepare letters to the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, and the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, produced to this Board letters to the Bishop of London and the Society: that to the Bishop of London in the words following, vizt:

New-York, December 6th, 1746.

My Lord:

We, the Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, under the greatest concern, beg leave to acquaint Your Lordship, that it hath pleased God to take unto himself the Reverend Mr. Vesey, Your Lordship's Commissary, and our faithfull pastor, by whose death the churches in general over which, by Your Lordship's favor, he had the Inspection, have sustained a very great, and our own in particular, an almost irreparable loss; tho', by the blessing of Almighty God upon his pious endeavours and unwearied diligence for the space of near fifty years past, he had the inward pleasure of leaving in peace and good order one of the largest and finest churches in America, with a considerable congregation, who, almost with one voice, named the Rev. Mr. Barclay to succeed Mr. Vesey as Rector. And although we were well satisfied of his qualifications in all respects, yet, as he was in the service of the Honourable Society, and had been instrumentall in doing a vast deal of good among the Heathen, we should not, upon any terms, have presumed to have countenanced the calling

of him, had we not been well satisfied that, since the war with France, he had met with insupportable discouragement, which rendered his mission and best endeavours fruitless, as well as the safety of his person precarious among those savages in the Mohawks' Country—which, with many other parts of the County of Albany, being the frontiers of the province, is now deserted by the Christian Inhabitants, and almost laid waste by Barbarians and French; all which, with what Mr. Barclay will have the honour of writing to Your Lordship upon this head, we humbly hope will be sufficient, in Your Lordship's opinion and Judgment, to justific our conduct and proceedings upon this important occasion; and that Your Lordship (who by Divine Providence is appointed the great shepherd and Bishop of these American Churches) will approve of our choice, and give us leave humbly to recommend our Rector as a Gentleman, worthy of Your Lordship's favour and countenance; And that Your Lordship will be pleased to continue your paternall care and good offices to our Infant Church, which we shall always endeavour to meritt, and remain with the most profound respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's much obliged, and most obedient humble servts.

And that to the Society, in the words following, to witt:

New-York, December the 5th, 1746.

Reverend Sir—

We, the Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, begg leave to acquaint the Honourable Society, that it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the Revd Mr. Vesey, our late worthy Rector, by whose death the Church Wardens, under his Inspection as Commissary, have sustained a considerable, and our own an almost irreparable loss. And as we have made choice of the Revd Mr. Barclay to succeed him, we hope our proceeding therein will not be disagreeable to that Venerable Body, we having endeavoured to act upon this important occasion with all the care and precaution becoming so weighty an affair. And although we have a great esteem for Mr. Barclay, and were all satisfied, with his qualifications in all respects, yet we should not have presumed to make any advances for his removall, had we not been well satisfied of the many and great discouragements he hath mett with in his mission since the war with France, which rendered his best endeav-

ours fruitless, and the safety of his person precarious among the savages in the Mohawks' Country, at least during the continuance of the war; which, with what further accounts he shall give the Honourable Society about this matter, we trust will be satisfactory, and justifie his conduct and removall from the seat of War, and a country greatly deserted by the Inhabitants, and almost laid waste by Barbarians.

Reverend Sir, we begg our humble duty may be presented to the Honourable Society, and that you will, upon all occasions, be pleased to interpose your good offices for the continuance of their favour and bounty towards us, which, by the blessing of God, and the care and diligence of the Revd Mr. Charlton, their Catechist, prove successfull, and greatly tend to promote their pious designs to the Glory of God, and the Interest of our Holy Church and Religion in this populous city, amidst the many different sects and persuasions of its inhabitants. So heartily recommending the Honourable Society to the favour and protection of Almighty God, and praying for their health and happiness, we remain, with the greatest regard, both their and Your Most obedient humble servants.

Which Letters were approved off, and signed by this Board.

The following proceedings took place upon the election and induction of Mr. Barclay:

At a meeting of the Vestry, held the 17th day of October, 1746, it was resolved and ordered, that the Reverend Mr. Henry Barclay be, and the said Mr. Henry Barclay is, hereby called as Rector of Trinity Church in this city, and that this Board present the said Mr. Barclay to his Excellency the Governour, and desire he may be admitted and instituted as Rector of, and Inducted into the said Church. That Mr. Horsmanden and Mr. Chambers being desired to wáit on Mr. Barclay, and acquaint him with the Resolution of this Board, and know whether he would accept of the call, waited on him accordingly, who returned and introduced Mr. Barclay into the Vestry, where he accepted of the call. And thereupon it is ordered, that Mr. Murray, Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Nicholls, be a Committee to prepare a presentation of the said Mr. Barclay to his Excellency the Governour.

And ordered, that the Church Wardens, Mr. Horsmanden, Colls

Moore, Mr. Watts, Mr. Reade, Mr. Livingston, or any three of them, one of the Church Wardens being one, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governour, to know when he will be attended by this Board, to present the said Mr. Henry Barclay for admission, institution and Induction, as Rector of Trinity Church aforesaid, and that they make their report thereof to the next Vestry.

The Committee appointed by this Board the 17th Instant, to wait on his Excellency the Governour to know when he would be attended by this Board, to present the Revd Mr. Henry Barclay for admission, institution and induction as Rector of Trinity Church in this city, Reported to this Board that they had waited on his Excellency accordingly, who appointed five o'clock this afternoon. Then the Committee, appointed the same day to prepare a presentation of the said Mr. Henry Barclay to his Excellency the Governour, presented to this Board the said presentation in the words following, viz :

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE GEORGE CLINTON, ESQ., CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOUR-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK, AND TERRITORIES THEREON DEPENDING, IN AMERICA, AND VICE-ADMIRALL OF THE SAME, AND VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE RED SQUADRON OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET :

We, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by law established, the true and undoubted patrons of the Rectory of the Parish Church of Trinity Church aforesaid, within your Government, in all reverence and obedience to Your Excellency due and suitable, send Greeting, in our Lord God Everlasting, to the said parish Church of Trinity Church aforesaid, now being vacant by the natural death of William Vesey, Clerk, the last incumbent in the same, and to our Presentation of full right belonging, our beloved in Christ, Henry Barclay, Clerk to Your Excellency, by these presents we do present, humbly praying that you would vouchsafe him, the said Henry Barclay to the same Church, to admitt him into the Rectory of the same Church to institute, and cause to be inducted, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, and that you will, with favour and effect, do and fulfill all and singular those things which in this behalf are proper and fitting for your Excellency to do.

In testimony whereof, we, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen aforesaid, have to these presents put our hands and seals this twenty. second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

Which being read was approved off, and was signed and sealed by all the Members present, and also by Edward Holland, Charles Crooke, and Robert Elliston.

Governour Clinton's admission of Mr. Barclay to be Rector of Trinity Church.

I, George Clinton, Esq., Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, and Territories thereon depending, in America, and Vice-Admirall of the same, and Vice-Admirall of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, do admitt you, Henry Barclay, Clerk, able to be Rector of the Parish Church of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York. Given under my hand and the Prerogative Seal of the Province of New-York, this twenty-second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

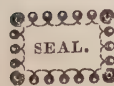
G. Clinton.

Letters of Institution by Governour Clinton to Mr. Henry Barclay.

I, George Clinton, Esq., Captn-Generall and Governour-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, and Territories thereon depending, in America, and Vice-Admirall of the same, and Vice-Admirall of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, do institute you, Henry Barclay, Clerk, Rector of the Parish Church of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, to have the care of the souls of the parishioners of the said Trinity Church, and take Your Cure and Mine. Given under my hand and the prerogative seal of the province of New-York, this twenty-second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

G. Clinton.

Mandate from Governour Clinton to Induct Mr. Henry Barclay into the Rectory of Trinity Church.



The Honorable George Clinton, Esq., Captain-Generall and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending, in America, and

Vice-Admirall of the same, and Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet: To all and singular, Rectors or Parish Ministers whatsoever in the Province of New-York, or to Joseph Robinson and Joseph Murray, Esq^rs, the present Church Wardens of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, and to the Vestry Men of the said Church, and to each and every of you,

Greeting: Whereas I have admitted our beloved in Christ, Henry Barclay, Clerk, to the Rectory of the Parish Church of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, within my Government, vacant as is said by the naturall death of William Vesey, the last Incumbent there, to which he was presented unto me by the Church Wardens and Vestry Men of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, in communion of the Church of England, as by law established, patrons of the same: And him I have instituted into the Rectory of the same, with all its rights and appurtenances, (observing the laws and Canons of right, in that behalf required and to be observed:) To you, therefore, jointly and severally, I do committ, and firmly enjoining do command, each and every of you, that in due manner him the same Henry Barclay, or his lawfull Proctor, in his name, or for him, into the reall, actuall, and corporall possession of the said Rectory and Parish Church of Trinity Church aforesaid, and of all its rights and appurtenances whatsoever, you induct, or cause to be inducted, and him so inducted you do defend, and what you shall have done in the premises thereof you do duly certify unto me, or other competent Judge in that behalf, when thereunto you shall be duly required. Given under my hand and the Prerogative Seal of the Province of New-York, the twenty-second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

G. Clinton.

Certificate of Mr. Barclay's Induction, &c., into the Rectory of Trinity Church, &c.

We, whose names are hereunto written, do certify that Henry Barclay, Rector of Trinity Church in the city of New-York, was, in the presence of us, Inducted into his Church aforesaid, by Joseph Murray and Joseph Robinson, Esq^rs, the present Church Wardens, and by the Vestrymen of the said Church, on the twenty-second day

of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, by virtue of certain Letters of Induction made under the hand of his Excellency the Honorable George Clinton, Esq., Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, &c., and under the Prerogative Seal of the said Province, within the parish of the city of New-York aforesaid, for that purpose directed in the words following, viz: The Honorable George Clinton, Esq., Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, and Territories thereon depending, in America, and Vice-Admirall of the same, and Vice-Admirall of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet: To all and singular, Rectors or Parish Ministers whatsoever in the Province of New-York, or to Joseph Robinson or Joseph Murray, Esq^rs, the present Church Wardens of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, and to the Vestrymen of the said Church, and to each and every of you Greeting: Whereas I have admitted our Beloved in Christ, Henry Barclay, Clerk, to the Rectory of the Parish Church of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, within my Government, vacant, as is said, by the naturall death of William Vesey, the last Incumbent there, to which he was presented unto me by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by law established, patrons of the same, and him I have instituted into the Rectory of the same, with all its rights and appurtenances, (observing the Laws and Canons of Right, in that behalf required and to be observed:) To you, therefore, jointly and severally, I do committ, and firmly enjoining, do command each and every of you that, in due manner, him, the same Henry Barclay, or his lawful Proctor, in his name, or for him, into the real, actuall and corporall possession of the said Rectory and Parish Church of Trinity Church aforesaid, and of all its rights and appurtenances whatsoever, you Induct, or cause to be inducted, and him so inducted you do defend, and what you shall have done in the premises thereof you do duely certifie unto me, or other competent Judge, in that behalf when thereunto you shall be duely required. Given under my hand and the prerogative Seal of the Province of New-York, the twenty-second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

G. Clinton.

Certificate of Mr. Barclay's Induction, &c., into the Rectory of Trinity Church, &c.

We, whose names are hereunder written, do certify, that Henry Barclay, Rector of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, was, in the presence of us, Inducted into his Church aforesaid, by Joseph Murray and Joseph Robinson, Esq^rs, the present Church Wardens, and by the Vestrymen of the said Church, on the twenty-second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty-six; by virtue of certain Letters of Induction, made under the hand of his Excellency, the Honorable George Clinton, Esq., Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, &c., and under the Prerogative Seal of the said Province, within the Parish of the city of New-York aforesaid, for that purpose directed, in the words following, viz: The Honorable George Clinton, Esq., Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, and Territories thereon depending, in America, and Vice-Admirall of the same, and Vice-Admirall of the Red Squadron of his Majesties fleet: To all and singular, Rectors or Parish Ministers whatsoever in the Province of New-York, or to Joseph Robinson and Joseph Murray, Esq^rs, the present Church Wardens of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, and to the Vestrymen of the said Church, and to each and every of you, Greeting: Whereas I have admitted our Beloved in Christ, Henry Barclay, Clerk, to the Rectory of the Parish Church of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, within my Government, vacant, as is said, by the natural death of William Vesey, the last Incumbent there, to which he was presented unto me by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England as by law established, patrons of the same: and him I have instituted into the Rectory of the same, with all its rights and appurtenances, (observing the Laws and Canons of Right, in that behalf required and to be observed:) To you, therefore, jointly and severally, I do committ, and firmly enjoining, do command each and every of you that, in due manner, him, the said Henry Barclay, or his Lawful Proctor in his name, or for him, into the real, actuall and corporall possession of the said Rectory and Parish Church of Trinity Church aforesaid, and of all its Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever, you Induct, or cause to be Inducted, and

him so Inducted you do defend, and what you shall have done in the premises thereof, you do duely certifie unto me, or other competent Judge, in that behalf, when thereunto you shall be duly required. Given under my hand and the Prerogative Seal of the Province of New-York, the twenty-second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six. G. Clinton.

Also, that the aforesaid Henry Barclay, on the twenty-third day of this Instant November, within the said year, being a Lord's day, did read in his Parish Church aforesaid, openly, publickly, and solemnly, before the congregation there assembled, the Morning and Evening Prayers appointed to be read, by and according to the Book Entitled, (the Book of Common Prayer,) and administration of the Sacraments and rites and ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England, "together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be said or sung in Churches, and the form or manner of making, ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons," at the time thereby appointed; and after such reading thereof, did, openly and publickly, before the congregation assembled, declare his unfeigned assent and consent to the use of all things therein contained, and prescribed according to this form, viz: I, Henry Barclay, do declare my unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing and things contained and prescribed in and by the Book Intituled the Book of Common Prayer, and administration of Sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be said or sung in Churches, and the form or manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Also that he did, publickly and openly, in the afternoon of the said day, in his Parish Church aforesaid, in the presence of the congregation there assembled, in the time of Divine Service, read a certificate under the hand and seal of the Right Reverend father in God Edmund, Lord Bishop of London, in these words, viz: This declaration was made and subscribed before me, by the said Henry Barclay, to be licensed to perform the Ministerial office in the Colony of New-York, this 12th day of Decr, in the Year of our Lord 1737, and in the 15th of our Translation. Edmund London. And at the same time, and in the same place, the congregation being

present, did read the declaration or acknowledgment contained in the said certificate, viz: I do declare that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law Established. And lastly, that on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of the Instant November, and in the Year aforesaid, he did read the Articles of Religion, commonly called the thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation, in the Year 1652, in his Parish Church aforesaid, in the time of Common Prayer there, and did declare his unfeigned assent thereto. And these things we promise to testify upon our Corporall oaths, if at any time we shall be called thereunto. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in the city of New-York, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

JAMES EMOTT,
LAMBERT MOORE.

On the news of his appointment to the office of Rector of Trinity Church, the acceptance of which, under the circumstances of the case, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel very highly approved, they desired him to dispose of the moneys in his hands for the service of the Mohocks as he should think proper, he having shown himself in all things a good and faithful steward to them. They also made it their earnest request to Mr. Barclay, to continue the Mohock Indians under his care, as far as was consistent with his cure of Trinity Church, and to look out for some proper person to be appointed their Missionary, as soon as with safety he might reside among them. To this he replied, that he was very much afraid it could not be done while the war should continue, and that if he had had the least prospect of it, he trusted in God that no worldly considerations would have prevailed on him to lay down his employment among them; but that he would nevertheless do

all in his power in his new station, to keep alive and cherish that good seed which he had so happily sown among them.

It may well be supposed that one who had been so laborious, so self-denying, and successful in the difficult attempt to convert and reform the Indians, would not be lacking in fidelity and diligence to those who were already of the household of faith. At this distance of time, however, it is almost impossible to follow him in the even tenour of his course in a settled and well established parish, and to ascertain either the extent or the fruits of his labours. But still we have some indications both of their abundance and success.

In a few years after his induction into the office of Rector of Trinity Church, the congregation had so far increased as to stand in need of further accommodation, and to require the erection of a chapel. Partly by the arrival of strangers from Europe, but principally by proselytes from the Dutch churches, it had become so numerous, that, though the old building would contain two thousand hearers, a new one was needed. If the statement of Smith, the historian of New-York, that the proportion of Episcopalians to the dissenters in the colony was scarcely as one to fifteen, this was a most remarkable circumstance, and spoke well for the zeal and diligence of the ministers of Trinity Church. For there were at that time only eight places of worship belonging to the dissenters in the city of New-York, some of which were small, so that the proportion of Episcopalians had risen here at least as one to five.

The first step which was taken in this matter, was at a meeting of the Vestry on the 12th of April, 1748:

This Board being of opinion that it has become absolutely necessary to build a chapel of Ease to Trinity Church, and being desirous to build the same where it will be most commodious and convenient to the congregation in generall: Ordered, That the Church Wardens, Col^{l} Moore, Mr. Watts, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Reade, and Mr. Lodge, or any four of them, (one of the Church Wardens always to be one,) be a committee to consider where will be the most proper place for building the said chapel, and to hear the sentiments of the congregation, with their several reasons, and to make their report to this Board with all convenient expedition.

Ordered, That the Church Wardens, Mr. Reade and Mr. Chambers, be a committee to purchase six lotts of gronnd fronting Nassau street and Fair street, from David Clarkson, Esq., upon such terms as they shall think reasonable, in order to build a chapel of Ease to Trinity Church thereon.

At a subsequent meeting, held on the 11th of July, in the same year,

Col^{l} Robinson, from the committee appointed to purchase the lotts of ground from Mr. Clarkson, to build a chapel of Ease on, Reported, that the committee had agreed with Mr. Clarkson for the said lotts for £500, to be paid in a Year; and several persons residing in Montgomerie Ward appearing, and alledging that the lots of Col^{l} Beekman, fronting Beekman's street and Van Cliff's street, would be more commodious for building the said chapel on, proposed, that, if the Vestry would agree to the building the chapel there, the Inhabitants of Montgomerie Ward would raise money among themselves sufficient to purchase the ground, and that if Mr. Clarkson insisted on the performance of the agreement with him for his lots, they would take a conveyance for them, and pay the purchase money; which proposal being considered by the Vestry, was agreed to.

Mr. Reade, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Holland, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Henry Ludlow, or any three of them, were appointed a committee to

procure plans for a chapel of Ease to Trinity Church, not exceeding ninety feet in length, and to make their report to the Board with all convenient expedition; and Mr. Murray, Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Nicholls, a committee to examine into the title of Col[l] Henry Beekman to the Lands near Beekman's Swamp, proposed to be purchased for the building a chapel of Ease.

Power also was given to the committee appointed, to inspect into the title of Col[l] Beekman to the land near the swamp, to agree with Col[l] Beekman for the purchase thereof, for such sum as they should think fitt, and to prepare deeds to be by him executed for the conveying the same to the Rector and inhabitants of Trinity Church; and when such purchase should be so made, to agree also with James Burling for exchanging part of the said ground for a lott of ground which belonged to him adjoining thereto, or such part thereof as they could agree with him to exchange for the same, on such terms and for such consideration as to them should seem meet.

These arrangements were all completed, as appears from an entry on the minutes in the following spring:

Mr. Murray, from the committee appointed to agree with Col[l] Henry Beekman for six lots of land to build a chapel of Ease on, Reported, that the said Col[l] Beekman and his wife had executed Deeds for the said lots, and that Capt. Aspinwall, on behalf of the Inhabitants of Montgomerie Ward, had paid £645 for the same. Whereupon it was ordered, that the said Deeds be delivered to Mr. Lodge, to be by him entered on the records of this city.

It would seem that the Church lands were still very unproductive,* and the resources of the Vestry

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* For, at a meeting of the Vestry on the 26th of April, 1750, Adam Vandenburgh, the tenant of the Churches farm, appeared at this Board, and agreed that the Church might lease out any of the farm to the southward of the stockadoes for any purposes notwithstanding his lease had not expired; and thereupon, this Board agreed to lease

exceedingly limited.* For in 1750, it was ordered that the committee appointed to manage the building of the chapel of Ease, should have power to take up any sum on interest, not exceeding one thousand pounds; and it was subsequently

Ordered, That the seal of this Coroporation should be affixed to Bonds for any sums of money that the Church Wardens might want, for carrying on the building of the chappel of Ease, not exceeding one thousand pounds more than the sum of one thousand pounds, already ordered to be borrowed.

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the said Adam Vandenburgh four lots of twenty-five feet in breadth and one hundred feet in length each, where he then lived, for the term of twenty-one years, at the rent of forty shillings per annum for each lot. And in consideration of his having secured the ground at his own expense near the Bowling Green from washing away, it was ordered, that the said Adam Vandenburgh have the house where he then lived, to make use of as he should think convenient.

* In the spring of the following year, these entries are found on the minutes.

Adam Vandenburgh, the present Tennant of the churches farm, appeared at this Board, and agreed to rent the said Farm for a Year longer, from the twenty-fifth of March next, at the former rent of Forty pounds; that all the Land to the southward of the stockadoes, and the four acres agreed to be leased to William Burnham at the north end of the Farm, are excepted out of this lease; but that the said Adam Vandenburgh may use any of the Land to the southward of the stockadoes, while it lies open and unleased; that he is to cut no timber or wood off the Farm, and at the end of the term to leave eleven hundred and ninety pannells of sufficient Fence on the farm.

Adam Vandenburgh appeared at this Board, and agreed to lease the old Bowling Green for twenty-one Years, from the 25th of March next, at the rent of fifteen pounds per annum, the part of it already let to Elias Gruchie to be excepted.

The following presents, towards the building of the chapel, are noticed in the minutes:

Col[l] Robinson acquainted the Board, that Mr. Oliver DeLancey, by order of Sir Peter Warren, had this day paid him ten pounds sterling, (eighteen pounds this currency,) being the donation of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, towards the building of the chappell of Ease, for which this Board are very thankful; and it was ordered, that the Rector and Church Wardens return his Grace their humble thanks accordingly.

Mr. Oliver DeLancey acquainted this Board, that he had received a letter from Sir Peter Warren, directing him to pay one hundred pounds sterling towards the building of St. George's Chappell, and desiring, if it was not inconsistent with the Rules of the Church, that a Pew might be appropriated for Sir Peter and his family, in case they should come to this country; and Mr. DeLancey also acquainted this Board, that he was ready to pay the said money as this Board should order.

And this Board having a gratefull sense of Sir Peter's generous gift, ordered that the draught of a letter of thanks to Sir Peter Warren be prepared by Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Nicholls, and that he be assured therein that this Board will take proper care to accommodate him and his family with a convenient Pew, whenever they shall come to this country, and that the said draft be laid before this Board at their next meeting. And ordered, that Mr. Oliver DeLancey be desired to pay the said hundred pounds sterling to Col[l] Robinson.

A committee was appointed to let the Pews in the chappell of Ease, who were authorized to let them in such manner and upon such terms as they should think most proper; and it was ordered that the same committee should have power to assign a Pew for Sir Peter Warren, another for the Church Wardens and Vestry, a third for the severall ministers and their familys, and another for strangers; and that they also should assign such pews as they should think convenient to be Free pews, and have the word free painted on the door of each of the said free pews; and that the committee should acquaint all persons that might be desirous to hire a pew in the chappell that had a pew in the Church, that they should be at liberty upon hiring a pew in the

chappell, to lett their pew in the Church, or permitt the Church to lett the same, and what such pew should let for should be deducted out of the Rent of the Pew they might hire in the chappell.

It was also

Ordered, That Wednesday, the first day of July, 1752, should be appointed for opening St. George's Chappell of this city, and that notice be given thereof in Trinity Church the two preceding Sundays; and ordered, that the Rector, Col^{l} Robinson, and Mr. Mayor be a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governour, and inform him thereof some time before notice be given in the Church.

St. George's Chapel was a very neat edifice, built after the plan of Robert Crommelin, a member of the Vestry, and an architect of considerable taste and skill. It was faced with hewn stone, and tiled.* It was ninety-two feet in length, exclusive of the chancel, and seventy-two feet in breadth. The steeple, which was lofty, but irregular, was one hundred and seventy-five feet in height.† The chapel was situated in a new, crowded, and ill-built part of the town, and in its spaciousness, solidity, and beauty,

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* It being some time after represented to the Vestry, that the Pantiles on the roofe of St. George's Chappell were too weighty for the roofe and walls of the said chappell, it was resolved, that the said Tiles be removed and sold, and the roofe shingled; and that Mr. Reade, Mr. Marston, Mr. Cromelin, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Desbrosses, or any three or more of them, be a committee to agree with the Workmen and purchase materials for that purpose, and see the same done with all convenient speed, and that the Church Wardens pay the expense attending the same.

† It was furnished with a fine large bell, which cost £88 3*s.* 2*d.* sterling.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

was only one of the evidences of the liberal spirit and thoughtful forecast of the Vestry of Trinity Church, in anticipating and preparing for the future growth and improvement of the city. This venerable edifice, in which I worshipped for several years in early life, and in which I was confirmed, and which consequently was greatly endeared to me, was unhappily destroyed by fire, with the exception of the walls, in the month of January, 1814, but was rebuilt and restored in the following year.

The increase of the congregation to such a degree, as to require the building of a chapel for its accommodation, was not the only proof of the diligence and faithfulness of its worthy Rector. There were other indications of both, at a period somewhat later, of a still more certain character. According to the Parish Register and other accounts, it appears that the calls on its ministers for some of their pastoral duties were even much more frequent than at the present day. From 1763 to 1764, one hundred and thirty-seven couples were married, and during the same time four hundred and thirty-one adults and children were baptized. There has been nothing comparable to this, even in the most flourishing state of the Parish, during my long connection with it.

In the year 1747, on the removal of the Rev. Mr. Charlton to the Church of St. Andrew, Staten Island, a committee was raised to prepare a letter to the Venerable Society to appoint a proper person to succeed him; which letter was prepared accordingly, and was in the words following, to wit:

New-York, Novr 30th, 1749.

Reverend Sir:

Mr. Barclay communicated to us in Vestry, a letter he was honored with by you of the 13th of Aprill last, advising him of the removall of the Revd Mr. Charlton from our Church to that of Staten Island, and at the same time hinting to him, to look out for a proper person amongst the Candidates for Holy Orders, educated at New Haven, to recommend to the Honorable Society to succeed in the office of Catechist and Assistant to this Church. We esteemed this a particular favour, and accordingly desired Mr. Barclay to consult the Reverend Doctor Johnson, and endeavour to find a gentleman duly qualified for this purpose. But in the meantime Mr. Barclay was honoured with a second letter, ordering him to desist, the Society designing a younge Gentleman of New-England, lately ordained, for this place.

We are extremely obliged to that Venerable body, as for their former, so for this fresh instance of their tender regard for us. But although we do not in the least doubt but the Honourable Board have strictly examined into the character and abilities of the Gentleman designed for us, yet we beg leave humbly to observe, that there is one materiall qualification, (which it is very possible they may not have considered,) a defect whereof will render all his other good qualities as a preacher useless to our congregation: we mean the strength and clearness of his voice, our church being by all accounts one of the largest in America, so that few Gentlemen are perfectly heard in it. We could therefore have wished to have been favoured with the liberty of making our own choice, as we should then have been satisfied in this point; but inasmuch as the Venerable Board have already determined, we hope for the best, and beg leave to assure them, that if the Gentleman they designed for us is qualified to answer their pious and charitable views, in appointing a Catechist in Holy Orders, that may at the same time serve as an Assistant to our Church, he shall meet with good encouragement, and never have reason to complain. But if it should fall out otherwise, which we hope may not be the case, we doubt not but the gentleman himself will solicit a removal, and the Honourable Board will indulge us in the choice of another. Reverend Sir, please to represent this with our humble duty, and you will oblige, Reverend Sir, your most obedient servants.

Which was signed by Hen. Barclay, Jos. Robinson, Jos. Murray, Dan. Horsmanden, Jn° Chambers, Rich^d Nicholls, John Moore, Rob^t Watts, W. Hamersley, Simeon Soumaine, Abraham Lodge, Rob^t Livingston, Charles Crooke, Jn° M^cEvers, Ebenezer Grant, Gab^l Ludlow, Jos. Reade, Nath^l Marston, Charles Williams, Henry Rowe, Rob^t Elliston, Ed. Holland.

Directed to the Reverend Doct^r Bearcroft, Secretary to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospell in foreign parts, at the Charter House, London.

At a meeting of the Vestry on the 8th of March, 1748—

The Rector produced and read to this Board a paragraph of a Letter from the Rev^d Mr. Bearcroft, Secretary to the Honourable Society, acquainting him that they had been pleased to appoint the Rev^d Mr. Samuel Auchmuty Catechist here, in the roome of the Rev^d Mr. Charlton, with directions to him to assist the Rector in his parochial duties as Mr. Charlton had done. And the said Mr. Auchmuty produced to this Board his letters of appointment from the said Venerable Society, dated the 23^d of October last, signed by the Rev^d Phillip Bearcroft, Secretary to the said Society; and thereupon, this Board desired the Rector to write to the Rev^d Mr. Bearcroft in answer to his said letter, and to desire Mr. Bearcroft to return the Venerable Society their sincere and hearty thanks for their care of them.

It appears that Mr. Auchmuty received this appointment upon the especial recommendation of the Hon. George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the Province.

He was born at Boston, and educated at Harvard College. The Lord Bishop of London had not long before admitted him into holy orders upon full testimonials, and with the Bishop's approbation and concurrence, he was appointed both as assistant to Mr. Barclay, and as Catechist to the blacks. In

the report of the Society in the following year, it appears from his communication to them, that he had baptized twenty-three negro infants, and three adults, after proper instruction. They also stated that a school had been lately built by the generous contributions of the Governor and other worthy persons of New-York, fifty feet in length, and twenty-six in breadth; in which Mr. Hildreth taught both well and diligently fifty poor children, who attended constantly on the divine service in the Church on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, and on Mr. Auchmuty's catechetical instructions. The certificate to this effect, from the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish, likewise added that Mr. Auchmuty had promised to read a catechetical lecture in that school on every Wednesday evening to his negro catechumens, detaining, at the same time, the scholars to be a part of his audience.

There is nothing with which I have been so much struck and impressed, in the investigation of the early history of this Parish, as the zeal, the earnestness, and devotedness of the schoolmasters and catechists of that day. The former appear to have been selected from among the laity with great caution and care, and to have been persons of respectability and worth. The latter were occasionally laymen, but more commonly such as were preparing for holy orders, or who had actually received them. Some of these were men of liberal education, who in the commencement of their professional life were full of promise, and who ended it with respect and honour. But they all seem

to have entered with the same spirit upon their humble labours, and to have prosecuted them with a patience, an interest, and a blessed result, which put ours to shame at the present day. Intellectual was not then, to the extent that it is now, separated from religious improvement, but both went hand in hand throughout the week. The whole of early life was, in a certain measure, devoted to Christian instruction, and not merely reserved for the scanty intervals between the hours of worship on the Lord's Day.

It is delightful to observe, in the annual reports of the schoolmasters and catechists to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with what cheerfulness and industry they appear to have laboured in their useful, but lowly employment; with what particularity each addition to the number of the scholars or catechumens, from year to year, is pointed out; with what pleasure, each change for the better, in the spiritual condition of the negro or Indian slaves, is noticed; with what hopefulness and interest they look forward to their advancement in Christian knowledge, and how sincerely they rejoice at their growth in grace.

An instance of this is found in the report of Mr. Auchmuty, in his letter of October 2, 1750, which is but one among many. In this he stated that, in the preceding half year, he had baptized thirty-three blacks, of whom eight were adults, whom he had previously instructed. He had likewise observed with pleasure, that the masters of the negroes were becoming more desirous than they used to be, of having

them instructed in the principles of Christianity, insomuch that the number of his black catechumens were increasing daily; and he therefore hoped, through the divine blessing, to be the means of adding, at least, some few souls to Christ. These hopes were very speedily so far realized, by the good progress which his catechumens had made in the principles of Christianity, and by the increase in their numbers, as that he had been constrained to apply to the Rev. Mr. Barclay, the Rector of the Church, for his kind assistance in his labours.

In his next letter to the Society, he gives a still more encouraging account of his labours, having baptized in the previous year twelve negro adults, after having first well instructed them in the principles of Christianity, and fifty infants. He states also, that he had lately begun a catechetical lecture, on every Friday in the afternoon at the new church, St. George's Chapel, for the instruction of both whites and blacks; that many of both sorts had attended him; that he had divided the blacks into two classes, one of which, at the date of his letter, were learning Lewis's Exposition of the Church Catechism, and the other the Church Catechism itself; and that he was in great hopes, through the blessing of God, that this would have a very good effect, and then, though the labour attending it must be great, he should with pleasure undergo it for the promoting of the religion of our blessed Redeemer.

All in that day relating to the religious instruction of the young and the ignorant, was done in faithful-

ness and simplicity, according to the teaching of the Church. The Catechism, as the authorized exposition of her views of Gospel truth, was not merely prominent in her system of instruction, but seems to have been the ground-work of the whole of it. How far the innovations on this plan in modern times, aiming at greater variety and attractiveness, and ending very often in a mere generalized Christianity, has the advantage over that of our fathers, I leave each one to judge for himself; but for my own part, I regard the change, at least, as of very doubtful utility.

The school which, with its schoolmasters, I have had such frequent occasion to notice in connection with the history of the Parish, and which was founded in 1709, seems to have been conjointly under the fostering care of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of Trinity Church. In what degree, in the earlier periods of its history the latter contributed to its support, it is somewhat difficult to determine; but at a later period it received from this corporation that ample endowment, which, with the contributions of benevolent individuals and the annual collections in our churches, secured for it stability and permanency. The unexpected increase in the value of the property with which it was endowed, has greatly enlarged the usefulness of the school at the present day.

The schoolmasters received from the Venerable Society about £15 sterling per annum, and £15 or £20 New-York currency from this corporation, as clerks of Trinity Church, to which were added occa-

sional gratuities for extraordinary diligence and attention to their duties. Until 1748, the rooms for the use of the teachers and pupils were probably hired. In that year, however, it was ordered by the Vestry, that so much of the ground of the Church adjoining to the Lutheran Church, as the Churchwardens should think proper, should be appropriated for building a Charity School. In the meanwhile, until the building was completed, Mr. Hildreth had leave to keep his school in the belfry of the Church. Col. Robinson, one of the Wardens, was ordered to furnish and pay such moneys as should be necessary, over and above the subscriptions, for carrying on and completing the building for the public school. Shortly after the edifice was finished, the following proposal was made, to which the Vestry assented:

The gentlemen who perform at the subscription concert, proposed to this Board, that if they would permitt them to make use of the school-room in the new Charity School, and prepare a platform and closet proper, they would pay ten shillings for each night, and play at a Benefitt concert for the use of the poor children; which proposal being considered, it was unanimously agreed, that if the said Gentlemen will prepare a proper platform, and have a convenient closet put up in the said room, that they shall have the use of the said room for their concert as they desire, they performing at a benefitt concert for the use of the poor children, and paying so much for the same use as they find they can afford out of their subscription.

It was likewise ordered, that the Rector, Church Wardens, Mr. Holland, Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Crooke, or any three of them, (one of the Church Wardens to be one,) be a committee to consider of proper rules and regulations for the Charity School, and also what children ought to be admitted into the said school, and what number, and who are proper to be clothed, and that

they have power to cloath such, in such manner and number, as they shall think convenient.

The school was no sooner finished, than by some unaccountable accident it was burnt to the ground. The fire was communicated to the spire of Trinity Church, which would have probably occasioned the total destruction of the building, but for the extraordinary exertions of some bold and active persons, by whom it was extinguished. It was therefore ordered by the Vestry, that Col. Robinson, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Chambers, should be a committe to inquire who were in a particular manner active and serviceable in putting out the fire; and they accordingly reported—

That on their enquiry, they were informed that Davis Hunt was the first man in the spire of the steeple, and he put out the two lowermost fires, being assisted by a fat man whose name he does not know, and who soon went away. Andrew Gotier and Francis Davison put out the uppermost flame in the spire, and Gotier and David Robinson, a Tobacconist, put out the third flame in the spire; Mr. Davison put out the flames on the cornish, with one Cornelius McCarty, who was also very active there; Mr. Kippin, the Blacksmith, was all the time on the roof of the Church, and Mr. Gotier was also there for some time with him; that this information was given them by Gotier, Davison, Hunt and Mr. Jardine.

Whereupon it was ordered, that the two Church Wardens, Mr. Holland, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Marston, and Mr. Reade, or any four of them, should be a committee to meet the severall persons, and to distribute among them the sum of Fifty pounds, as they should think convenient, and that they should return them the thanks of this Board for their good service.

The Churchwardens, together with Mr. Holland, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Nicholls, and Mr. Lodge, were appointed a committee to inquire, by the best means

they could, how the fire at the school-house happened, and to lay the examinations they should take before the next Vestry; but the result of which was probably unsatisfactory, as there is no record of it on their minutes.

It was the opinion, however, of this Board, that the Church School-house ought to be forthwith rebuilt, and that the Churchwardens and Mr. Nicholls should prepare a draft of a subscription paper for a contribution for the rebuilding thereof, and lay the same before the next Vestry; who reported, through Mr. Horsmanden, that they had agreed with John Brown and James Napier for the rebuilding thereof, for the sum of £375 certain, and £25 more when the whole should be completed, if it should appear they should deserve the same.

The committee appointed to take care of the building of the Charity School House, Reported, that the contractors had compleated the School Building pursuant to their contract, and that they were of opinion that the said contractors had a hard bargain.

It was therefore ordered, that the said Church Wardens pay to the said contractors the sum of Twenty-five pounds, over and above the sum of £375 agreed to be paid them.

It was also ordered, that the Society's Schoolmaster, for the time being, be at liberty to keep his School in the School room of the new Charity School House till further orders.

The very misfortunes attending the outset of this charitable undertaking, which was viewed with favour in itself, served only to render it still more popular. Contributions poured in from all sides, and all its wants were abundantly supplied.

The following, which are somewhat curious, are the first noticed in the book of minutes:

Mr. Richard Nicholls (who for thirty-three years was a member of the Vestry) having drawn severall conveyances, articles of agreement, bonds and other writings for the church, amounting to the sum of Fourteen pounds, nineteen shillings, as by his account of the particulars with his receipt appears, Col^{l} Robinson acquainted the Vestry that the said Mr. Nicholls had been pleased generously to make a present of his said service to the Church, to be laid out in cloaths for such poor children belonging to their Charity School as they shall judge to be most proper objects of charity. Whereupon it was ordered, that the thanks of the Vestry be given to the said Mr. Nicholls for the same, and that Col^{l} Robinson and himself be desired to lay out and apply that sum, for the clothing of such poor children belonging to the Charity School as they shall think proper.

Mr. Abraham Lodge (who for twelve years was also a member of the Vestry) having done some business for this Board, for which he was entitled to upwards of Eight pounds, had been pleased generously to make a present of this sum to the Church, to be laid out in cloaths for such poor children belonging to their Charity School as they should judge to be most proper objects of charity; which Col^{l} Robinson acquainted the Board was laid out accordingly. Whereupon it was ordered, that the thanks of the Vestry be given to the said Mr. Lodge for the same.

The Society of Free Masons gave £15 towards clothing the children.

Mrs. Fred bequeathed to the school £500.

Capt. Thomas Randall made a present of a bell for the use of the Charity School.

Mr. Alexander Troup left a legacy to the school, the amount of which, though not stated, is presumed to have been large, inasmuch as it was retained as a loan by the Vestry, at an interest of five per cent per annum.

Mr. Bache, one of the Executors of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Elizabeth Sharpas, (whose husband had been a member of the

Vestry,) paid to Mr. Reade the sum of two hundred pounds for the use of the Charity School, to be disposed of and applyed as is directed by the said will.

Mr. Reade acquainted the Vestry, that Mr. Debrosses, executor of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Frances Auboyneau, (whose husband likewise had been a member of the Vestry for twenty years,) had paid him the sum of Two hundred pounds, in part of a legacy given to this corporation for the use of the Charity School; and shortly after another sum of two hundred pounds, in further part of the same legacy.

The next bequest to the school was paid over, it appears, by the following entry in the minutes, under very interesting circumstances:

Whereas the Honorable John Chambers, deceased, (who was for thirty-eight years a Warden and Vestryman of this Church,) by his last will and Testament did give and bequeath, (after the death of his wife, but not before,) unto the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New-York in communion with the Church of England, as by law established, the sum of one thousand pounds current money of New-York; in trust nevertheless, that they should in a husband-like manner apply and lay out the same towards the support and carrying on the Charity School in the city of New-York, under their care and inspection, according to their best discretion; And whereas Mrs. Anne Chambers, widow of the said John Chambers, being piously and charitably disposed, has been pleased to intimate that she is ready and desirous to pay the said legacy of one thousand pounds immediately to this corporation, to be disposed of and applyed according to the directions and intention of the said Testator; thereupon it is ordered, that Mr. David Clarkson be desired, and he is hereby empowered, to receive the said legacy, and when received, that he put out the same at Interest for the use and benefit of the Charity School, according to the directions of the said will; giving this corporation the preference for so much of the said sum as they may have occasion for, paying interest for the same. And it is further ordered,

that upon receipt of the said sum, a proper release and discharge for the said legacy be made and executed, under the seal of this corporation, to the Executors of the said Will. And it is ordered, that the Rector and two Church Wardens be a committee to wait on the said Mrs. Chambers, to return her the thanks of this Board for her generous intentions, and to request that she will be pleased to consent that some public monument be erected, at the expense of this corporation, to express their gratitude to the memory of the said Mr. Chambers for his generous donation.

A further proof of the kindness and good will of this excellent woman, towards the Charity School, appears on the minutes.

Whereas Mrs. Anne Chambers, late of the city of New-York, deceased, in and by her last will and Testament, did give and bequeath unto the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New-York, in communion of the Church of England as by law established, and to their successors for ever, the sum of Five hundred pounds current money of the Province of New-York; in trust nevertheless, for the uses following, and upon this special confidence, (to wit:) that the same be kept and put out at interest by them, and the yearly interest or income thereof be applyed towards the support of the Girls only belonging to and to belong to the Charity School in the city of New-York, that is under their care and inspection, and in rewarding such of the said girls upon leaving the said school as they shall judge deserving thereof, and in such proportions as they shall think proper, in cash or otherwise, which is intended as an encouragement for their diligence, and decent and orderly behaviour during their continuance in the said School; And this corporation being indebted to the estate of the said Mrs. Chambers, by bond, in the sum of five hundred pounds, it is ordered, that Mr. Desbrosses be, and is hereby authorized to settle the said legacy and debt with the executors of the said Mrs. Chambers, and that a release of the said legacy be made and executed, under the seal of this corporation, to the said executors upon settlement of the same.

There was another devise not long after of £500, for the clothing and educating the poor children of the school, from Mr. Elias Desbrosses, who for twenty-two years had been a Warden and Vestryman of Trinity Church.

This was followed by a legacy of £200, received from Francis Lewis and Walter Rutherford, Esqrs., executors of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Todd.

And another, as is supposed, of a considerable amount, from Mr. Nath. Marston, who was for forty-four years a Warden and Vestryman of Trinity Church.

In 1793, the committee of ways and means for building a school-house, and erecting a steeple on the northwest end of St. Paul's Church, made the following report:

The committee appointed by the Corporation of Trinity Church for the purpose,***having attentively examined the several sources of revenue within the reach and subject to the controul of this Board, do report—

That the most ample provision for accomplishing the object can readily be obtained, by a sale of such part of the lands of this corporation as are let out on long leases, and produce a small annual income;

That the price of fourteen lots rented to Samuel Ellis, and recommended by the committee of leases as an advantageous sale at £2500, can with propriety be applied to effect this end; For in addition to an useful building, which will be annexed to the estate of the Church, its revenue also in this instance will be more than doubled; That the produce of other lots to the amount required, which may easily be selected under circumstances similar to the preceding, ought

to be appropriated to the completion of the purposes above required. All which is nevertheless submitted by

HUB'T VAN WAGENEN,
MOSES ROGERS,
WM. LAIGHT.

NEW-YORK, 13th May, 1793.

The report having been accepted, Messrs. Farquhar and Barrow, the committee of repairs, were appointed a committee to superintend the building of the School-House.

Several legacies and gifts, in trust to Trinity Church for the use of the Charity School, came in about this time, to help forward the accomplishment of the work; one from Mr. William Brownjohn, of the city of New-York, druggist, the amount of which is not mentioned; another of £184 12*s.* 10*d.* from John Stratford Jones, of the Island of St. Croix, and a third of £100 from the corporation of the city.

In 1795, the Secretary reported a plan for a conveyance, in trust, of property from Trinity Church for the Charity School. Whereupon Dr. Charlton, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Harison, were empowered to take such legal opinions as they might see fit, upon the clause of the charter respecting the value of the property to be held by the corporation, and the acts of the Legislature relating to the subject.

In 1800, the following lots were appropriated to the Charity School, in order to extinguish the debt due to it from Trinity Church, which the latter had incurred by receiving in trust the gifts and bequests which, from time to time, had been made to the former, and on which considerable sums of interest had accrued:

NO. OF LOTS.	STREETS.	PRESENT RATE OF RENT. £	s.	ADVANCED RATE. £	VALUE. £	
235	Murray	8		20	400	The lease expires 25th March, 1800.
236	"	8		20	400	
226	Robinson*	10		35	900	
248	"	12		25	550	
353	Church	7		20	400	
367	Warren	5		20	400	
368	"	4		20	400	
449	"	8		20	400	
8 lots Peters' lease	Greenwich	24		96	2000	
118	Barclay	12		25	500	
134	Vesey	16		25	500	
136	"	16		25	500	
250	Robinson	10		20	400	
411	Murray	20		20	400	
412	"	8		20	400	
451	Chamber	8		20	400	
344	Murray	8		25	500	
421	Broadway	14		30	550	
562	Reade	5	10	18	300	
45	Rector	4	10	14	250	
Total 27 lots.		£208	00	£518	£10,550	

Upon this report being made, the committee of leases were ordered to proceed to the sale of the lots therein described. This plan, however, it afterwards appears was abandoned, and gave place to another.

The clerk of the corporation was authorized, at the same time, to apply to the Legislature for an incorporation of the Episcopal Charity School, and to prepare a plan of the same, which, after having been submitted to Robert Troup, Esq., and approved, together with the draft of a deed to carry it into effect; it was resolved, that the number of trustees should be thirteen, and that the following should be the first trustees of the said school, Dr. B. Moore,

* Now Park Place.

Dr. A. Beach, Dr. Charlton, James Farquhar, Matt. Clarkson, Edward Goold, Henry Rogers, Herman LeRoy, G. Ludlow, Jacob LeRoy, Charles Wilkes, Henry White, and Richard Harison.

The committee of leases subsequently presented the following plan for exonerating the Corporation of Trinity Church from the debt which was due to the Charity School, and establishing a fund for its annual expenditure.

The debt owing to the school by this corporation was £6500, and the average annual expenses thereof £700.

It was therefore proposed to assign mortgages to it to the amount of £8610 15*s.* and to grant it about eight lots of land, bounded by Lumber, Greenwich and Rector streets, on a part of which the school-house stood, and the residue whereof yielded at the time an annual rent of £67 8*s.*

In the following year a donation was made to the school of a thousand dollars, and such a further grant of lots was recommended as on a reasonable calculation would produce an annual rent of $500.

The committee of leases having again taken the matter into consideration, recommended that bonds and mortgages should be given, in lieu of the lots heretofore proposed, which recommendation was agreed to by the Board, and bonds to the amount of £3000 were accordingly assigned to the said institution. In addition to the liberal endowment of the school by Trinity Church, a donation was also made to it by the State.

The extension of gratuitous education among the

poor by the New-York Free School Society, was found to interfere so materially with the original plan of the Charity School, which was designed to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, agreeably to the doctrines of the Church, as well as to fit them for the business of life; that in the year 1826 it was thought expedient by the trustees to reorganize it, and to convert it into a school for instruction in all the principal branches of English education, and also in classical learning, under the name of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School. The grand leading feature of the former system, however, was carefully preserved, for religious instruction was to be given in every department of the school, under the supervision of the Bishop.

Shortly after this new arrangement, a donation was made to it by John G. Leake, of one thousand dollars.

And in 1832, Trinity Church granted a lease, at a mere nominal rent, to the trustees, of five lots of ground on Canal, Varick, and Grand streets, on one part of which the school-house now stands, and the other part of which is let out on such advantageous terms as to increase very materially the income of the Board.

The School subsequently underwent some further modifications, and in 1845 received the name of Trinity School; and it is now, perhaps, in a more flourishing condition than it has ever been since its very foundation.

In the original endowment of Trinity Church by the Colonial Government, it appears to have been the intention to connect the promotion of learning with the

interests of religion. For there is this record on the early minutes of the Vestry:

It being moved, which way the King's Farme which is now vested in Trinity Church should be let to farm, it was unanimously agreed, That the Rector and Church Wardens should waite upon my Lord Cornbury the Govr, to know what part thereof his Lordship did design towards the Colledge which his Lordp designs to have built, and thereupon, to publish placarts for the letting thereof at the public outcry, to the highest bidder.

No effectual measures, however, were taken for this purpose, until nearly half a century had passed away.

In 1752, it was unanimously agreed by this Board, that a proposall be made to the Commissioners appointed to receive proposalls for the Building a College, and that this Board is willing to give any reasonable quantity of the Churches farm, which is not let out, for the erecting and use of a College.

It is ordered, That the Rector and Church Wardens be a committee to wait on the said Commissioners, and make the aforesaid proposalls to them, and confer with them thereupon.

Two years after, the arrangement between them appears to have been finally made.

It is unanimously agreed by this Board, that this Board will give for the use of the Colledge intended to be erected, a certain parcell of land belonging to this Corporation, to erect and build the said Colledge upon, and for the use of the same; that is to say, a street of ninety feet from the Broadway to Church street, and from Church street all the lands between Barclay's street and Murray's street to the water side; upon this condition, that the President of the said Colledge for ever, for the time being, be a Member of and in Communion with the Church of England, and that the Morning and Evening Service in said Colledge be the Liturgy of the said Church, or such a collection of prayers out of the said Liturgy, as shall be

agreed upon by the President or Trustees or Governours of the said Colledge.

The following draft of a letter on this subject, from the Vestry to the Rev. Dr. Bearcroft, Secretary to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was read and approved of, and being engrossed, was signed by the members present, and is in the words following, viz:

Rev'd Sir:

We esteem it a great Honour, amidst the many virulent reproaches we have met with, to find our conduct with regard to the Colledge lately founded here, approved by so venerable and respectable Body as the Society for the propagation of the Gospell, and to have received their thanks for the Donation we made; which was communicated to us by Mr. Barclay, and which we most gratefully acknowledge. We had also the satisfaction of the universall approbation of our constituents, notwithstanding the vast debt we have contracted by building the chappell of Ease.

We always expected that a gift so valuable in itself, and so absolutely necessary, (it being the only ground within the city properly situated, and of sufficient extent,) would be a means of obtaining some priviledges to the Church, especially as the first promoters of the affair, in the House of Representatives, always proposed such a preference, at least, as is granted by the charter; but we never insisted on any condition, till we found some persons labouring to exclude all systems of religion out of the Constitution of the College. When we discovered this design, we thought ourselves indispensably obliged to interpose, and have had the countenance of many good men of all denominations, and in particular the ministers of the Foreign Protestant churches in this city, who are appointed Governors of the Colledge, and who without the least hesitation qualified agreeable to the Church, and continue hearty friends to it.

But notwithstanding this, the opposition still continues, and has so far prevailed as to have hitherto prevented the application of the money raised by Lottery to the use of the Colledge. To effect this,

our opponents have been indefatigable, the most base and disingenuous methods have been used to prejudice the Common People in the several counties, whom they have endeavoured to persuade, that the Test impos'd on the president will infallibly be attended with the establishment of Bishops and Tythes, and will end in the loss of all their Religious priviledges, and even in persecution itself. Petitions have been drawn and handed about to be signed against the Charter Establishment; and weekly papers have been published for two years past, wherein all the friends of the Church, and the Vestry of Trinity Church in particular, have been abused in the most opprobious terms: so that it is very uncertain when the moneys will, by the Generall Assembly, be vested in the Governors. In the mean time, they have begun a subscription amongst themselves, and are daily purchasing materialls to lay the foundation of a handsome, convenient Edifice, which, God willing, they purpose to begin next Spring; and they are induced to hope, that as the dissenting seminary in New Jersey has had the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland engaged in its behalf last year, as well as the dissenting interest in England, and as we are informed, have collected a very considerable sum of money, so our Brethren in England will be ready to contribute, to preserve the Church in this part of the world from the contempt its enemies are endeavouring to bring upon it. The Dissenters have already three Seminarys in the Northern Governments. They hold their Synods, presbyteries, and associations, and exercise the whole of their Ecclesiastical Government to the no small advantage of their cause, whilst those churches which are branches of the National Establishment are deprived, not only of the benefitt of a regular Church Government, but their children debarred the priviledge of a liberal education, unless they will submitt to accept of it on such conditions as Dissenters require, which, in Yale Colledge is to submitt to a fine as often as they attend Public Worship in the Church of England, communicants only excepted, and that only on Christmass and Sacrament days. This we cannot but look upon as hard measure, especially as we can, with good conscience, declare that we are so far from that bigotry and narrowness of spirit they have of late been pleased to charge us with, that we would not, were it in our power, lay the least restraint on any man's conscience, and should

heartily rejoice to continue in brotherly love and charity with all our Protestant Brethren, as we can appeal to all men we have always done, notwithstanding the late unmerited reproaches, callumnies, and opposition we have met with.

Upon the whole, as we are informed the Governors of the Colledge intend to proceed according to the charter, and have reason to think that this will be the best means to quell the present opposition, restore peace, promote true religion and harmony amongst all denominations of Xtians, and at length induce the Assembly to grant the moneys raised for the Colledge; We humbly beg leave to recommend the cause in which they are engaged to the patronage of the Venerable Board, and its severall members, and hope that when a subscription shall be set on foot in England, they will, upon proper application, encourage and assist them in their laudable undertaking. This will add a new obligation on all the members of the Church of England, as this in all probability will be the only Colledge in which they are like to have an Interest.

We committ this letter to the care of Mr. George Harison, one of our Vestry, and Mr. William Johnson, son of the Rev^{d} Doctor Johnson, by whom we beg leave to tender our best respects to the Venerable Board, and by whom they may be informed more particularly in any matter relating to this subject.

We remain with much respect, Reverend Sir,

Your most humble servants.

In 1754, the Rev. Dr. Johnson acquainted the Society, that the charter for the foundation of the college then called King's, but now Columbia College, for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences, had been passed, by which the head of the college is to be always a member of the Church of England, and the prayers of the Church are to be always used in it. He likewise informs them, that he hath accepted that post, and therefore begs leave to resign the mission of Stratford, which he had held thirty-two years, in which, as he modestly ex-

presses himself, he hopes he may say he had faithfully endeavoured, through many struggles and hardships, to answer the pious design of the Society, in placing him there. It will not be thought to have been inappropriate to notice this appointment, inasmuch as Dr. Johnson was subsequently elected as an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, and the College itself was amply endowed by it.

In the following year he remarks in another letter, that he is concerned to write that a great clamour was raised by its inveterate enemies, against the measures proposed for carrying this laudable design into speedy effect, and that it had so far prevailed as to cause the matter to be postponed in the Assembly, by a majority of a single vote.

The next year, however, the Society states in the abstract of their proceedings, that it hath the satisfaction to be informed by Mr. Harison, a worthy member of the Vestry of Trinity Church, that at length the Assembly had passed a vote to appropriate the money raised for the building of the College in the city of New-York, to its proper purpose, and therefore it is to be hoped that this very useful design will meet with no further obstructions, but be carried into execution with all proper speed.

It may here perhaps not be amiss to remark, that the ground which was originally given to the College by Trinity Church merely for its own proper use, has long since so far increased in value, from the growth of the city, as to furnish a large part of its annual income.

"On the 20th of December, 1753, it was unanimously resolved, that the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Stratford, be called as an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, and that he be allowed for the same the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum; and the Rector and Churchwardens were desired to write to the said Dr. Johnson, and acquaint him with the resolution of this Board, and that his said salary should commence from the day of his leaving his Parish at Stratford.

"Col. Robinson acquainted this Board that the Rev. Mr. Barclay, Mr. Murray, and himself, pursuant to the order of this Board of the 20th of December last, had wrote to the Rev. Dr. Johnson, and that they had received an answer from him, which was in the words following, viz:

"STRATFORD, January 16th, 1754.

"GENTLEMEN:

"I am very much obliged to you for the good opinion you are pleased to entertain of me, and the honour you have done me, in so unanimously choosing me an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. As I have a great esteem for the good people of New-York, and a particular friendship and regard for many of them with whom I have been acquainted, I should rejoice to be instrumental in ministering to their eternal weal and happiness, and should willingly spend and be spent in that great and important work. But my advanced years, verging towards the decline of life, are great matter of discouragement to me, and render me extremely fearful whether I shall be able

to answer your expectations. However, as this people are also dear to me, and this station is of much importance to the general interest of the Church in these parts, I must beg of you, before I come to a final conclusion, to give me a little time to consider and look out for a worthy successor, with whom I may with satisfaction leave the care of them who have hitherto been committed to my charge, which, if I can accomplish, I shall willingly serve you to the uttermost of my power.

"As to what you have proposed to do towards my support, in conjunction with the gentlemen Trustees of the College; as you can judge much better than I what is requisite for a decent subsistence among you if I should remove, I must therefore entirely rely on your benevolence and generosity. Meantime, I earnestly beg of God that the result of both your deliberations and mine, relating to this important affair, may be such as will best promote His honour and the publick good, and terminate in both the present and everlasting happiness of us all. I am, gentlemen, with a deep sense of esteem and gratitude, your most obliged friend and humble servant,

"SAMUEL JOHNSON."

"The Churchwardens were authorized by the Vestry to pay, until further order, unto the Reverend Dr. Johnson his salary as usual and agreed upon, and that in consideration of his advanced years, and the duties of the college, he be desired only to read prayers on Sundays, and preach one Sunday in a month at church and

chapel, or as occasion may happen to require, and be agreed upon by the Rector."*

The following sketch of the life and character of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, is from the classic pen of his great-grandson, the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck. It is drawn from a fuller biographical memoir of this distinguished man, which appeared in the Churchman's Magazine for 1813:

"Samuel Johnson was born at Guilford, Connecticut, October 14th, 1696, and was descended from a respectable family of the earliest settlers of Connecticut. After obtaining a much more thorough knowledge of the learned languages, than the classical schools of New-England at that time generally afforded, he was sent to the College of Connecticut, then first established at Saybrook. Learning was at this period at its lowest ebb in New-England. The first generation of learned puritans had died off, and their immediate successors, educated among a people too intent on their immediate necessities to attend much to the cultivation of general learning, while

* Ordered, That the Church Wardens pay unto the Reverend Mr. Barclay and the Reverend Mr. Auchmuty, the additional sallary of sixty pounds p. annum each, formerly allowed them, for officiating in the chappel as well as the Church, untill the appointment and coming of the Reverend Doctr Johnson to assist them in the Parochial duties, and that the said Church Wardens continue the payment of the said additional salary of sixty pounds to each of them, from the coming of Doctr Johnson untill further order, provided they continue to officiate, preach, and perform the parochial duties, as they did before the coming of Doctor Johnson.

they retained little of the profound biblical and classic lore of their fathers, were encumbered with all that was useless and pedantic in their course of study.

"Just as Mr. Johnson had received the usual academic honors, chance threw in his way Lord Bacon's Essay on the Advancement of Learning, (perhaps the only copy at that time on this side the Atlantic,) the study of which operated in his mind the same change which had already taken place for more than forty years among the learned of Europe, but of which no rumor had yet reached the literati of New-England.

"His mind, naturally patient of investigation, and eager for truth, received with avidity the flood of new ideas thus poured in upon it, and he seemed to himself, to use his own expression, 'like a person suddenly emerging out of the glimmer of twilight into the full sunshine of open day.'

"Shortly after this memorable epoch in his life, a considerable addition was made to the college library, among which were the writings of the greatest philosophers, divines, and polite scholars of the age: and the then modern works of Newton, Halley, and Woodward; Barrow, South, Tillotson and Sherlock; Bentley, Addison and Steele, were seen and read for the first time in the Colony of Connecticut. The regularly bred scholar of the present day, surrounded and sated with literary luxury till he turn cloyed with excellence to stimulate his jaded appetite with novelty,

———mala copia quando
Ægrum solicitat stomachum,

can have but a faint idea of the avidity and intense application with which the works of these great masters of reason and just expression were perused, and (to use the happy phrase of Gibbon) meditated, again and again, by Mr. Johnson and a few of the associates of his studies.

"The discoveries of Newton particularly excited his attention, and, not content with a general and superficial notion of his doctrines, he determined to acquire such a knowledge of mathematics as would enable him thoroughly to comprehend their grounds and reasons, and enter into the very penetralia of that high-priest of nature. In this design, his usual resolute application made him completely successful. During all this time, he never intermitted his classical studies, or that of the Hebrew, of which he had early acquired the rudiments, and which in after life became the employment of his leisure, and the solace of his age. Thus richly stored with general science, he was admirably calculated for the station to which he was appointed in 1716, of tutor in the college, then removed to New-Haven, and placed under the direction of the learned Dr. Cutler, as rector or president. Here, for four years, in conjunction with the learned rector, he was actively employed in dissipating the intellectual darkness which had overspread the land. Mr. Johnson had always intended the Christian ministry as his ultimate profession, and had kept this in view in all his studies. To this he was set apart, according to the forms of the Congregational Church, in 1720, and settled at West-Haven, where he applied himself to the duties and studies of his profession with

exemplary diligence and zeal. He had been educated according to the strictest forms and most rigid orthodoxy of the independent Calvinistic Church, at that time the only sect known or tolerated in the colony. But in the course of a long and laborious investigation of most of the points in controversy between his own Church and that of England, in which he was accompanied by President Cutler and a few other studious friends, he and his friends found reasons to change many of their opinions on those points, and finally to profess themselves members of the Church of England.

"Dr. Cutler resigned his presidency, Mr. Johnson his church, and both embarked for England to receive Episcopal ordination, where Mr. Johnson's natural curiosity and love of knowledge was gratified by the attention, conversation, and friendship of many of the most learned divines of the Church of England, with most of whom he maintained a regular correspondence during the rest of his life. After being admitted to Priest's orders in the Church of England, Mr. Johnson returned to America, as a missionary, under the patronage of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and settled at Stratford, a pleasant village of Connecticut, of the Episcopal congregation of which place he was the regular minister; although, as he was for some time the only clergyman of that denomination in the colony, his labours were necessarily extended over a large tract of adjoining country. Here he married, and gradually overcoming, by the uniform mildness of his manners, the sectarian preju-

dices which had been excited against him, continued for many years engaged in the active duties of his calling, and in the pursuit of his favorite studies of divinity and the Hebrew language.

"In 1729, a circumstance occurred, which forms a remarkable epoch, not only in the life of Mr. Johnson, but in the literary history of this country; the arrival of the famous Dean (afterwards Bishop) Berkeley, in America. A similarity of studies and principles, soon produced an intimate acquaintance between them, and during the two years and a half which that great and amiable* man resided in this country, a constant literary and social intercourse was kept up between them; and an uninterrupted correspondence was afterwards maintained, in a series of the most affectionate and confidential letters, until the death of the bishop, in the year 1752. As the Episcopal Church increased in Connecticut, the labours of Mr. Johnson, who was regarded as its head and champion, were still augmented; and in a theological controversy which soon followed, he defended her, in several tracts, published at intervals, with ability, candour, and good temper.

"In 1743, he received, through the recommendation of his friend Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Secker, the degree of Doctor in Divinity† from the Univer-

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* "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven."—Pope.

† This diploma was conferred in a manner the most flattering to Dr. Johnson. Dr. Hodges, the Vice-Chancellor, in an oration before the University, spoke of his character in the highest terms, and the diploma itself is thus specially worded, "eumque Rev. vir S. Johnson

sity of Oxford, a literary honour which, in that ancient university, has seldom been by any means lavishly bestowed, and cheap as academic honours have become elsewhere, is still regarded with high respect.

"In 1752, a number of gentlemen of New-York, feeling the importance of establishing some system of academic instruction in that rapidly increasing colony; and perhaps stimulated by the recent success of the Philadelphians, undertook the foundation of a college in that city. In the next year an act of incorporation was obtained, and some provision for a fund for its support was made by a succession of lotteries; and soon after the trustees unanimously chose Dr. Johnson president of their college. The funds of this institution were increased by the donations of individuals in the colony, and by a liberal grant of land from Trinity Church, including the lot upon which the college edifice now stands, as well as some adjoining ground, from which it still derives the most considerable part of its revenue. Besides this, the college received a benefaction of five hundred pounds sterling from the Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel; a bequest from a Dr. Bristowe of London, a very active member of the same society, of his library, amounting to about fifteen hundred volumes; and

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fidissimus ad N. Angliam missionarius in oppido Stratford, de Provincia Connecticutensi, enthusiasticis dogmatibus strenue et feliciter conflictatus, Regiminis Episcopalis vindex acerrimus, demandatam curam prudenter adeo et benevole, indefesse ita et potenter administravit, ut incredibili ecclesiæ incremento summe sui expectationem sustinuerit plane et superaverit.—SCIATIS, &c.

finally, a legacy from Mr. Murray* of ten thousand pounds currency, (twenty-five thousand dollars.)

"But after the erection of the college building and the purchase of a philosophical apparatus, the trustees found it impossible to proceed on the liberal plan which they had begun, without encroaching on the permanent fund, or obtaining some farther assistance. This was supplied by a collection, made in England, for the joint use of the colleges of New-York and Philadelphia, which produced to the former the clear sum of six thousand pounds sterling.

"While this liberal spirit was displayed on the part of the public, Dr. Johnson was not inactive, and on June 17th, 1754, he began the collegiate course of instruction alone, with a class of twelve students. He was shortly after assisted by his son William Johnson, Mr. Cutting, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, who is still remembered as a thorough-bred classical scholar; and Mr. Treadwell, of Harvard College, Massachusetts, who was appointed professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.†

"In the midst of all his academic labours, Dr. Johnson never lost sight of the high duties of his profession; and he from time to time combatted such errors as he deemed of peculiarly dangerous tendency

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* Mr. Murray was a lawyer of great eminence in the city of New-York, about the middle of the last century. He was one of the Council, and Attorney-General of the Province, and much celebrated in his day as a constitutional lawyer.

† Mr. Treadwell died in 1760, and was succeeded, as professor of Mathematics, by Mr. Robert Harper, a gentleman educated at the University of Glasgow.

in this country, in some tracts and single sermons, published about the year 1761; while his popularity as a preacher induced the Vestry of Trinity Church, New-York, soon after his removal to that city, to call him as a lecturer in that Church; where he officiated in turn with the rector and assistant, but without having any other parochial charge. After filling these stations, for which he was so eminently qualified, about nine years, finding his activity gradually impaired by age and infirmity, and his spirits sinking under domestic calamity, in the loss of his youngest son, and some time after of his wife; seeing too, the college thoroughly established, and flourishing beyond his hopes under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Myles Cooper, the professor of Moral Philosophy, his destined successor, a man of acknowledged learning and talents; he was induced in 1763 to resign his office and retire to Stratford, to finish the remainder of his days in the bosom of his family.

"In this peaceful retreat, he again resumed the duties of a parish priest, and pursued his studies, and discharged his clerical functions, at the age of seventy, with the same zeal with which he had applied himself to them more than forty years before.

"Thus occupied in works of piety and usefulness, his virtuous and venerable age glided peacefully along, until the 6th of January, 1772, when, after a very short, and apparently slight indisposition, he expired in his chair without a struggle or a groan. His remains are interred in the Episcopal burying-ground at Stratford, where a neat monument is erected with

the following inscription, from the classic pen of President Cooper :—

M. S.
SAMUELIS JOHNSON, D. D.,
COLLEGII REGALIS, NOVI EBORACI,
PRÆSIDIS PRIMI,
ET HUJUS ECCLESIÆ NUPER RECTORIS
NATUS DIE, 14 TO OCTOB. 1696.
OBIIT. 6 TO JAN. 1772.

If decent dignity and modest mien,
The cheerful heart and countenance serene ;
If pure religion and unsullied truth,
His age's solace, and his search in youth ;
In charity, through all the race he ran,
Still wishing well, and doing good to man ;
If learning, free from pedantry and pride ;
If faith and virtue, walking side by side ;
If well to mark his being's aim and end,
To shine through life, the husband, father, friend ;
If these ambition in thy soul can raise,
Excite thy reverence, or demand thy praise,
Reader, ere yet thou quit this earthly scene,
Revere his name, and be what he has been.

"Dr. Johnson was in person tall, and in the decline of life rather corpulent; his countenance was mild and pleasing. A good engraving of him may be found in the 'American Medical and Philosophical Register' for October, 1812. He was remarkable for a very uniform and placid temper and great benignity of disposition, which was displayed in habitual beneficence and hospitality. His theology, to which he was warmly attached, was that of the Church of England in her purest form. Having submitted to the laborious oper-

ation of forming his own mind upon every important point, without taking any thing on trust, or from authority, he fully felt the difficulties attendant on the exercise of private judgment in matters of religious difference, and the importance of a charitable interpretation of the motives and principles of others. This turn of thought gave to his controversial writings, a spirit of mildness and urbanity not always to be found in polemical theology. The prominent features of his mind appear to have been, strong and clear sense, and a habit of diligent and patient investigation."

The ministers of the parish for several years after this period, seem to have been labouring with great diligence and success. Each annual account of Mr. Auchmuty to the Society appears to be better than the other. The number of adults and infants baptized by him among the blacks, was steadily increasing. His catechumens were becoming more numerous. And additions to the communion were also more frequent. The Prayer Books and catechisms sent out to him for their use, he had distributed among them, as he hoped, to good purpose; since they regularly attended divine service, and were devout and attentive in the worship of the Church. He took pleasure in assuring the Society, that the negroes under his care were becoming more and more deserving of the pains he took with them, and that many of them were a credit to our holy religion; that it was an unspeakable satisfaction to him to find that his labours among the poor slaves were not lost, but through the goodness of God produced such consid-

erable fruit; and that not one single black who had been admitted by him to the holy communion, had turned out bad, or been in any shape a disgrace to his profession.

In the beginning of the year 1756, the Rev. Mr. Barclay acquainted the Society, that the Church had suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. Colgan, formerly a catechist in this parish, but for many years a laborious and worthy missionary at Jamaica Town, in Long Island; and that the churches under his care were very apprehensive of great difficulties in obtaining a clergyman of the Church of England to succeed him, because the dissenters were a majority in the vestry of that parish. It too soon appeared that their apprehensions were not without good reason, for the dissenters prevailed by their majority in the vestry to present one Simon Horton, a dissenting teacher, to Sir Charles Hardy, the Governor, for induction into the parish, but the Governor, in obedience to his instructions from his Majesty, would not admit him into that cure, because he could not procure a certificate under the Episcopal seal of the Bishop of London, of his conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England. And when no person thus qualified, had been presented to the Governor after more than six months, his Excellency was pleased to collate to the cure of the Church the Rev. Samuel Seabury, Jr., father of that true churchman and sound divine, the first Bishop of Connecticut, and great grandfather of the distinguished theologian and acute polemic who bears his name at the present day.

At a meeting of the Vestry, held on the 24th of

March, 1761, it was "resolved, that there should be allowed by this corporation the sum of five hundred pounds current money of New-York, towards purchasing a new organ for Trinity Church; it having been proposed by several gentlemen to raise by subscription so much, as in addition to the said five hundred pounds, would amount to seven hundred guineas. Whereupon it was ordered, that the Church Wardens pay the said five hundred pounds to such person or persons as shall undertake to send for the said organ, when the said subscription should be compleat."

And it was likewise ordered, "that Mr. Thomas Harison should be employed as the organist for Trinity Church, and allowed for his services as such, the sum of eighteen pounds current money of New-York per quarter, and that his salary should commence from the first Sunday he should begin to play."

In the course of a short time the amount to be raised by private subscription was probably filled up, for in the following year the Churchwardens were directed by the Board to pay to Mr. George Harison the sum of five hundred pounds, voted by this corporation, towards purchasing an organ for Trinity Church.

The next event to be noticed is the death of Dr. Barclay, and the election of his successor. As in his arduous mission at Albany and among the Mohawk Indians, he had distinguished himself by his zeal and indefatigable labours, "so when chosen Rector of Trinity Church, the same assiduous attention to the duties of his office, the same ardor in promoting religion as

formerly, marked every step of his conduct. His character was truly respectable, his disposition most amiable and engaging. Meek, affable, sweet-tempered, and devout, his life was exemplary; whilst he cherished the warmest spirit of benevolence and charity. During his incumbency the congregation greatly increased. St. George's Chapel was built, and the design was formed of building St. Paul's. This last however he did not live to see executed, but it was accomplished soon after, under his successor."*

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* Note to a funeral sermon of the Rev. Mr. Inglis on Dr. Auchmuty—*Churchman's Magazine*, vol. 5, pp. 82, 83.

CHAPTER III.

At a meeting of the Vestry, held on the 28th day of August, 1764, the Rev. Dr. Barclay having departed this life on the 20th instant—

It was unanimously resolved and ordered, that the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty be, and he is hereby elected, called, and chosen to be Rector of Trinity Church in this city, in the room and place of the Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay, late Rector, deceased; and that Mr. Williams and Mr. Stuyvesant be desired to wait on the said Mr. Auchmuty, to acquaint him with this resolution, and to know if he will accept of the said call, and report his answer thereupon immediately to this Board.

The said Mr. Williams and Mr. Stuyvesant having waited on Mr. Auchmuty pursuant to their appointment, reported that he would accept of the said call; and he being introduced into the Vestry room, he again declared his assent to, and accepted the said call. Whereupon it was ordered, that this Board present the said Mr. Auchmuty to his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, and desire he may be admitted and Instituted as Rector, and Inducted into the said Church; and a presentation being prepared for that purpose to the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Esq., His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon, in America, and the same being read, was signed and sealed by all the members present.

The proceedings with respect to the presentation of Mr. Auchmuty to the Governor, the Governor's admission to him, the letters of institution, the mandate to induct him, and the certificate of his induction,

being the same as in the case of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, it is unnecessary to repeat them.

At the same meeting, the question being put, whether two Gentlemen of the Clergy should be called as Assistant Ministers to the Rector in his parochial dutys, or only one, it was resolved by a majority, that for the present one would be sufficient. Whereupon it was resolved and ordered, that the Rev. Mr. Charles Inglis (a Gentleman well recommended by the Rector) be called as Assistant to the said Rector in his Parochial duties, and that he be allowed for that service by this corporation a salary of Two hundred pounds currency p. annum, besides what may be raised for him by subscription, and that he be also allowed twenty Pistoles for his travelling expenses.

Resolved, That the Rector and Church Wardens be desired to write to Mr. Winslow, returning him the thanks of this corporation for his kindness in performing Divine Service during the Indisposition of the late Rector, Doctor Barclay, and that they have power to present him the sum of fifty pounds as a gratuity for the same, and beg his acceptance thereof.

At the very next meeting of the Vestry, however, the question whether there should be one or two Assistant Ministers was reconsidered, and it was then

Resolved and Ordered, That the Reverend Mr. John Ogilvie, (a Gentleman well recommended by the Church Wardens,) be called as an Assistant Minister to the Rector in his Parochial duties, and that he be allowed for that service by this corporation a salary of Two hundred pounds currency p. annum, besides what may be raised for him by subscription.

The news of Dr. Barclay's death was communicated to the Society by Mr. Auchmuty in his letter dated September 10, 1764, together with the announcement of the fact, that he had been appointed to succeed him as Rector of Trinity Church; and being thus decently provided for, he took occasion to return his most

sincere thanks to the Society for their bounty to him as catechist to the blacks; which trust, as we have seen, was discharged by him with so much fidelity and success.

A short time after, the Rev. Mr. Auchmuty communicated to the Board a letter to himself, from the Rev. Mr. Charles Inglis, in the following words:

PHILADELPHIA, Decem^{r} 3^{d}, 1764.

REV'D, WORTHY SIR:

When Mrs. Inglis lay on her death-bed, I foresaw the difficulties that would attend my removal from Dover, and therefore wrote to you then, releasing you from your engagement to me, and requesting you to provide some person to supply my place as assistant. Every letter you received from me since, was written in much distress and perplexity of mind, as you may naturally suppose, and in doubt as to my removal, in consequence of these difficulties on the one hand, and my inclination to settle at New-York on the other.

I have lately had a better opportunity of knowing the state of my mission than formerly, when my mind was first overwhelmed with my loss. I shall therefore lay its state before you, and then explicitly tell my resolution in consequence of it. This I should have done before had not my affliction, and perplexity occasioned by it, prevented me. Mrs. Inglis's state of health was my principal reason for leaving Dover. Altho' there was much discontent among my people at hearing of my intended removal, yet this reason in some measure silenced, tho' it did not fully satisfy them. On her death, they renewed

their solicitations for my continuance with more warmth, and indeed the principal cause of my removal was no more. When I engaged to settle at Norfolk, Dr. Smith proposed sending another person to succeed me at Dover. My people, however, would by no means consent to have him, nor is there any prospect of another to go there. There are two churches which are begun in my mission, chiefly through my persuasion, yet unfinished, and the congregations of these churches absolutely declare they will lay aside all thoughts of finishing them if I go away. A new mission is on the point of being opened, and that design must also necessarily drop, if I remove. Presbyterians and Quakers are making daily encroachments on us, but especially a mad enthusiast, who has lately started up where the new mission is to be opened, has seduced many to his pernicious delusions, and even the rumour of my going away has gained him some proselytes, and elated him much. All these particulars put together, will leave no doubt, I think, with any impartial person, that it is my duty to continue in my mission till it can be better settled. For my part, my conscience would ever reproach me to leave it thus, nor could I in that case expect a blessing from Heaven. Believe me, sir, it is with reluctance that I lay aside the thoughts of settling now in your city. I have the most grateful sense of your kindness, as well as the kindness of several worthy members of your church, with whom I had the honour to be acquainted. Be pleased to return them my sincerest thanks, especially to your Church Wardens and Vestry. This I should do now in person myself, but

it is my opinion, as well as the opinion of all my friends, my going to New-York at this time, as matters are now situated, would answer no good end—perhaps perplex matters more. I shall be detained in this city a few days by the death of an uncle-in-law. It would give me much pleasure to hear from you in that time. If any thing I can do or say consistent with what conscience assures me to be my duty, will give any further satisfaction to you, or your people, you may readily command me; being with sincere esteem to them, and you, Rev'd Sir, your affectionate Brother and Servant in Christ,

CHARLES INGLIS.

What circumstances led Mr. Inglis to change his mind, and finally accept the invitation, which after so much reflection he had definitively declined, I have no means of explaining. He did not, however, move to New-York, nor enter upon the duties of his office, until the month of December, 1765.

On communicating this change in his intention to the Venerable Society, in whose employment he had been, he received permission to accept the appointment of assistant to Dr. Auchmuty, and Catechist to the negroes at New-York.

In the outset of life, "he had conducted the free school at Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, for several years, to the satisfaction of all, and had thus become favourably known to the clergy of the neighbourhood, who now testified of him as a young gentleman of unblemished character, discreet in his behaviour, and free from even the suspicion of any thing unbecoming. With these high testimonials he went to England, was

admitted by the Bishop of London to holy orders, and re-embarked for his humble mission, to which a salary of £50 a year was attached. Such was the modest commencement of a career which was destined to be marked by various fortunes, and distinguished by services of the highest value to the Church.

"Mr. Inglis, after a long and dangerous voyage, arrived at Dover on the 1st of July, 1759, and at this distance of time, eighty-six years, it is" a circumstance of no ordinary interest, "that the son is still ministering with unimpaired vigour and energy one division of that important diocese which, when it was first placed under the father's spiritual superintendence, comprehended the whole of the British colonies in that quarter of the world.

"Mr. Inglis, on coming to his mission, found the situation unhealthy, from the neighbourhood of low, marshy lands. There were within it three churches, but that at Dover was in a most ruinous condition. He soon, however, contrived to restore it, and to build a fourth on the borders of Maryland. The mission comprised the whole county of Kent, thirty-three miles in length, and ten in breadth, with a population of 7000, of which a third belonged to the communion of the Church.

"In 1763, he informed the Society of its flourishing state, as evidenced by the erection and restoration of churches, the crowds who attended divine service, the return of dissenters to the Church, and the revival in many of a spirit of piety. His own health he described as much affected by the dampness of the situation, as well as by the excessive fatigue of having

to attend stations distant severally, fourteen, seventeen, and eighteen miles from his own residence.

"During the six years of his ministration at Dover, he had baptized 756 children, and twenty-three adults, while within the same period," the number of his communicants had more than doubled.

"The Churchwardens and Vestry of Dover, on the occasion of his departure, wrote to express their great regret at his going, and to testify that he had with unwearied diligence attended four churches, discharging every duty of his functions, and conducting himself on all occasions in a manner truly laudable and exemplary."*

Mr. Inglis entered upon his duties, as an Assistant Minister in the Parish of Trinity Church, on the 6th of December, 1765. That they were faithfully and conscientiously fulfilled, may be fairly inferred from the whole course of his former life, and from the growing estimate of the importance and value of his services, which ultimately raised him to the highest rank in his profession. But of the peaceful tenour of his days in this new situation, I have been unable to find any striking memento, except one in the parish record, which is somewhat remarkable—that during his connection with it, a period of seventeen years, he appears to have married 925 couples.

The Rev. John Ogilvie, who was called as an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church a short time after the election of Mr. Inglis, entered, however, upon the duties of his office in the parish about a

* Missions of the Church of England, pp. 323, 324, 325.

year before him. In noticing this appointment, I cannot help remarking the judiciousness and fitness of all the appointments which were made by the Vestry; nor from running into a digression to show the ground of the remark, in this particular case. He had long before commended himself to the approbation and good-will of all the churchmen in the colony, by his devotedness as a parish clergyman, and his zeal as a missionary.

On the removal of Mr. Henry Barclay to New-York, the Indian mission remained vacant for a considerable time, but was filled up in 1748, by the appointment, on Mr. Barclay's recommendation, of Mr. Ogilvie, as a young gentleman of an extraordinary good character, educated at Yale College, in Connecticut, and one who was, in an especial manner, qualified for the duty at Albany, by being able to officiate in the Dutch language.

The Rev. Mr. Ogilvie writes to the Society, that as soon as the season of the year would permit, he left New-York, and got to Albany on the 1st of March, 1749, and that he was very kindly received by the commanding officer of Fort Frederick, and by the chief persons of the place; that though the inhabitants thereof were much diminished by the removal of many English families in the late war to New-York, yet the number of his hearers had far exceeded his expectations; that he preached twice on Sundays, and read prayers and catechized on Wednesdays near fifty white children; and as many of the blacks appeared desirous of instruction, he catechized them on Sundays in the afternoon after divine service. At a

subsequent period, it appears that he had three services in the Church at Albany every Lord's Day, that all ranks of people might have the benefit of public worship; that his parochial duties were abundant and laborious; and that his pious endeavours were blessed with signal success.

On the 5th of June he went up to the Mohawks with the interpreter of the Province. He was met there by two of the principal sachems, who congratulated him on his arrival, and expressed great thankfulness to the Society for sending him to them; and they promised to use their best endeavours to influence the Indians to be attentive to his instructions, and to do all in their power to make his life agreeable. A few Sundays after this interview, he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to thirteen of them, who behaved with great propriety and devotion, while too many others he remarked had so far degenerated into drunkards, as that his chief hopes were placed on the rising generation; the children being universally disposed to learn.

In a communication to the Society seven years later, he states that his endeavours had not been unsuccessful, many of the Mohawks of both castles appearing to have a serious and habitual sense of religion. When at home, they regularly attended divine worship, and participated frequently of the Lord's Supper, and though out upon the hunt, several of them came sixty miles to communicate on Christmas-Day, 1755. The whole number of communicants at this time amounted to fifty.

In his account of those whom he had baptized in

the following year, he mentioned that two of them were the children of the famous half-Indian king, who distinguished himself so much in the fatal expedition under General Braddock, when twelve principal men of the Mohawks fell in the battle, six of whom were regular communicants of the Church, and while they were in the field, good old Abraham, one of their sachems, performed divine service to them morning and evening.

Mr. Ogilvie appears to have retired from this mission in 1760, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Brown, a chaplain in the army.

He was well remembered in my early life by several of our aged parishioners, and greatly admired as a popular and captivating lecturer. It was probably on this account that he was represented, in a very spirited portrait of him, painted by the celebrated Copley, and now in the Vestry office of Trinity Church, with the Bible opened before him, and familiarly engaged in expounding the Scriptures. I can easily conceive that there might have been good ground for this reputation, for I have a vivid recollection of one of his manuscript sermons that I met with some forty years since, written from the text, "We all do fade as a leaf," which at that time struck me as a composition of great elegance and beauty.

Though Dr. Ogilvie, as it may be presumed from his laboriousness and zeal in the stations which he occupied during the first part of his ministry, was doubtless diligent and faithful also in the discharge of his duties as an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church; yet I have not been able to find any thing more in

relation to it, than the scanty notice which I have already given.* Indeed, he himself, in one respect at least, from a thoughtless neglect, threw a mantle of oblivion over his own acts, which, however immaterial on private, could not be justified on public accounts. For I find an entry on the Parish Register, written by Mr. Inglis, after he had become Rector, that no returns of his baptisms and marriages appear to have been made, if he ever kept a record of them, and the blank therefore, with all its inconveniences has, and must remain, for ever unfilled.

The last trace that I can discover of him, is in one of his communications in 1774, wherein he recommends the inhabitants of Fredericksburgh to the notice of the Society, and promises that a glebe of at least one hundred acres of the best improved land, the right of which was vested in himself and two other gentlemen of rank and character, should be located and conveyed to the use of the Church. The Society's grateful acceptance of this proposal probably never reached that worthy person, whose death followed soon after it was made.

The following short sketch of his life and character, is gathered from a sermon which was preached to the congregation by the Rev. Mr. Inglis, on account of his death:

After indulging in a train of reflections which the

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* Since this was written, I have accidentally met with a fuller account of his labours, in a funeral sermon, which was preached by Mr. Inglis on occasion of his death.

occasion suggested, he remarks, "his death is an affliction to you, and a general loss to the Church of God.

"Nine years have I lived with him in perfect harmony and friendship. Much was he endeared to me by his many amiable qualities, by a union of affection and principles, and by our joint endeavours in the ministry of the Gospel. To mention him therefore in this place, which, now alas! must know him no more, is not only a debt of friendship which I owe to his memory, but it may also be of service to you.

"He was born in this city, and many of you know that he remembered his Creator in the days of his youth. Even at that period, he strove to turn others to righteousness, which seemed to be the principal object of his whole life afterwards.

"He devoted himself early to the service of the altar, and his first situation after he entered into holy orders, as missionary to the Mohawk Indians, was such as suited his glowing zeal to promote the honour of God and the salvation of souls. I may say that he was placed on the farthest limit of the Messiah's kingdom, for all beyond it was one dark and dismal gloom, unenlightened by any ray from the Sun of Righteousness. Here he faithfully laboured, and with success, to add the heathen to his Master's inheritance, and the uttermost part of the earth to his possession.

"Those qualifications which enable a person to be useful in the sacred ministry, were possessed by him in an eminent degree. His person was tall and graceful, his aspect sweet and commanding, his voice excellent, his elocution easy and pleasing, his imagination --vely, his memory retentive, and his judgment

solid. His temper was even, unclouded, and such as scarcely any accident could ruffle. His heart was humane, tender, and benevolent, burning with zeal for the good of others.

"With what unwearied industry he attended the duties of his function, you all know. Like the first heralds of the blessed Gospel, daily in the temple of God and in every house, he ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ. Indeed, I may apply to him what St. Paul says of himself to the Thessalonians, Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and unblameably he behaved himself among you; how he exhorted, and comforted, and charged every one of you as a father doth his children, that ye might walk worthy of God, who hath called you to his kingdom and glory. The number of those who resorted to him for advice was very great, and few were capable of giving better on every occasion. He knew how to comfort the afflicted, to confirm the wavering, to instruct the ignorant, to cheer the desponding, to strengthen the weak, and to check the forward. The time would fail me, to trace this excellent man through the various scenes of life, and the different characters he sustained with so much dignity and lustre. His conduct and manners were regulated by the calm dictates of benevolence, piety, and prudence, and were so happily tempered, that even those who were no warm friends to religion revered him. The consequence was such as might naturally be expected—few clergymen have been so extensively useful—few so much beloved and esteemed as Dr. Ogilvie.

"The concluding scene of his life was suitable to

the former part of it, for he was about his Master's business when the awful message came to summon him into eternity. In the house of God, after devoutly addressing his Heavenly Father in the evening service of our Church, he took his text, The Lord is upright, he is my rock, and there is no unrighteousness in him; and whilst the unfinished sentence yet hung upon his tongue, his master called him to leave this scene of sorrow and of trouble, to be present with himself." *

In the brief period of ten years the parish had prospered to such a degree, under the laborious and faithful ministrations of its clergy, that it was deemed expedient to provide another church for the accommodation of its members. The building of St. Paul's Chapel was commenced in 1763, and completed in 1766. In beauty of design, justness of proportion, and tasteful embellishment, it was unequalled, at the

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* "He went to Church in seemingly good health, to lecture in the afternoon, which was his constant practice on Fridays. He read prayers as usual, and baptized a child. He gave out his text, but before he could proceed further with his lecture than to repeat a sentence or two, he was deprived of his speech by a stroke of apoplexy. Under the effects of this fatal disorder he languished for some days. During the interval, a great part of which was spent in prayer and devout ejaculations, he showed the utmost patience and submission. On Saturday morning, November 26, 1774, without a struggle or a groan, he expired, in the fifty-first year of his age. By his last will he bequeathed £300 to the Charity School, £100 to King's College, and £100 to the Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen, hereby exhibiting that uniform attention to the happiness and welfare of mankind, which regulated each step of his conduct through life."

N. Cambrede sc

time, throughout our country; and in this style of architecture has not been surpassed to the present day. It is a little singular, however, that the representation by L'Enfant, of the giving of the law at Mount Sinai immediately over the altar, where we celebrate in the holy mysteries the highest instance of God's love to sinful men, and which is objected to by many as inappropriate in position and offensive to taste, should nevertheless have been highly approved of by the Vestry of that day, and a formal record of it entered on the minutes.

The order for commencing the erection of this new chapel, on the Church ground upon the corner of Division-street, (now Fulton,) was passed at a meeting of the Vestry held the 3d day of November, 1763.

At this meeting it was also ordered, that what moneys might from time to time be in the hands of the Churchwardens more than was necessary to answer the annual expenses of the Church and Chapel, should be applied towards purchasing the materials and carrying on the building of the Church.

Though the estate of the corporation at that time had become more productive, its resources were still on a very limited scale. Authority was therefore given to the Wardens on several occasions, to borrow different sums not exceeding the gross amount of £15,750, for carrying on the building of the chapel, and finishing the porticoes and fences.

St. Paul's Chapel was opened on the 30th of October, 1766, and it was resolved by the Vestry, that the thanks of this Board should be given to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, for his sermon preached at the dedication thereof,

and a copy of it requested for publication. At the same time, his Excellency Sir Henry Moore expressed a desire of introducing in it a band of music, which request was granted on the condition that the band should only join in such part of the service as was usual and customary in like cases, and that no other pieces of music should be allowed but such only as were adapted to the service of the Church on such solemn occasions. It is a little remarkable, that one of the persons* who attended at the opening of this chapel, was also present, after the lapse of eighty years, at the recent consecration of Trinity Church. There are some other circumstances also in connection with this building, which are worthy of notice. The inauguration of Washington, as President of the United States, took place, as is well known, at the City Hall. After the ceremonial was over, the General retired, with the civil and military officers in attendance, to St. Paul's Chapel, in order to unite with them in such religious services as were appropriate to the occasion. And here also he frequently received the holy communion, an act of faith and devotion, in which it is lamentable to think that he has not been imitated by any of his successors.

In 1774, the Rev. John Vardill, God-father of Gen. Laight, now a member of the Vestry, was called as an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. He was then in England, but in consequence of the troubles which were impending over the colonies, he never entered upon the duties of his office. About

* Mr. John P. Groshon, now residing at Yonkers, Westchester.

the same time the Rev. Benjamin Moore and the Rev. John Bowden were likewise called to the same office. In reference to these several persons, the following action took place in the Vestry :

"Resolved, That if the sum of six hundred and eighty-three pounds, or upwards, can be raised by subscription on such securitys as will be satisfactory to the Rev'd Mr. Benjamin Moore and the Reverend Mr. John Bowden, that in that case the Vestry will call them both as Assistant Ministers in this parish; that the Reverend Mr. Inglis shall be allowed out of the said subscriptions the sum of two hundred pounds annually; the Rev. Mr. Vardill fifty pounds annually, and the other two gentlemen, if called, shall divide the residue of the said subscriptions equally between them, and in that case this corporation will also pay to the said Mr. Moore and Mr. Bowden out of the Church funds, the annual sum of fifty pounds each, for which two last mentioned sums only this corporation will be answerable. Ordered, that Mr. Cromeline, Mr. Kissam, Mr. Vandam, Mr. Renaudet, Mr. Sherbrooke, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Bache, and Mr. Goelet, be a committee to solicit subscriptions, and that they take to their assistance such other gentlemen of the Vestry as they shall think proper, and that report be made thereof to this Board in three weeks, when they will proceed to call the said two Assistant Ministers in case sufficient subscriptions be obtained for both, or otherwise they will call one of them; that the subscription papers shall contain a clause for paying the respective subscriptions during the residence of the respective subscribers in the city, save only that

in case of death or removal of either of the said four ministers, such proportions of the subscriptions shall be deducted as was requisite for paying his proportion of the subscription money.

"The several subscription rolls were returned, but it being suggested to the Board by some of the committee, that there had not been sufficient time allowed to complete the subscriptions, it was thereupon ordered, that the time for completing the same be enlarged till this day fortnight.

"The committee that was appointed to solicit subscriptions towards the support of the Assistant Ministers, returned the several subscription rolls, which, with other verbal engagements, amounted to the sum of £691 2*s.* 0*d.* Whereupon it was ordered, that Mr. Desbrosses, Mr. Bache, Mr. Kissam, and Mr. Duane, or any three of them, be a committee to wait on the Reverend Mr. Moore and the Reverend Mr. Bowden, to acquaint them with the state of the said subscriptions and other engagements for their salarys, and to know whether they will accept of a call on these terms.

"The committee that was appointed to wait on the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Moore and the Reverend Mr. John Bowden, reported that they had waited on them according to their appointment, and informed them separately of the state of the subscriptions and other engagements for their support, and desired their answers whether they would engage as Assistant Ministers of the Church upon those terms, and at the same time acquainted them that such was the state of the funds of this corporation, that they had resolved

not to be answerable for any deficiency that might happen in collecting the said subscriptions and other sums upon verbal engagements. And that the said Mr. Moore and Mr. Bowden thereupon severally declared their consent to accept the office of Assistant Ministers upon the above terms.

"Upon the question being put, it was unanimously resolved, that the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Moore be, and he is hereby, elected and appointed an Assistant Minister to the Rector in his parochial duties, upon the terms aforesaid, and the terms expressed in the resolution of this Board of the third day of January last. And upon the question being put, it was also unanimously resolved, that the Reverend Mr. John Bowden be, and he is also hereby, elected and appointed an Assistant Minister to the Rector in his parochial duties, upon the like terms."

Soon after this the clergy of the Church of England fell upon troublous times, which tried to the utmost the firmness of men, and often excruciated the minds of the scrupulous and conscientious. The revolutionary war broke out, threatening an utter disruption of the ties which had so long bound the colonies and the mother country together. The relations of the clergy with the latter, were perhaps of a more close and endearing character than those of almost any other class of men. They were for the most part employed and supported by the Society at home, they were nurtured in sentiments of loyalty, and they could not bring themselves to forsake at once, and forever, the Ruler whom God in his providence

had placed over them, and whom they had so long implored him to prosper and bless.

Whatever may be politically our view of this great question, in which men equally good so widely differed, we must at least respect the scruples which no worldly considerations could overcome, and which led to the sacrifice of home, comfort, and wealth, for conscience' sake. With these qualifications, I trust that I shall be open to no misconstruction, in the unvarnished narrative I am about to give.

In a letter, dated October 31, 1776, Mr. Inglis assures the Society that all their missionaries, without excepting one, in New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and so far as he could learn in the other New-England colonies, had proved themselves faithful, loyal subjects in these trying times, and had to the utmost of their power opposed the spirit of disaffection which had involved this continent in the greatest calamities; and although their joint endeavours could not prevent the rebellion, yet for some time they had considerably checked it. Amidst all the succeeding disorder and confusion, they went on steadily with their duty in their sermons; confining themselves to the doctrines of the Gospel, without touching on politics, using their influence to allay political heats and cherish a spirit of loyalty among their people. This conduct, however harmless, gave great offence. They were every where threatened, often reviled with the most opprobious language, and sometimes treated with brutal violence. He then goes on with an enumeration of the many instances of insult, outrage, and wrong,

which had been inflicted on his brethren and friends; and concludes his account with the remark, that if every case of the kind could be faithfully collected, it is probable that the sufferings of the American clergy might appear in many respects not inferior to those of the same order in the great rebellion of the last century, and that such a work would be no bad supplement to *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*

The Declaration of Independence increased the embarrassment of the clergy. To officiate publicly, and not pray for the king and royal family, according to the Liturgy, was against their duty and oath, as well as the dictates of their conscience; and to use the prayers, would have drawn on them inevitable destruction. The only course which they could pursue to avoid both evils, was to suspend the public exercise of their function, and shut up their churches. This was done, without any concert, throughout the whole extent of the above-mentioned provinces. The venerable Mr. Beach, of Newtown, in Connecticut, is alone to be excepted, who officiated as usual after independency was declared; and upon being warned of his danger, he said with more firmness and spirit than prudence and discretion, that he would do his duty, and pray and preach for the king till they should cut out his tongue. It is a little remarkable, that notwithstanding his contumacy, he was never disturbed.

Upon the departure of General Howe from Boston to Halifax, and the taking possession of New-York by the revolutionary army, most of the inhabitants removed into the country, carrying their valuable

effects with them. Mr. Inglis conveyed his family to a place of safety up Hudson's river. Dr. Auchmuty, the Rector, being much indisposed through the spring and summer, retired with his family to Brunswick, in New-Jersey, and the care of the churches in his absence of course devolved on Mr. Inglis, as the oldest assistant; a situation truly difficult and trying in such times, especially as the other assistants, though loyal and worthy, were young and inexperienced.

About the middle of April, General Washington came to town with a large reinforcement. Animated by his presence, the revolutionary committees very much harrassed the loyal inhabitants at New-York and Long Island. In the latter, however, the members of the Church of England were the only sufferers, though many members of the Dutch Church were as active in their opposition to the revolution as themselves.

Soon after Washington's arrival, who was himself a member and communicant of the Church of England, he attended the Church; but on the Sunday morning, before divine service began, one of his generals called at the Rector's house, supposing him to be in town, and not finding him, left word that he came to inform the Rector that General Washington would be at church, and would be glad if the violent prayers for the king and royal family were omitted. The message was brought to Mr. Inglis, but he paid no regard to it.

On seeing that general not long after, he remonstrated against the unreasonableness of his request, which he must have known the clergy could not com-

ply with; and further told him that it was in his power to shut up their churches, but by no means in his power to make the clergy depart from their duty. This declaration drew from him an awkward apology for his conduct, which there is reason to believe was not authorized by Washington himself.

On the 17th of May, (the day appointed by the Congress as a day of fasting, prayer, and humiliation throughout the continent,) at the unanimous request of the members of the Church, he consented to preach. It was exceeding difficult for a loyal clergyman to avoid danger on the one hand, or a departure from duty on the other. But he endeavoured to shun both, making peace and repentance his subject, and explicitly disclaiming having any thing to do with politics.

Matters now became critical in the highest degree. He had frequently heard, as he passed the streets, the most indecent epithets applied to him. The most violent threats were also thrown out against him, in case he should pray for the king. Not long after, when he was officiating, and had proceeded some length in the service, a company of about one hundred and fifty armed men marched into the Church, with drums beating and fifes playing, their guns loaded and bayonets fixed, as if going to battle. The congregation was thrown into the utmost terror, several women fainted, and it was generally expected that when the collects for the king and royal family should be read, he would be fired at, as menaces to that purpose had frequently been made. Mr. Inglis, however, went on with the service, and the matter passed over without

any accident. He was afterwards assured that something hostile and violent was intended, but He who stills the raging of the sea and the madness of the people, overruled their purposes.

But it was at length thought expedient, with the unanimous concurrence of such of the Vestry as were in town, to shut up the churches. Mr. Inglis, however, remained in the city to baptize the children, visit the sick, bury the dead, and afford what support he could to the remains of his poor, dispirited flock.

On the return of the king's troops to New-York in the month of September, one of the churches was again opened, when all the inhabitants gladly attended. Joy was lightened up in every countenance on the restoration of public worship. Each congratulated himself and others on the prospect of returning peace and security; when on the following Saturday, several persons disaffected, as it was supposed, to the government, who had secreted themselves for the diabolical purpose, set fire to the city in different places, which raged with the utmost fury until it had consumed about a thousand houses, or a fourth part of the whole. In this conflagration, Trinity Church, the oldest and largest in the parish, with the Rector's house, and the Charity School, were all laid in ashes.*

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* A committee was appointed to estimate the damage this corporation had sustained by the late fire, who made a report in writing, in the words following:

Pursuant to an order of the Vestry of the 1st of April last to us directed, to estimate the loss the Corporation of the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New-York, in communion of the Church of England, as by law established, have sustained by the late fire, which

J. MYERS DEL.

C. & W. ENDICOTT LITH. N. YORK.

TRINITY CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

1776.

St. Paul's Chapel and King's College would have shared the same fate, had not Mr. Inglis been providentially on the spot, who sent a number of people on the roof with water to protect them. Besides the buildings already mentioned, about two hundred houses which stood on the church ground were consumed, so that the clergy of this city were the greatest sufferers by the revolution of any on the whole continent.

How thankful should we be to God, that in his wise providence we did not ourselves fall upon these evil times, where from different views of duty, persons equally conscientious differed so widely in what they deemed the performance of it; where the endearing ties of nature and the bonds of faith were rent asun-

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happened in the city of New-York on the 21st day of September last, do report—That the said corporation have lost twenty-two thousand two hundred pounds, in the four following buildings, which were consumed by the fire :

Trinity Church, including the organ,* - - - -	£17,500
Two Charity School-houses and fencings, - - -	2,000
Library, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200
Rector's House, - - - - - - - - - - -	2,500
	£22,200

Besides the loss to the corporation of £536 per annum, the annual rent of 246 lots of ground, the tenants' buildings being all consumed by the fire. In witness whereof, we have signed this report the 13th day of May, 1777.

Elias Desbrosses,
Charles Shaw,
Anth. Vandam,
William Laight.

* This cost £850 sterling.

der; and where those who were formed to esteem and love each other, were separated by the bitterest hatred and the deadliest strife.

Mr. Inglis, in the conclusion of his letter to the Society, apologizes for his laying before them a detail in which he himself was so much concerned, but he claims no merit in doing what he always conceived to be his duty, and with great modesty says that any of his brethren in his situation would have acted as he did, and many of them probably much better. He concludes with observing that the Church of England had as yet lost none of its members, whose departure from it could be deemed a loss. He entertains no doubt but that, with the blessing of Providence, his Majesty's arms will be successful. In that case, if the steps are taken which reason, prudence, and common sense dictate, the Church will indubitably increase, and these confusions will terminate in a large accession to its members. Then he says will be the time to make that provision for the American Church which is necessary, and place it on at least an equal footing with other denominations, by granting it an Episcopate, and thereby allowing it a full toleration. If such an opportunity, he remarks, be let slip, such another will never offer again; if fifty years elapse without it, there will be no occasion for one afterwards, and to fix one then will be as impracticable as useless.

How much reason have we to rejoice in this matter, at the fallibility of the most sagacious in their conjectures with respect to the future, and at the mysterious workings of God's providence, in not only disappoint-

ing these forebodings, but in placing the Church in this land on so firm a foundation, as that we trust it will never be removed.

The Society were also favoured with another letter from their faithful and much esteemed correspondent, the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, dated New-York, November 20, 1776, in which he acquaints them, that upon his arrival at that once delightful, but now unhappy city, he found every thing in great confusion. Upon searching the rubbish of his late venerable church, and his large and elegant house, he could find only a very few trifles, of little or no value, except the Church plate and his own. Providence having preserved him two chapels, he begins to have divine service again regularly, after a suspension of near three months, and his people begin to flock in so that they will soon be filled. His wife and daughters are still in the hands of the enemy, and he knows not when he shall be able to obtain their freedom. The losses he hath himself sustained by fire and cruel devastations, amount already to £2,500 sterling; and to the loss sustained by his church to the amount of £25,000 sterling, must be added also that of the quit rents which the tenants, as they are burnt out, are unable to pay.

In the midst of these troubles the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, the Rector of the Church, was taken to his rest. The following extract from a sermon, preached in the city of New-York, March 9th, 1777, on occasion of his death, by the Rev. Charles Inglis, A. M., afterwards Dr. Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, presents his character in an engaging light:

"By the death of our worthy and excellent Rector, the public has lost an useful member, you a faithful pastor, and I a sincere friend.

"My intimacy and connection with him for nearly twelve years, enabled me to know him well; and I can truly say, I scarcely ever knew a man possessed of a more humane, compassionate, or benevolent heart. Often have I seen him melt into tears at the sight of distress in others; and the distressed never sought his aid in vain. Liberal and generous in his disposition, he seemed happy when alleviating affliction, or when employed in some office of benevolence or friendship.

"For nearly thirty years you have enjoyed his ministry; indeed, ever since he entered that sacred office till the day of his death; and the respect showed to him, and distinction conferred on him, as well as the flourishing state of these congregations when our present troubles broke out, are incontestible proofs of the fidelity and assiduity with which he discharged the duties of his station. Numbers, who I trust are now in glory, and many of you who are still living, will, I hope, be seals of his ministry, his crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus.

"Firmly and conscientiously attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, he was indefatigable in promoting her interests.

"Christianity never appears more amiable and winning, than when accompanied by that easy tempered cheerfulness, which rectitude and benevolence of heart naturally inspire. In this he greatly excelled. Such a temper and disposition endeared him to his

intimate acquaintances, and enabled him to shine in the tender connections of social life. He was indeed a sincere, warm friend, a most affectionate husband and father.

"His ill state of health obliged him to reside a considerable part of last summer in the country. On his return to the city, he promised himself some repose and satisfaction with his family and his friends. But, alas! those hopes were soon, too soon, disappointed.

"Only a few months after, in this Church,* which was built under his inspection, which he consecrated to the service of Almighty God, and which so lately received his remains; in this Church, I say, he preached his last sermon two days before the disorder which carried him off, seized him.

"On his death-bed, he behaved with all the fortitude, patience, and resignation of a Christian; such as the certain hope of immortal life, and true faith in the Redeemer, naturally inspire. His understanding was clear, and his senses perfect to the last; and he joined fervently in prayer not many minutes before he expired; he died without a struggle or a groan.†

On the 6th of October, 1776, Mr. Hildreth also writes to the Society, that from the beginning of the preceding July his scholars had gradually dwindled to a small number; that himself and most of the friends of government had been obliged to leave New-York to avoid being sent prisoners to New-England, and upon his return a few days after the King's troops

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* St. Paul's Chapel. † He died March 4th, 1777.

had taken possession of the city, he found it in flames. He was now collecting his poor scholars together, and as the inhabitants were then daily coming in, he expected in a short time to have his usual number.

In the following year the Society were informed by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, of the death of Mr. Hildreth, and of the appointment of Mr. Amos Bull, a person of good character and principles, and in all respects well qualified to succeed him.

He likewise states in another letter, that in addition to the great loss sustained by Trinity Church in the late fire, he had suffered a severe private loss at Kingston, through the instrumentality of his friends. A body of British troops being fired at in going up Hudson's river, and thereby provoked to burn the town, Dr. Inglis lost houses to the value of £1,100.

On the 20th of March, 1777, Mr. Inglis was unanimously elected as Rector of the parish, in the place of Dr. Auchmuty.

"Mr. Desbrosses acquainted the Board that he, together with several other gentlemen of the Vestry, had a few days since wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and another to the Bishop of London, informing them of the death of the Reverend Doctor Auchmuty, and of the appointment of the Reverend Mr. Charles Inglis to succeed him as Rector of Trinity Church, copys of which he laid before the Board, which being read and approved of, were ordered to be entered in the minutes, and are in the words following, to wit:

"Reverend Sir:

"The freedom of this address we hope the Honorable Society will readily excuse, as it is to discharge a duty incumbent on the Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church in this city, to inform your Venerable Body of the loss we have sustained by the death of our late worthy Rector, Doctor Auchmuty, a gentleman justly esteemed for his humane, benevolent disposition, with many other amiable qualities, which we shall omit to enumerate in the compass of a letter, as this just tribute to his memory is already performed by a more able pen, and inserted in the public prints, which we make no doubt are come to your hands. As soon as decency permitted, the Church Wardens and a majority of the Vestry, agreeable to their charter, from the experience they have had for several years of the merit of the Reverend Charles Inglis, unanimously chose him to succeed Doctor Auchmuty, as a clergyman universally esteemed, as well for his exemplary life, as other abilities requisite to fill that public and important station. We are of opinion, had he not been in the line of succession as Assistant Minister to Doctor Auchmuty, we could not have made a better choice. It will greatly add to our satisfaction, to be informed that it meets with the respectable approbation of your Venerable Society. The presentation was made to his Excellency Gov. Tryon, who readily confirmed our choice by his letters of admission, institution, and mandate for induction, which was performed agreeable to the Canon and Statute Laws. We should be chargeable with ingratitude were we to omit this

favourable opportunity of returning our thanks to your Honorable Society for your paternal attention to our church, and we humbly pray for a continuance, as we shall be happy to succeed in our filial endeavours to merit it.

"We are, with great esteem, Reverend Sir, your most obedient servants.

"New-York, 27th March, 1777."

The presentation of Mr. Inglis to his Excellency Governor Tryon, the letters of admission, institution, and mandate of induction, were all in the usual form, but there was one singular circumstance attending his induction. After having taken the oaths, and repeated and subscribed the declaration enjoined by law, and also declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Thirty-nine Articles, and subscribed his name thereunto, Mr. Inglis was conducted to Trinity Church, and inducted into his Church by Elias Desbrosses, Esq., one of the Churchwardens, (and by the Vestrymen of the said Church,) *by placing his hand on the wall of the said Church, the same being then a ruin.*

"Mr. Inglis laid before the Board a letter from the present Bishop of London, directed to the Vestry of Trinity Church, New-York, in answer to a letter from this corporation to the late Bishop of London, deceased, which being read, was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and is in the words following, to wit:

"Gentlemen:

"It gives me great pain to send, as it will you to receive, this answer to your letter to the late Bishop of London from another and far inferior hand. His

Majesty has been pleased to do me the great honor of appointing me to supply his place, which I can very readily do, at least in this instance, when I highly applaud, as I am sure he would have done, your choice of the Reverend Mr. Charles Inglis to succeed the late worthy Dr. Auchmuty in the Rectory of Trinity Church, New-York, by which choice you have done yourselves great honour, and most effectually provided for the welfare and interest of your Church and Congregation; as I know Mr. Inglis to be a person of the most eminent abilities, of great judgment, integrity, and piety, of unshaken loyalty, and firm perseverance in his duty, as he has fully shown by his late exemplary behaviour in the severest trials, by which he has merited the highest honours which his country has to bestow upon him. Your grateful acknowledgments of my late excellent predecessor's services, would have been highly agreeable to him: be assured that it will be my ambition to follow him in this, as well as every other part of the great and amiable example which he has left to his successors.

"I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most faithful humble serv't,

"R. London.

"London, June 4th, 1777."

"On the 1st of April, 1777, the Rector communicated to the Board a letter to himself from the Rev. Mr. Bowden, desiring to resign his office as Assistant Minister, for the reasons therein given, which being

read, was ordered to be filed and entered on the minutes, and is in the words following, to wit:

"DEAR SIR:

"I have been for some time in doubt, whether I should return to New-York or not. I have at length determined not to return. Before Doctor Auchmuty's death I had two objections. The one—there was no prospect of a provision; the other—a weak, broken voice, and a tender habit of body. The former objection may probably be removed by the Doctor's death, but the latter continues in full force, and alone determines me to quit the city. I am very sorry to be under this necessity, as I shall be deprived of the society of my respected colleagues, of an agreeable circle of acquaintance, and many other blessings. But duty to myself, to my family, and my friends, must be regarded. Be pleased, sir, to communicate my resolution to the Church Wardens and Vestry at their next meeting, and assure them that it is with the greatest regret I withdraw my assistance from the Church, at this time of distress, and that nothing but inability could have induced me. I must beg, that you will excuse me from fulfilling my promise to preach next Sunday; as I have resolved to quit the city, it will put me to a good deal of inconvenience to attend.

"I am, Sir, with respect and esteem, your obed't humble serv't, "JOHN BOWDEN.

"JAMAICA, March 14th."

"The Rev. Dr. Bowden was the eldest son of Thomas Bowden, Esq., an officer in his Britannic

Majesty's 46th Regiment of Foot. This regiment was stationed in Ireland at the time of his birth, which was in January, 1751. His father came with his regiment to America upon the breaking out of the French War, and he soon after followed him, under the charge of a clergyman of the Church of England.

"On his arrival he studied for, and was entered at Princeton College, where he remained but two years; his father returning with his regiment to Ireland, he went with him. After remaining some time there, he came to America, in 1770, and entered King's (now Columbia) College, where he graduated in 1772. Soon after he left college he commenced the study of Divinity, and went home to England, where he was ordained Deacon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, in 1774. He was ordained Priest by the Rev. Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London.

"In the summer of 1774 he returned to New-York, where he was settled as an Assistant Minister in Trinity Church, in conjunction with the late Bishop Moore. Soon after the Revolutionary War broke out, the churches were shut up, in expectation that the British troops would take possession of the city, and he retired to Norwalk, in Connecticut. When the British troops took possession of Long Island and New-York, he returned; but on account of the weakness of his voice, he declined preaching in Trinity Church, and retired to Jamaica, on Long Island, where he occasionally assisted the Rev. Mr. Bloomer, Rector of that parish. Upon the evacuation of this city he went to Norwalk, and took charge of the church in December, 1784. He continued there until October,

1789, when owing to the weak state of his lungs, he accepted an invitation to take charge of the church at St. Croix, in the West Indies. After remaining in that Island about two years he found that his voice was no better, and that the climate had debilitated and weakened his constitution, he was therefore under the painful necessity of relinquishing preaching altogether. He returned to the United States, and settled at Stratford, in Connecticut. After residing there some time, he took charge of the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1796, where he continued until he was appointed, in the year 1805, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres in Columbia College. In this situation he remained, discharging its duties with exemplary fidelity, until the summer of 1817, when his declining health induced him to take a journey to Ballston Springs, where he departed this life, July 31st, 1817.

"Dr. Bowden was distinguished as an able advocate and defender of the Church; for which duties he was eminently qualified by his extensive acquirements in theology, and by his powers of clear and forcible reasoning. He considered the Church of which he was a minister, as pure in her doctrine, apostolic in her ministry, and primitive and evangelical in her worship; and therefore she possessed his warmest attachment, and her prosperity was the object that occupied his labours and his prayers. Having derived his opinions on the subject of the constitution of the Christian Church from the writings of those early ages, when, under the ministrations and government of diocesan bishops, her visible unity was preserved, he opposed

with equal zeal and ability the encroachments of popery on primitive episcopacy, and those separations from the orders of the ministry, constituted by Christ and his apostles, by which Protestants are rent into sects almost without number. He advocated and defended episcopacy, as that apostolic and primitive bond of visible unity, by which alone Christians can maintain the unity of the spirit. He was, indeed, a Churchman of the old school, whose leaders were distinguished by the union in their writings of evangelical truth with apostolic order, and in their lives, of fervent piety with deep humility. After the model of these masters of theology, he enforced the peculiar truths of the Gospel, unmixed with the dangerous speculations of Calvinism, which he exposed in many of his writings with great keenness and strength of argument; and while he strenuously insisted on salvation through the merits of the Redeemer and the grace of the Holy Spirit, he checked the excesses of enthusiasm and schism by maintaining that the merits and grace of Christ are applied to the soul of the penitent believer in union with the Church, for which the Redeemer shed his blood, and which the Holy Spirit animates, by the regular and devout participation of its duly administered ordinances. His sermons were remarkable for weight of matter, and great simplicity and conciseness of style; and, before his voice failed him, his delivery was forcible and interesting. Simplicity and dignity were those traits of his character which distinguished and adorned all his deportment and actions, and rendered impressive and interesting all his conduct as a Christian and a man. Unaffected

in his piety, sincere and disinterested in his friendships, amiable and benevolent in social intercourse, he was beloved and revered wherever he was known." *

I became personally acquainted with Dr. Bowden at my entrance into Columbia College, in 1806, where he was then acting as Professor of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy; and I was honoured with his friendship in later life. In the long lapse of time between that period and the present, from my public position, and from travelling extensively both at home and abroad, I have had an opportunity of seeing society in most of its forms; and I can truly say, that while in all my intercourse with it I have rarely seen one who was a greater ornament to his profession, I have never met with a more thorough-bred gentleman. In college even, where the highest claims to respect are often disregarded, if accompanied with the slightest peculiarity of manners; by the just consideration which he had for others, and the quiet dignity of his deportment, he gained the universal esteem and admiration of the students. He was a teacher without pedantry, who united the accomplishments of the scholar with a thorough knowledge of the world; giving no occasion for ridicule to the most frivolous, and inspiring the more sedate with reverence and love.

Such was the impression which he made on others as well as myself, in the thoughtless season of youth. A short time after, when from my settlement in the parish where five-and-thirty years before he had been a minister, and where he was then a worshipper, I was

* Christian Journal, vol. 2, pp. 1, 2.

brought into new relations with him in the endearing intercourse of social life. On every occasion where his brethren met together, he was a welcome and an honoured guest. Though habitually grave in his air and demeanor, he had nevertheless an inward cheerfulness of spirit, which always promoted mirth and good humour in others. He had seen much of the world, and been a nice observer of it. He had therefore gathered up an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, which he brought out only on the most appropriate occasions, and related in the happiest manner; each one of which had all the freshness of novelty, as none was ever marred by repetition.

I have merely added these touches of personal character to heighten the effect of a picture, which all who have known him will still consider to be very imperfectly drawn.*

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* "The following is a list of his writings:

"1. A Letter from John Bowden, A.M., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D.D. LL.D., President of Yale College; occasioned by some passages concerning Church Government, in an Ordination Sermon, preached at New-London, May 17th, 1787.

"2. A second Letter from John Bowden, A.M., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, to the Rev. Dr. Stiles, President of Yale College. In this letter the Rev. Dr. Chauncey's complete view of Episcopacy until the close of the second century is particularly considered, and some remarks are made upon a few passages of Dr. Stiles's Election Sermon.

"3. A Letter from a Weaver to the Rev. Mr. Sherman, occasioned by a publication of his in the Fairfield Gazette, for the purpose of 'Pinching the Episcopalian Clergy with the Truth.'

"4. An Address from John Bowden, A.M., to the Members of the

"The Rev. Dr. Inglis having communicated to this Board that his private affairs rendered it necessary for him to remove from this city, and he being desirous to resign the Rectory of the Parish of Trinity Church on that account, tendered to the corporation such his resignation, in the words following:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Charles Inglis, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of the Parish of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, before you the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the said Church, and in the presence of credible witnesses here present, for certain just and lawful causes, me and my mind here-

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Episcopal Church in Stratford: to which is added a letter to the Rev. Mr. James Sayre.

"5. Two Letters to the Editor of the Christian's Magazine: by a Churchman.

"6. A Letter from a Churchman to his friend in New-Haven; containing a few strictures on a pamphlet signed J. R. O.

"7. Some Remarks in favor of the Division of the General Convention of the Church into two Houses; the House of Bishops, and the House of Lay-Deputies: the one having a negative on the other.

"8. A full length portrait of Calvinism.

"9. The Essentials of Ordination.

"10. The Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy Asserted, in a series of letters, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Miller, one of the Pastors of the United Presbyterian Churches in the city of New-York.

"11. A series of letters addressed to the Rev. Dr. Miller, in answer to his continuation of letters concerning the constitution and order of the Christian Ministry.

"12. Observations, by a Protestant, on a Profession of Catholic Faith by a Clergyman of Baltimore, and with the authority of the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll."*

* Christian Journal, vol. 2, p. 3.

unto specially moving, without compulsion, fear, fraud, or deceit, do purely, simply, and absolutely resign, and give up the said Rectory of the Parish of Trinity Church, and my office of Rector in the said Corporation of the Rector and inhabitants of the city of New-York in communion with the Church of England, as by law established, by whatsoever name the said Rectory may be most properly known and distinguished, and also the said Church, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances, into the hands of you the said Church Wardens and Vestrymen the patrons thereof, with all my right, title, and possession of, in, and to the same, I quit, cede, and renounce them, and expressly recede from them by these presents.

"In witness whereof, I, the said Charles Inglis, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

"CHARLES INGLIS.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us,
"JOHN ALSOP,
"GEORGE STANTON."

"The corporation do therefore accept of the resignation of the said Doctor Charles Inglis; and the Rectory thereby becoming vacant, this corporation came into a resolution for a choice of a successor, when it was unanimously resolved that the Rev. Mr. Benj. Moore be, and he is, hereby elected and chosen to succeed the said Reverend Doctor Inglis as Rector of Trinity Church, in the parish aforesaid.

"Resolved, That Messrs. —— wait on Mr. Moore,

and acquaint him with the above resolution, and know if he will accept of the appointment, which they accordingly did; and Mr. Moore being introduced, and declaring his assent to accept the said appointment, it was therefore further resolved, that the said Mr. Moore be presented in a convenient time to his Excellency Governour George Clinton, Governour of the State of New-York, for his approbation."

The presentation was prepared for that purpose, but whether it was actually offered to the Governor or not, is uncertain. It was followed, however, by no further action at the time on the part of the Vestry, and Mr. Moore did not in fact formally receive the office of Rector until seventeen years afterwards.

"By an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, passed the seventeenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, entitled 'An act for making such alterations in the Charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church, so as to render it more conformable to the Constitution of the State;' the following gentlemen were appointed Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the said Church:

Robert R. Livingston,
James Duane, } *Church Wardens.*

Richard Morris,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Sears,
William Duer,
William Bedlow,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Anthony Lispenard,
Thomas Tillotson,
John Stevens, } *Vestrymen.* { Marinus Willet,
Robert Troup,
Joshua Sands,
Anthony Griffiths,
Christopher Miller,
Thomas Tucker,
Hercules Mulligan,
Thomas Grennell,
William Mercier,
John Rutherfurd,

"The Trustees entrusted with the care of the temporalities of Trinity Church, by the Council appointed by the Act of the Legislature for the temporary government of the southern parts of the State, wherever the enemy shall abandon or be dispossessed of the same; informed the Board, that agreeable to the desire of the Whig Episcopalians, they had requested the attendance of the Reverend Samuel Provoost in town, in order to perform Divine service at St. George's and St. Paul's Chapels, that Mr. Provoost had accordingly arrived in town on the second day of February last, and that he had very obligingly officiated from the day of his arrival to the present time.

"Resolved, unanimously, That agreeable to powers vested in the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, by the act of the Legislature for making such alterations in the Charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church, as to render it more conformable to the Constitution of this State; the Rev. Samuel Provoost be called and inducted to the Rectory of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York.

"Resolved, That Mr. Duane, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Morris, be a committee to wait on Mr. Provoost, and to inform him of his call and appointment, and request his acceptance thereof."

"Mr. Duane, from the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Provoost, informed the Board that they had accordingly waited on, and informed him that the Church Wardens and Vestrymen had unanimously resolved to call and induct him to the Rectory of Trinity Church, and that he had expressed his compliance with such request. Whereupon Mr. Provoost

was introduced to the Board, and a call and induction being prepared for the purpose, it was signed by the members of the Corporation and presented to Mr. Provoost, and is in the words following:

"To all people to whom these presents shall come or concern: We, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Corporation of the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New-York, in communion of the Church of England, as by law established, do send greeting: Whereas the office of Rector of the Corporation of the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New-York, in communion of the Church of England, became vacant, and the Reverend Mr. Samuel Provoost hath some time since, on the invitation of the Trustees appointed for the care of the temporalities of the said Church by the late Council for the temporary Government of the Southern district of this State, and other members of the said Church associated with them, taken the charge and care of the Episcopal Church in the said city, belonging to the said corporation, on an assurance that he should be with due solemnity invested with the said office of Rector thereof, as soon as it could be done according to law; And whereas by virtue of an Act, entitled an Act for making such alterations in the Charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church, as to render it more conformable to the Constitution of the State, passed the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four; we, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen therein named, and who have subscribed and sealed these presents, are duly authorized to call and induct a Rector of the

said Corporation and Church; And we, having a high sense of the learning, piety, and integrity of the said Reverend Samuel Provoost, be it therefore known, that the said Church Wardens and Vestrymen have called and inducted, and by these presents do call and induct, the said Reverend Samuel Provoost to be Rector of the said Corporation, to hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office of Rector unto him the said Reverend Samuel Provoost, with all the profits and emoluments thereunto belonging, as fully and effectually as any Rector of the said Corporation may, can, or ought to hold the same, by virtue of the said Act and Charter of the said Corporation.

"In witness whereof, the said Church Wardens and Vestrymen have hereunto set their hands and seals, the twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of this State the eighth.

JAMES DUANE, *Church Warden.*

FRANCIS LEWIS,
WILLIAM MERCIER,
THOMAS GRENNELL,
DANIEL DUNSCOMB,
LEWIS MORRIS,
ISAAC SEARS,
CHRISTOPHER MILLER,
WILLIAM DUER, &c. &c.,
Vestrymen."

CHAPTER IV.

"A COMMITTEE was appointed on the 27th of May to ascertain the salary and emoluments proper to be allowed the Rector in future, and to report the same for approbation or amendment, which committee, at a subsequent meeting, begged leave to report:

"That from an account exhibited by the Rector to this committee, the sum total of the perquisites and emoluments which he has received between the second day of February last and the first day of June instant, amount only to £23 12*s.*; that it is therefore the opinion of the committee, that it is probable that in general estimation the perquisites and emoluments of the Rector of said Corporation have been overrated, and cannot be taken into account in ascertaining the support to be provided for the said Rector.

"Your committee are therefore of opinion—

"First, That a house shall be provided for the residence of the Rector at the expense of the Corporation.

"Secondly, That a sum of money shall be paid out of the revenue of the Corporation for the decent and comfortable support of the Rector and his family; that they are of opinion that seven hundred pounds

per annum, in quarterly payments, will be sufficient for this purpose; and that the Rector credit the Corporation with all such sums of money as shall in any wise come to his hands for officiating as Rector of the Corporation, or performing his ministerial functions in the congregations thereof.

Signed, JAMES DUANE,
Chairman of the Committee.

"In order that the affairs of this Corporation may be executed with attention, punctuality, and despatch, Resolved, That the business thereof be subdivided into five different branches, and that as many different committees be appointed for the due execution of them; which committees shall be:

"1st. A committee to audit the accounts of the Corporation, and examine its debts and credits.

"2d. A committee to attend to the leases of the Church lands, the propriety of granting new ones and on what conditions, and to recommend the same to the Corporation.

"3d. A committee to superintend and visit the Charity School, to keep the accounts thereof, and admit and discharge scholars agreeably to the rules of the school.

"4th. A committee to arrange, distribute, and rent the pews of St. George's and St. Paul's Chapels.

"5th. A committee to attend to the repairs of St. George's and St. Paul's Chapels, and the several cemeteries belonging to the Corporation.

"Resolved, That the Rector and Church Wardens be considered as members of each of the above committees.

"Resolved, That the ground rent which has accrued on lots of the Church ground between the 16th of September, 1776, and the 25th of November, 1783, be remitted and released to those tenants who, on account of the war, have been without the British lines during that period. Provided, that if any tenant obtained possession of his lot prior to the 25th of November, 1783, that then his ground rent only shall be remitted and released to the time of his so obtaining possession. And provided further, that this resolution shall not extend to prevent this Corporation from deducting the amount of such ground rent from the sums which have been received by the late managers of the Church estate for lots of the Church land, and the lessees of which have been, as aforesaid, without the lines, and which sums after such deduction as aforesaid, this Corporation do intend to refund.

"On the 8th of June, 1784, it was unanimously resolved, that the Reverend Mr. Abraham Beach be, and he is hereby, appointed an Assistant Minister to the Rector, in performing the several parochial duties in this city; and it was resolved at the same time, that the said Assistant Minister should be allowed such a sum out of the revenues of the Corporation, in addition to his fees and emoluments, and what might be raised for him by subscription, as should make a provision for his services equal in the whole to the sum of five hundred pounds per annum.

"Whereas, it is the opinion of this Corporation that the appointment of three Assistant Ministers to the Rector will be the means of effecting harmony

and conciliation among the different members of the Church, and be attended with many other salutary consequences: And whereas it is the wish and expectation of this Corporation, that Trinity Church should be rebuilt as soon as the funds of the Church will admit, when the appointment of three Assistant Ministers will not only be useful but necessary; therefore,

"Resolved, That there be three Assistant Ministers to the Rector in his parochial duties.

"Resolved, That this Corporation will pay to the Reverend Mr. Uzal Ogden, and the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Moore, the sum of two hundred pounds each from the revenue of the Corporation, and that a subscription be immediately instituted for raising the remainder of the salaries of the above-named gentlemen to be paid in half yearly payments, and to continue during the residence of each respective subscriber in this city; and that in case any moneys be actually received from the subscription more than the sum of three hundred pounds for each of the said gentlemen, that then such overplus shall be equally divided between the Rev. Mr. Beach, the Rev. Mr. Moore, and the Rev. Mr. Ogden.

"Resolved, That the salaries of the Assistant Ministers commence from the day of their officiating as such, and that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Rev. Mr. Ogden and the Rev. Mr. Moore, and that they be requested to officiate in the chapels of this congregation in consequence thereof, as this Corporation do expect that the sums raised by subscription, together with the stipends from the

revenue of the Corporation, will be adequate to their maintenance.

"And whereas a separate subscription for a particular Assistant Minister, individually, will tend to perpetuate jealousies and animosities, therefore,

"Resolved, That there be no separate and distinct subscription for any particular Assistant Minister.

"Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Uzal Ogden be, and he hereby is, confirmed in his appointment as an Assistant Minister to the Rector in his parochial duties.

"Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Ogden be indulged with the leave of absence from the duties of his function in this city, for two-thirds of his time for four years from the date of this resolution, unless there shall be sooner, three Episcopal places of worship, or a vacancy by the death, resignation, or dismission of any of the Assistant Ministers, and that until such time Mr. Ogden shall officiate seventeen Sundays in the year in both or either of the chapels, as shall be appointed.

"Resolved, That until the expiration of the above leave of absence, Mr. Ogden be allowed the one-third part of the salary intended to be given to him by the aforesaid resolutions of the twenty-ninth of July last, that is to say, one-third part of the sum allowed him from the revenue of the Corporation, and the one-sixth part of the sum intended to be raised by the subscription of the congregation."

The following entries on the minutes of the Vestry exhibit such a spirit of kindness, in a season of common calamity, as will no doubt be regarded with interest by the reader:

"Oct. 29th, 1779.—It being represented to this Corporation by one of its members, that the old Dutch Church in this city is at present used as a hospital for his Majesty's troops; the Board impressed with a grateful remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that ancient Church, in permitting the use of their Church to the members of the Church of England, when they had no proper edifice of their own for that purpose, offer to the members of the ancient Dutch Church the use of St. George's Chapel for celebrating their worship on Sundays, and such other times as they shall choose to perform Divine service. They hope from nine to eleven in the morning, and from one to three o'clock in the afternoon, will be convenient to the members of the Dutch Church. If these hours should be very inconvenient to them, the Vestry will endeavour to meet their wishes, as far as they can consistent with the duty they owe to their own congregation."

In the following year, Dr. Inglis communicated to the Board a letter addressed to himself from several of the members of the ancient Reformed Dutch congregation, in these words:

New-York, April 8th, 1780.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

Major-General Patison having taken the earliest opportunity the recovery of the sick and wounded soldiery would permit of returning the old Dutch Church, of which we now have possession; permit us, sir, through you, to return our most grateful thanks to the Vestry of Trinity Church, for their kind offer of St. George's Chapel, with the use of which we were

so happily accommodated during the time our Church was occupied by his Majesty's troops. The Christian-like behaviour and kind attention shown in our distress by the members of the Church of England, will make a lasting impression on the minds of the ancient Reformed Dutch congregation, who have always considered the interest of the two Churches inseparable, and hope that this instance of brotherly love will evince to posterity the cordial and happy union subsisting between us.

We are, with great regard, Dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient servants,

GARRIT LYDEKKER, V. D. M.,
ABEL HARDENBROOK,
JOHN ALSTYNE,
WILLIAM ELLIS,
HENRY BREVOORT,
BARNARDUS SMITH,
JERONIMUS ALSTYNE,
ABEL HARDENBROOK, Jr.,
ISAAC KIP.

On the 13th of May, 1785, the Rector laid before the Board the proceedings of the Convention of Clergymen and Lay Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, held in New-York on the 6th and 7th of October last, which being read and considered, it was resolved by the Board, "that this Corporation do approve of the recommendations and propositions of the Convention of Clergymen and Lay Deputies held in this city on the 6th and 7th of October last, and that it be recommended to the members of the Episcopal Church within this State, that a

meeting be held in this city on Wednesday, the 22d of June next, of all the Episcopal Clergymen within this State, together with Lay Deputies from the several Episcopal congregations, in order to determine on some plan of organization, and to appoint deputies to attend a general meeting of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the several Episcopal congregations within the United States, at Philadelphia, on the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Michael next.

"And it was further resolved, that James Duane, John Alsop, and Marinus Willett, Esqs., should be empowered to attend the proposed meeting on the 22d of June next, on the part of this congregation.

"The Convention of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the several Episcopal congregations within this State, having been held in this city on Wednesday, the 22d instant, agreeable to the recommendation of this Corporation, the following gentlemen were elected deputies to attend the general meeting of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the several Episcopal congregations within the United States, to be held at Philadelphia on the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Michael next, viz:

"*Clerical Deputies.*—Samuel Provoost, Abraham Beach, and Benjamin Moore.

"*Lay Deputies.*—James Duane, Esq., of New-York; Mr. John Davis, of Dutchess County; Mr. Daniel Kissam, of Long Island.

"Upon the publication of the Journal, the Rector was requested to purchase, for the use of the congregation, one hundred copies of the proceedings of the Convention of the Deputies from the Episcopal

churches, held in Philadelphia in September and October last."

At a meeting of the Vestry, held on the 6th of April, 1786, the Rector was "requested to recommend to the several Episcopal congregations in this State, to appoint deputies to meet in this city on the third Thursday in May next, in order to take into consideration the proceedings of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at Philadelphia in September and October last, and to appoint deputies to attend the Convention which is proposed to be held at Philadelphia on the third Tuesday in June next.

"And it was at the same time resolved, that the Rector and Assistant Ministers be the Clerical Deputies, and that James Duane, John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, Richard Morris, John Alsop, William Duer, and Paschal N. Smith, Esquires, be the Lay Deputies from the Episcopal congregations in this city, to attend the Convention proposed to be held in this city on the third Tuesday in May next."

A resolution was also passed, that the expenses of the delegates who might attend the General Convention, should be paid by this Corporation, which, as was afterwards noted, amounted to £24.

"The Rector, Dr. Provoost, having obtained the necessary recommendation for consecration from the State Convention lately held in this city, as also a similar one from the General Convention held at Wilmington; the sense of the Vestry was taken, when it would be proper he should go to England for that purpose, and they were unanimously of opinion that

he should proceed in the next packet. And on motion of Mr. Farquhar, it was therefore resolved, that the sum of one hundred and fifty English guineas be advanced by the Treasurer to the Rector, on account of his expenses."

At a meeting of the Corporation of Trinity Church, held on the 27th of October, 1788, Mr. Harison moved that the Board should come to the following resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, as the sense of this Board, that the union of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America is of great importance, and ardently to be desired; and that the delegates appointed to represent the Church of New-York in the ensuing State Convention be instructed to promote the same by every prudent measure consistent with the Constitution of the Church, and the respect due to the General Convention."

Which motion having been recorded, and debates having arisen thereon, Mr. Duane moved that it should be previously determined, whether the question upon the original motion should now be taken, and the votes being thereupon called for, there appeared in favour of putting off the question—

Mr. Duane,	General Clarkson,
Mr. Randall,	Mr. Bleecker,
Mr. Livingston,	Mr. Farquhar.

The other twelve voices were in the negative, viz:

Theophylact Bache,	Alexander Ogsbury,
John Jones,	John Lewis,
Hubert Van Wagenen,	George Dominick,
Moses Rogers,	Nicholas Carmer,

Andrew Hamersley, Nicholas Kortright,
William Laight, Richard Harison.

The question was then put upon the original motion, and carried in the affirmative. Whereupon the Board agreed to the resolution proposed by Mr. Harison and it was resolved accordingly.

At the request of the Right Rev. the Bishop, his dissent from the said resolution was entered upon the minutes of this Corporation.

On the 19th of October, 1789, a notification from the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Secretary to the State Convention, having been read, requesting this Corporation to choose deputies to attend the State Convention, which is to meet in the city of New-York on the first Tuesday in November next:

"The Board therefore proceeded to the election, and Messrs. Duane, Harison, Rogers, Bache, and Laight, were chosen Lay Deputies from this Church to the said Convention.

"Mr. Jay moved that the Corporation would adopt the following resolution, viz:

"That the delegates now chosen to represent this congregation at the next Convention be, and they hereby are, instructed not to consent to, but, on the contrary, to oppose every proposed constitution for the American Episcopal Church, and every proposed alteration in the one of 1786, that shall not give to the laity equal powers with the clergy in the making of all acts, laws, and regulations binding on the Church.

"Mr. Harison moved as an amendment, that from the words 'not give' inclusive, to the end of the reso-

lution be obliterated, and the words, 'give to the clergy a power to bind the laity without their consent,' be inserted instead thereof.

"Upon motion of Mr. Hamersley, it was ordered that the further consideration of the said resolution and amendment be postponed."

At the meeting held on the 26th of October, 1789, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Warner, "that the delegates to the State Convention be, and they are hereby instructed to agree to, and adopt the constitution proposed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, lately held at Philadelphia, and any further measures that may have a tendency to cement the union which has taken place in the said Church.

"The question being taken, on motion of Mr. Jay, whether this resolution was in order, was carried in the affirmative, in the manner following:

"*For the Affirmative.*—Messrs. Van Wagenen, Randall, Hamersley, Jones, Carmer, Lewis, Ogsbury, Dominick, Warner, Laight, Rogers, and Harison.

"*For the Negative.*—Messrs. Jay, Duane, Bleecker, and Farquhar."

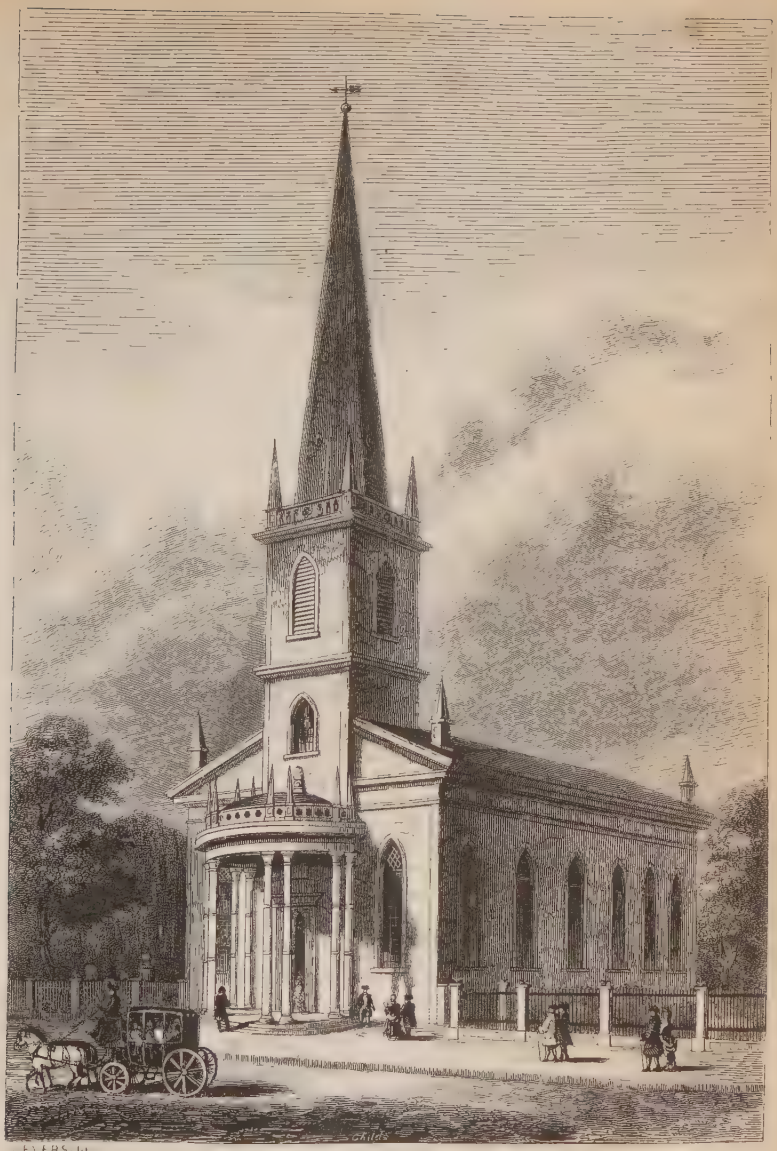
The question being then put upon the resolution proposed by Mr. Warner, it was in like manner carried in the affirmative, the voices of the Board being divided as upon the former question.

At a subsequent period, the 1st of November, 1790, a motion was made by Mr. Van Wagenen to the following effect; that the delegates chosen to represent this Church in the ensuing State Convention, be

instructed that they use their utmost endeavours to procure a compliance with the proposal made by the bishops at the last General Convention, for a ratification of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, except the 36th and 37th of the said Articles. Whereupon the same was agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, and it was resolved that the delegates chosen by this Board be, and they are hereby, instructed accordingly."

The heavy losses sustained by the great fire, the unsettled state of things during the revolution, and the continuance for some time after of the embarrassments of the Corporation, led to a great delay in the rebuilding of Trinity Church. In 1787, however, it was determined that measures for the purpose should be taken forthwith, and three commissioners were accordingly appointed to propose a plan for the building, and to manage and superintend the work. Subscriptions for this object were to be solicited from the members of the congregation, and the committee on leases were instructed to select such lots of ground as were most proper to be sold in case the subscriptions should be found inadequate for the purpose. But both of these methods it would appear were found to be insufficient from the following entry on the minutes:

"The Corporation took into consideration the proposal offered to them for hiring money by way of annuity for the purpose of rebuilding Trinity Church, and after some conversation, it was resolved that the further consideration thereof be postponed, and that a committee should be nominated to inquire into the probability of borrowing a sufficient sum upon inter-



TRINITY CHURCH,

BROADWAY, N.Y.

BUILT 17[illegible]

est; and a committee consisting of the following persons, to wit: A. L. Bleecker, Hubert Van Wagenen, General Clarkson, Robert C. Livingston, and Theophylact Bache, was appointed accordingly.

"And this committee at the next meeting reported that there was a probability that a sufficient sum of money could be borrowed by the corporation upon interest, for the purpose of rebuilding Trinity Church."

The plan of the Church adopted by the Vestry was one which had been proposed by Dr. Bard, and drawn by Mr. Robinson.

"Dr. Johnson was requested to prepare an inscription for a corner-stone, to be placed by the Bishop in the foundation of Trinity Church; and the commissioners appointed to build the same were desired to superintend and give directions respecting the ceremony, and to present as a compliment to the masons the sum of ten pounds."

In the next year the Church was completed, and the following inscription was placed over the eastern door beneath the porch:

D. O. M.

TRINITY CHURCH

WAS FIRST FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1696,

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED IN 1737,

AND ENTIRELY DESTROYED IN THE GREAT

Conflagration of the City, Sept. 21, 1776.

THIS BUILDING WAS

ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE FORMER

CHURCH,

In the year 1788.

Right Rev. SAMUEL PROVOOST, D.D., Rector.

JAMES DUANE, Esq. and JOHN JAY, Esq., Churchwardens.

"It was resolved that the pews in Trinity Church should be sold on the first day of March next, precisely at the hour of eleven in the morning, and that the church be opened, or consecrated, on the 25th of the same month.

"That the clerk advertise the sale of the pews, and that Mr. Bleecker be the auctioneer.*

"That a single pew be given to Mr. John Leake, to descend after his death to his nephew Mr. Norton, and that he be informed thereof by the clerk, and requested to make his choice previous to the day of sale.

"That a pew be appropriated for the use of the President of the United States, with a canopy over it, and properly ornamented. And that another pew, opposite to the President's, be set apart for the Governor of the State and members of Congress.† The Bishop was requested to wait upon the President, and inform him that the corporation had agreed to offer him a pew in Trinity Church.

"It was likewise resolved, that the purchasers of pews in Trinity Church should hold them for themselves, their wives and descendants, as long as they should continue to be members of the church, and pay, or cause to be paid, to the collector appointed by the Vestry, within three months after it shall become due, such annual rent as might have been fixed by the Vestry before the day of sale, or be hereafter fixed by

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* It appears by the minutes, that Mr. Bleecker was allowed £6 8*s.* for the sale of the pews.

† At a subsequent meeting, a pew was likewise assigned in each of the churches to the members of the Legislature.

them. That every purchaser should sign the conditions of sale, which, with the names of the purchasers, should be registered in the church books, and each purchaser should be entitled to a copy of such entry, if required. In case of non-payment of rents, or if the purchasers or their descendants should remove from the city, or cease to be members of the church, the pews should revert to the church, and not be transferable.

"It was also provided, that if any of the subscribers towards rebuilding Trinity Church should become purchasers of pews, they should respectively be entitled to an allowance of fifteen per cent. upon the money subscribed by them, to be considered as part of their purchase money."

At a meeting of the Vestry held on the 16th of January, 1786, it was resolved, "that a good lot of ground should be granted to each of the Presbyterian congregations in this city, for the use of their respective senior pastors for the time being; that the Rector should acquaint the pastors with the intentions of this body, and that they should be requested to agree on the lots their corporations respectively would hold, that deeds might be prepared accordingly."

The Rector afterwards laid before the Board sundry resolutions of the First Presbyterian congregation in this city, expressive of their thanks for the gift to this corporation, and also an extract from the proceedings of the Scotch Presbyterian Church to the same effect.

About the same time, "the Lutheran congregation of this city having offered the use of a bell for Trinity

Church, the same was accepted, to be returned whenever demanded, with the thanks of this Board."

It appears by the following entry on the minutes, that there were always two collections in the morning on Communion day:

"Resolved, That the money collected in church on those days when the Communion is administered, shall be added to the sum collected at the Communion, the whole to be applied by the Rector for the use of the poor of the congregation."

Shortly after the building was completed, Mr. Laight laid before the Board a plan for a ring of bells for Trinity Church. They were not actually ordered however till 1796. In the following year they arrived from England in the ship Favourite, Captain Drummond, who received a formal vote of thanks from the Vestry for his care and attention in the transportation of them.*

The charge of the bells was given to a committee, who were authorized to permit any number of men or ringers to ring them by way of practice, but without any compensation for so doing; and the said committee were also authorized to contract with such ringers for compensation for their services when they might be called upon, but it was not to exceed for any one day's service a greater sum than thirty dollars.

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* On this occasion the chairman of the committee of repairs was requested to present the thanks of this Board to Doctor Kunze, the senior Pastor of the Lutheran Church, for the use of the bell which had been so courteously loaned to them, and to return the same, with the fixtures belonging to it.

Before this resolution, however, the treasurer had been ordered to pay them forty dollars for their services on the 4th of July. It seems a little singular, that while the compensation was so large for a full set of ringers for a single day, that Mr. Moller was allowed but forty pounds for chiming the bells throughout the year.*

By a resolution of the Vestry, it was ordered that the bells in the different churches should not be rung on account of any public rejoicings, unless by the express permission of the Rector.

The organ for Trinity Church, which was also imported from Great Britain, though of no great power was a sweet-toned instrument, and well adapted to the size of the building. Mr. John Rice was appointed, in 1791, the organist for one year, with a salary of £50, which was afterwards raised to £75, and it was made his duty to attend on Sundays, Prayer days, and such other occasions as the Rector might think proper.

A set of lustres was presented to the church by Mr. George Knox, father-in-law of one of the members of the Vestry at the present day;† and in 1802 the committee of leases and repairs was ordered to provide three large suitable chandeliers for Trinity Church, and a set also for St. George's and St. Paul's.

About this time a petition was presented by William Post, and one hundred and seventy-two other persons,

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* The Bellows blower was allowed to receive two shillings a piece for showing the bells.

† Mr. Robert Hyslop.

members of this church, praying that the Rev. Joseph Pilmore might be called as an Assistant Minister, and a Sunday evening lecture established. A special committee was appointed to consider the propriety of calling another Assistant Minister, and the means of supporting him. Mr. Pilmore had been a follower of Mr. Wesley, and for several years an itinerant preacher among the Methodists. From his enthusiastic temperament, and the peculiar strain of his discourses, he was probably not acceptable to the more judicious and soberminded members of the parish, for the committee made no formal report on the subject, and the Vestry very shortly after proceeded to the appointment of the Rev. John Bisset. The friends and admirers of Mr. Pilmore, unwilling to submit to the disappointment, in a spirit of frowardness and discontent broke off from the parish, and set up a distinct church, with their favourite at its head. The Vestry, by the following resolutions, seem to have regarded the course of these wilful persons as unchristian in its temper, and the act itself as almost schismatical:

"Resolved, That the late separation which has been made from the congregation of Trinity Church, appears to be unjustifiable, has a tendency to create discord and confusion, and ought to be discountenanced;

"Therefore, Resolved also, That the admission of delegates from the persons who have so separated, into the Convention of the State, or the acknowledgment of them as a distinct church by that body, would, in the opinion of this Board, be highly improper, and ought to be opposed.

"A letter from John Rutherfurd, Esq., was presented to the Board, and read in the words following, to wit:

"NEW-YORK, October 2d, 1787.

"GENTLEMEN:

"My intended removal from town, induces me to resign the offices of vestryman and clerk to the corporation of Trinity Church. Be assured that it is with regret I take leave of your body, and sincerely hope that my conduct while in office may meet with your approbation.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"JOHN RUTHERFURD.

"To the Rt. Rev. Rector and the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Corporation of Trinity Church."

"Therefore, Resolved, That the said resignation be accepted.

"Mr. Bleecker, from the committee on accounts, reported that the committee had met Mr. Rutherfurd and examined his accounts, and the minutes of the proceedings of this Board kept by him. That they found the said accounts were kept by him with great good order and regularity: and that the utmost attention has been paid by him to the interests of the corporation, and the duties of his station as clerk: and that in their opinion he is entitled to the esteem and thanks of this Board for his faithful conduct.

"Resolved, therefore, That the Right Reverend Rector be requested to present the thanks of this Board to Mr. Rutherfurd, for his faithful services in the execution of the said offices.

"Mr. Rutherfurd's resignation being accepted of, the Vestry proceeded to the choice of a person to officiate as clerk in his stead. Whereupon the votes being taken, there appeared to be a majority in favor of Richard Harison, Esq., and he was accordingly elected clerk to this corporation."

In 1793, a legacy of £1000 was left upon certain trusts to this corporation by Mr. John Leake, and the charitable purposes of which have ever since been faithfully fulfilled. The interest of this sum was to be applied to the purchase of good and wholesome bread for weekly distribution in the church among the needy members of the parish. For more than fifty years the poor have had occasion to remember and bless the bounty of the giver, as we trust they may forever in generations to come.

Shortly after this, in 1795, the sum of one thousand pieces of eight, Danish West India currency, was left to this corporation and the poor of the same, by the will of John Stratford Jones, of the island of St. Croix, the whole of which when received was applied to the benefit of the Charity School.

In the same year Mr. Hugh Gaine made a voluntary gift of fifty Common Prayer Books, to be placed in the hands of the Rector, and distributed among such country congregations as might stand in need of the same.

In 1792, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Stuyvesant upon his proposal for building a church on his land, towards which he engaged to give £800 and a lot of ground one hundred and fifty feet in width, and one hundred and ninety feet in length.

There appears to have been no other contribution towards the object in that quarter of the city. "The offer of Mr. Stuyvesant was taken into consideration, and it was thereupon resolved that this Board would accept of the same, and take measures for building a church accordingly, as soon as the situation of the corporation would admit thereof, and that Messrs. Stuyvesant, Gaine and Jones should be a committee to procure proper plans for the building, and to inquire what aid could be obtained from well disposed persons for the furthering of the object." Mr. Stuyvesant, however, declining to co-operate with the other members in soliciting subscriptions for the church, Mr. Van Horne was appointed in his place. There is no record, on the minutes, of any thing having been effected by the committee, though there is reason to believe that something was done, and it would therefore appear that the main burthen fell upon Trinity Church.

In 1795, this corporation agreed to raise £5000 for the purpose, which sum seems not to have been adequate to the wishes of the parties concerned, for at the next meeting of the Vestry it was

"Resolved, as the sense of the Board, that the sum of £5000 was the whole that the corporation had engaged to contribute towards the Church to be built on Mr. Stuyvesant's land."

Towards the close of the year, the committee to superintend the building of St. Mark's Church, was directed to proceed with the same until it should be under-cover, and no further.

The work appears, however, to have progressed

very slowly, for at a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church in July, 1798, a resolution was passed authorizing the committee to enter into a contract with C. Halstead for furnishing in part the carpenters' work of St. Mark's Church, for the sum of £1537 10*s.* 6*d.*, and with Messrs. Pers and McComb for furnishing the masons' work, for the sum of £500. In the following year the committee at length reported that it was finished, and it was consecrated by the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., on the 9th of May, 1799.

Some time before this a committee had been appointed to consider the propriety of making St. Mark's a distinct church from this corporation, and whether such disposition could be legally made. The opinion of Richard Harison and Alexander Hamilton being satisfactory on this point, the measures for this purpose were taken accordingly.

"Mr. Harison reported that the first step necessary for the organization of that church would be to convey the Church and land adjoining it, to trustees in trust for the corporation of St. Mark's Church, when the same should be formed. The trustees having been appointed, and the conveyance duly made, Mr. Stuyvesant informed this Board that Churchwardens and Vestrymen were chosen for St. Mark's Church, and measures taken for the incorporation of the same, and a petition was presented praying for the further aid of Trinity Church.

"It was therefore resolved that the committee of leases should be instructed to designate such lots as it might be proper to convey to St. Mark's Church, and

which might produce them a revenue equal to £200 per annum:

"And that Mr. Harison should be authorized to pursue such measures as might in his judgment be adapted to obtain such an act of the Legislature as was recommended in his and General Hamilton's opinion of the 9th of April, 1798."

After the church was reported to have been finished, several things still remained to be done. A bill of £72 15*s.* 9*d.* was paid by Trinity Church for painting and ornamenting the interior.

And the small bell of St. Paul's was given to St. Mark's.

"On the report of the committee of leases, it was further resolved by the Vestry of Trinity Church, that the following lots should be a donation to St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, as an evidence of their cordial wishes to promote the cause of religion:

3 lots on Warren-street,
5 " on Provoost,
2 " on Greenwich, and
3 " on Reade," making

13 in all, and producing at the time a rent of £200 per annum.

This liberal grant appearing to have been deemed insufficient to satisfy the wants and wishes of the Vestry of St. Mark's, the corporation of Trinity Church enlarged it, so as to make the whole number of lots thirty, which produced at the time an annual income of £500, viz:

5 lots in Warren-street,
1 " in Church "
9 " in Reade "
3 " in Harison "
6 " in North Moore-street,
6 " in Provoost "

Total 30. The present value of which is probably not less, at a moderate computation, than $131,500.

This noble endowment, not yet appearing ample enough, the Vestry of Trinity Church a short time after received another application to build them a parsonage house.

"It was thereupon resolved, that the Rector should inform the gentlemen by whom it was made, that as this Board had already been very liberal in the endowment of said church, they could not, in justice to other churches which had equal claims, grant them any further donation."

Not discouraged, however, by this refusal, the Vestry of St. Mark's Church, in the following year, presented a petition to the Vestry of Trinity for a loan of £800, which the Rector was also requested to inform them could not be granted.

After the lapse of a few years more, however, another application was received from the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Mark's, praying aid to finish a steeple to their church, whereupon it was resolved, that this Board could not grant the assistance required, but that nevertheless the sum of five hundred dollars should be granted towards finishing and covering the tower of said church.

Besides these various grants, two donations were made to the Rector of St. Mark's in 1810, amounting to the sum of a thousand dollars.

The money expended in the erection of St. Mark's, the several grants which were made to it, and the ample endowment of it in land out of the heart of the Church estate, could not be reckoned in the aggregate, considering the present value of the latter, at less than $150,000.

Can it be conceived that, in the recollection of these multiplied acts of liberality and kindness, there could be any other feeling on the part of St. Mark's than that of filial gratitude and love towards the church from which she sprang?

On the recommendation of several members of the parish, it was resolved, on the 1st of October, 1792, that the Rev. Mr. John Bisset should be called as an Assistant Minister, at a salary of £250 per annum, for three years, after which the same should be at the pleasure of the corporation. His salary was raised at the expiration of the term, on account of the increased expenses of living, to £500 a year, and Dr. Moore's to £600. On this occasion a circumstance occurred which was remarkably characteristic of the modesty, the delicacy, and peaceful disposition of this venerable man. The following letter from the Rev. Dr. Moore was addressed to this Board:

"NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1794.

"GENTLEMEN:

"At your last meeting you were pleased to add the sum of £100 per annum to my salary. It is well known to you all, that this resolution of your Board

was passed without any solicitation on my part. The frankness of the offer, therefore, enhances its value, and affords an additional claim to my grateful acknowledgments. But as I have since been informed that some of the congregation have expressed their dissatisfaction at this augmentation of my salary, and as I wish not that any occasion should be given for uneasiness and dissention, I must beg leave to decline the acceptance of the hundred pounds in question. In hopes that you will not disapprove of my determination on this subject, I remain, gentlemen,

"Your obliged and humble serv't,

"BENJ'N MOORE."

The Vestry, however, with their usual liberality, would not permit Dr. Moore to suffer from his generosity and kindness. For after his letter had been read, a motion was made by Dr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that one hundred pounds per annum should be added to the salaries of the Rector, Dr. Moore and Dr. Beach, which motion was negatived; and

Mr. Gaine, seconded by Mr. Laight, moved, and it was resolved, that the sum of two hundred pounds should be given by this corporation to the Rector, and the sum of one hundred pounds to Dr. Moore, and the like sum to Dr. Beach, in aid of their present salaries, on account of the extra expense of living.

Mr. Bisset, of whose eloquence and popularity as a preacher I had often heard, but of whose earlier and later history I have not been able to obtain any certain information, remained in the Parish till 1800, when he resigned his place and returned to Great Britain.

On this occasion the Vestry, with their accustomed kindness, made him a present of £150.

A special meeting of the corporation of Trinity Church was held at the house of the Right Rev. Bishop Provoost, on Friday, the 20th of December, 1799, on an occasion when the whole nation was plunged in the deepest grief. There was but one thought that then occupied the minds of all men, and it was this alone that had called the Vestry together. It was to give expression to their sorrow in common with that of the people at large, for the loss of the Father of his Country. The record is beautiful for its very simplicity. It is entered alone on the broad page of a large folio, and with a striking delicacy is surrounded by a black border, indicating the feelings with which it was indited:

"Ordered, That in consideration of the death of the late Lieutenant-General George Washington, the several churches belonging to this corporation be put in mourning."

In the same year St. Paul's Chapel was in great danger of being destroyed by fire. I have a vivid recollection of the circumstance, and also, unless my memory deceive me, of the occasion of it. It was communicated to the steeple of St. Paul's by some burning fragments, blown from the house occupied by Sir John Temple, in Greenwich-street, which was on fire at the time. I was an eye-witness of the coolness and daring of the persons by whose efforts it was extinguished. For this important service there was distributed among them the sum of sixty pounds, and very special attention was taken by the Vestry in

order to prevent the recurrence thereafter of similar accidents.

In the following year, September 8, 1800, an appointment was made of an Assistant Minister, who was probably not regarded at the time as exceeding very greatly the ordinary standard of a young man of promise, but who turned out one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and who afterwards filled the Church, both at home and abroad, with his fame. It was John Henry Hobart. To the communication which was made to him of his appointment, by Dr. Charlton, Mr. Hamersley and Mr. Gaine, the committee raised for the purpose, Mr. Hobart returned the following answer:

"Dr. John Charlton:

"*Sir*—I take the liberty of informing you, as chairman of the committee who presented to me the call from the Vestry of Trinity Church to the office of an Assistant Minister, that I accept the said office on the terms stated in the call. The congregation with which I am at present connected have exerted themselves so much to render my situation comfortable and happy, that I think I cannot with delicacy and propriety leave them before the spring, unless they should signify to me that they have chosen another minister, and are willing to dispense with my services.

"Permit me, through you, sir, to express to the Vestry my sensibility to the polite and honourable manner in which this business has been conducted. The best evidence that I can give of my feelings, will be an endeavour to act in all cases with fidelity and

independence, governed only by a sincere regard to the sacred dictates of conscience and duty. The station would require the judgment and experience of more advanced years.* I shall have therefore a peculiar claim on the friendship and counsel of the Vestry, on the candour and support of the congregation, and on the affectionate advice and aid of my superiors and brethren in the ministry. Thus strengthened and supported while I endeavour faithfully to discharge my duty, I trust that I may hope for the presence and blessing of Almighty God.

"With sentiments of sincere respect for yourself and the committee, and for the Rector and Vestry of the Church,

I am, Sir,
Your obed't servant,
"JOHN HENRY HOBART.

"DR. CHARLTON."

It appears that the difficulty which he apprehended, of not being able to enter upon his office until spring, was in some way obviated, for on the 21st of January, 1801, the treasurer of the Vestry was ordered to pay Mr. Hobart one hundred pounds, in consequence of the extraordinary expenses of his removing to the city at that season of the year.†

There was a curious oversight in regard to one of the circumstances connected with this appointment,

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* Mr. Hobart was at that time only twenty-five years of age.

† The salary of the Assistant Ministers, at the time Mr. Hobart was appointed, was £500, and that of the Rector £700 per annum.

which has occurred since, I believe, on several occasions.

At the meeting of the Vestry, which was held on the 12th of April, 1802, the Board came to the following resolution:

"Whereas the Charter of Trinity Church requires that when an Assistant Minister shall be called to officiate in said Church, he shall be in Priest's orders, and whereas the Rev. J. H. Hobart was called to the said office when he was only in Deacon's orders, (but) has since been admitted to the order of a Priest, therefore resolved, that the said call is hereby ratified and confirmed, to all intents and purposes."

At the same meeting of the Vestry as that at which Mr. Hobart was called as an Assistant Minister, it was represented by Dr. Charlton, as the wish of Bishop Provoost, to resign his office as the Rector of this corporation at some future period. He afterwards reported to the Board, on the 9th of November, 1800, that it was his intention to do so immediately on Mr. Hobart's taking upon him the duties of his office.

"It was therefore resolved, that his salary should be continued to the first of August ensuing, and also that he should have the use of the house he then occupied to the first of November.

"And it was likewise further resolved, that on the resignation taking place, this Board would allow him the sum of one thousand dollars annually during his life, and that the clerk should be authorized to prepare some proper instrument, under the seal of this corporation, for such annuity; and that the said instrument should be submitted to Mr. Cadwallader D. Colden, as

the Rector's Attorney. The resignation was made at the following meeting, December 22, 1800, in due legal form, and was accordingly accepted, after which the Rector took leave of the Board in the most affectionate manner."

The following brief sketch of the life and character of Bishop Provoost, is taken from a fuller one which appeared some time since in the Churchman, and which was written by his son-in-law, the late Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq., with additions by Mr. Geo. B. Rapelye:

"The family from which Bishop Provoost was descended, from the earliest period to which it can be traced, (1550,) was French. In some of the old books which came down to him, there is the Provoost coat of arms, with the motto, *Pro libertate.* It has some times been supposed that the Bishop adopted the motto at the time when he took a decided part in favour of the liberties of this country, but this is a mistake, as it was undoubtedly borne by the family in remote times.

"The first of the name of whom any trace can be found, was a William Provoost, who resided in Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The family were Huguenots, and this William Provoost, with another member of the same, made their escape from the murderers employed on that occasion. He married a lady by the name of Tam Waart, with whom, in 1634, he came to New-York, then New-Amsterdam. Samuel Provoost, the subject of this memoir, who was a descendant of William, was born in this city on the 20th of February, 1742. It is curious to observe, as indicative of the superstitions

of the times, that his father was not only careful to record the exact hour and minute of his children's birth, but he also set down the aspect of the heavens at the time.

"Samuel was baptized by Dominie Galterus DuBois. After he had received the rudiments of ordinary classical instruction, he entered as one of the early students of King's (now Columbia) College, then a frame building in Trinity Church-yard; and was one of a class of nine that graduated at its first commencement, receiving his baccalaureate degree in his seventeenth year.

"His ancestors, for several generations, belonged to the Dutch Church. When he joined the Church of England does not appear. The probable conjecture is, that he may have been somewhat influenced in this respect, by pursuing his collegiate course at home, under President Samuel Johnson, (who was also a settled minister of Trinity Church,) and by finishing his education abroad, at an English university; or what is more probable, he may, like others, have been driven from the Dutch Church, by its consistory's pertinaciousness in disregarding the entreaties of the younger part of the two congregations, to have a part of the services conducted in the English language.

"In the summer of 1761, he embarked for Europe. He arrived at Falmouth in September, and in November he entered fellow-commoner of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, England. While he seems to have partaken freely of the gaiety which was then the fashion of the English universities, he appears also to

have prosecuted his studies with great assiduity. His father allowed him a private tutor, the celebrated Dr. John Jebb, a man of distinguished talents, with whom Mr. Provoost formed an ardent friendship, and was in correspondence so long as Dr. Jebb lived.

"Soon after Mr. Provoost had commenced his studies at Cambridge, he seems to have decided on the Church as his profession, and it is evident, from the letters between him and his father, that this was his own unbiassed choice.

"He had acquired a knowledge not only of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, but he made himself master of the French and Italian.

"In a letter to his father, dated 15th April, 1765, he says, 'I can get my degree and commendamus here whenever I please; nothing but my being too young for orders could prevent my returning home next summer.'

"On the 3d of February, 1766, he was admitted to the order of Deacon at the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace, Westminster, by the Bishop of London; and on the 25th of March of the same year, he was admitted to Priest's orders at the King's Chapel, in Whitehall, by Dr. Edmund Kean, Bishop of Chester.

"Benjamin Bousfield was a fellow student of Mr. Provoost, at the University of Cambridge; they were intimate friends. Mr. Bousfield was the only son of Thomas Bousfield, a man of large estate, and then the only banker in the city of Cork, Ireland. The son was afterwards a conspicuous character in the Irish House of Commons, and ex-sheriff of the county

of Cork during the great political contentions of that country. He was so far a literary man, that he ventured to enter the field with the great Edmund Burke, and write an answer to Mr. Burke's celebrated book on the French Revolution.

"At about the period last mentioned, the widowed mother of Mr. Bousfield, and her daughter Maria, paid a visit to Cambridge. The acquaintance between Mr. Provoost and the sister of his friend, soon ripened into a mutual attachment, and on the 8th of June, 1766, they were married in St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, by one of the senior fellows of Trinity College.

"Mr. Provoost was probably induced to take this step the sooner by the prospect which was then held out to him, of an immediate and eligible settlement in his own country. The Vestry of Trinity Church were then building a second Chapel, (St. Paul's,) and he was informed by his correspondents, that the intention was to offer him a living in that Parish.

"Soon after his marriage, he returned to New-York with his bride, and in December, 1766, he accepted a call to be one of the Assistant Ministers of Trinity Church, which embraced St. George's and St. Paul's Chapels; the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, Rector, the Rev. John Ogilvie and the Rev. Charles Inglis, Assistant Ministers."

He continued his connection with the parish until a short time before the Revolutionary War, when it was temporarily dissolved.

"Soon after he left it, he determined to seek in the country that quiet which the perturbed state of the city did not allow. He purchased a small

farm at East-Camp, which was then in Dutchess County. In the selection of this spot, he was, no doubt, in some measure, influenced by its being in the neighbourhood of the Livingston families. Mr. Walter and Mr. Robert Cambridge Livingston had been fellow-students with him at the English university. In the latter part of 1770, or beginning of 1771, he removed with his family to East-Camp. From this time till the close of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Provoost seems to have lived in perfect retirement, occupying himself with literary pursuits, for which he had a great taste. His political sentiments, however, were so well known, and his character and abilities were so much respected, that his name was put, by the leading politicians of the day, at the head of a list of persons who were to be delegates to the Provincial Congress, but he declined accepting this office.

"But after the termination of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Provoost's prospects very soon changed. A few days before the British troops finally evacuated the city of New-York, the persons who then claimed to be the Vestry of Trinity Church,* elected the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Rector, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, who was about returning to England with the army, in consequence of the act of the Legislature, passed four years before, which banished his person, and confiscated his estate.

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* Having been chosen according to the provisions of the Charter, it seems strange that there should have been any doubt of the justice of their pretensions in claiming to be the Vestry.

"When the Americans took possession of the city of New-York, it excited great discontent among the members of the Church who had been driven from their homes during the war, and who disputed the validity of any election of Vestrymen while that city was in possession of the enemy. These appointed a committee to confer with the Vestry, and to endeavour to induce them to adopt such measures as might produce an amicable arrangement. It was proposed to the Vestry, that the new Rector should resign, and that another should be chosen in his place: after a deliberation of some days, the Vestry refused to accede to this proposition. The committee then applied to the Council appointed by the Legislature for the temporary government of the southern parts of the State, whenever the enemy should abandon or be dispossessed of the same until the Legislature could be convened. The contending parties had eminent lawyers to defend their respective rights, and after a full hearing on both sides, the Council decided that the Vestry was not legally constituted, and that their election of a new Rector was of course void.* The Council also vested the temporalities of the Church in nine Trustees, who, on the 13th of January, 1784, took possession of the Church. This procedure was immediately followed by the election of a new Vestry, which unanimously elected Mr. Provoost their Rector. A deputation was sent to him to request that he would

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* In what way the Council could have come to this conclusion it is difficult to conceive, except on the ground of might overcoming right.

accept the office; to this he consented, and with his family returned to the city.

"The return of Mr. Provoost must have been agreeable to him on many accounts; among others, it could not have been the least satisfactory, that it restored him to his property. His revenue from the Church, his farm, and his private fortune which he inherited from his father, not only relieved him from pecuniary embarrassments, but rendered him entirely independent, and enabled him to indulge the disposition he always had for great hospitality.

"The decision of the Council, the election of the new Vestry, the termination of the trust created by the Council, it being vested in the Vestry, with several amendments to the original charter, so as to make it conformable and consistent with the constitution of the State, passed the Legislature the 27th of April, 1784. That body in the following November appointed Mr. Provoost a Regent of the University of the State. On the removal of the Continental Congress from Trenton to New-York, Mr. Provoost, in November, 1785, was elected Chaplain.

"No sooner had the country established its political independence, than the members of the Church thought not only of freeing it also from all foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but of establishing for it, as far as circumstances would permit, a republican government; that is, an elective and representative government, in the formation of which the members of the Church seem also to have had in mind, as a model, the federative constitution of the country: the State Conventions being in the place of the State

Legislatures, and the General Convention in the place of Congress.

"The first meetings of the clergy and laity to carry out these views, were held this year (1784) at New-Brunswick and New-York. The following year a meeting was held in Philadelphia. Mr. Provoost was appointed chairman of a committee to draft an ecclesiastical constitution for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and to prepare the necessary and proposed alterations in the liturgy. The proceedings of those early meetings after the termination of the war, (as well as those that followed,) contemplated the necessity of having an independent order of bishops; but difficulties seemed to present themselves in obtaining a due consecration of persons to this holy office.

"The English bishops could not confer it without the candidate would take certain oaths, and could produce certain documents entirely inconsistent with the new relations between Great Britain and the United States—besides, it was feared that it was too soon to expect that the animosities which are always generated by civil wars, would have so far subsided as to render the mother country disposed to be indulgent to her rebellious children.

"But the friends of the Church in New-York, with their friends in the States south of it, exerted themselves to obtain an act of the British Parliament, authorizing the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consecrate foreign bishops, and removing the objections which persons not in allegiance to the King of Great Britain must have had to the English forms. In their

efforts in this respect, the friends of the Church seem to have been very fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of the high officers of the government of the United States, who appear to have taken considerable interest in this subject; particularly Mr. John Adams, then our ambassador at the Court of St. James, and Mr. Richard Henry Lee, President of Congress, to whom the State Convention (12th June, 1786,) returned thanks for the interest those gentlemen had taken in procuring the episcopate.

"This Convention the next day elected Mr. Provoost Bishop, and three weeks after he was honored by the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

"The testimonials of Doctor Provoost, as Bishop elect of New-York; Dr. William White, as Bishop elect of Pennsylvania; and Dr. David Griffith, as Bishop elect of Virginia, were signed by the members of the General Convention held at Wilmington, Delaware, (of which Convention Dr. Provoost was President,) on the 11th of October. On the second day of November, the two first named" persons "sailed from the port of New-York, and landed at Falmouth after a passage of nineteen days, and on the fourth day of February, 1787, were consecrated at Lambeth Palace, by Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Bishop of Peterborough, participating in the consecration.

"Shortly after their consecration, Bishop Provoost and Bishop White sailed from England, and after a very tedious and boisterous passage, during which

Bishop Provoost was so ill that it was feared he would not live, they arrived in New-York on Easter-Sunday, April 8th, 1787, just in time for Bishop Provoost (as Rector) to hold the annual election for Wardens and Vestrymen. He had every reason to be gratified with his reception on his return, as he was cordially greeted by all denominations.

"The Convention of the Church being convened made the following address:

"'Right Reverend Sir:

"'We, the clergy and laity, representatives of the Protestant Episcopal Church now assembled in Convention, beg leave to address you on this solemn occasion with sentiments of unfeigned duty and respect.

"'After having successfully accomplished the great object you had in view, we congratulate you on your return to your native city, safe from the hazards of a long and tempestuous voyage, and in a great measure restored to health from a painful and dangerous illness.

"'While we express, in terms of the warmest gratitude, the high obligations we are under to the English bishops for their paternal interposition in our favour, we beg leave to present to you our hearty thanks for your compliance with our desires, and thus, through many difficulties and sufferings, rendering our Church complete in all its parts.

"'This propitious event, so long and ardently wished for, forms an important era in the history of our Church. We are now, by Divine providence, placed in such a situation, that a regular succession

of the ministry can be continued to us and our posterity, without being reduced to the necessity of applying to a distant land.

"'Justly reposing the highest confidence in your integrity and piety, your love of peace and order, and your unremitted endeavours for the advancement of true religion and virtue, we rejoice that the distinguished honour of filling one of the first Episcopal chairs in these United States, hath been conferred on a character so truly amiable, and we trust that we, and those whom we represent, shall never fail to render you all due support, respect, and reverence.

"'May it graciously please the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to bless your ministrations, that a firm foundation may be laid for the peace and prosperity of our Church, which shall remain unshaken to the latest ages.

"'May you, Right Reverend Sir, long continue in the discharge of your sacred office, an example for our imitation, and an ornament to our holy religion; and may we, and all those committed to our pastoral charge, derive from your ministrations a benefit which will be of everlasting duration; so that when we are called to answer for our actions, we may give an account with joy, and remain forever one flock under one shepherd, Jesus Christ, the Bishop of our souls.'

"To which the Bishop replied:

"'Reverend and Most Dearly Beloved:

"'This affectionate address—your obliging congratulations on my return to my native city, and on

the recovery of my health—and above all, your assurance of support in my ministrations, I receive with the utmost satisfaction and thankfulness.

"'The object of my late mission being the independence of our Church, and a regular succession of the ministry, was of such magnitude that its happy accomplishment cannot fail of inspiring all its members with the highest gratitude to Almighty God and to all under him, who have by their good offices contributed to its success.

"'To the English Bishops particularly, we are under indelible obligations; and I cordially unite with you in a public testimony of their benevolence and paternal exertions in our favour. Whenever we shall reflect on this important era in the history of our Church, they must be remembered with honour and reverence. Let us, my beloved friends, zealously strive to make a due improvement of the spiritual privileges we now enjoy. Let our faith be sincere, and our lives unblemished, as our doctrine and worship are pure and holy; and God will continue to shower down his blessings upon us and our Church, with a bountiful hand.

"'May you, my reverend brethren, aided by his gracious Spirit, continue to be watchful shepherds of the flocks committed to your charge, and maintain the doctrines and discipline of his excellent Church with constancy and zeal, and at the same time with candour towards those who differ from us in religious opinions, that our moderation may be made manifest, and we may joyfully contribute to that peace, love and

charity, which are so strongly enforced in the Gospel of our blessed Redeemer.

"'Deeply sensible of my own imperfections, I feel with solicitude the weight of the important office to which I am consecrated. I rely only on the grace of God to enable me to discharge my pastoral duties with fidelity, to be instrumental in promoting true religion and virtue, in governing this Church in peace and unanimity, and laying a sure foundation for its lasting prosperity, that thus, through his Divine protection, your expectations of my usefulness may not be disappointed.

"'And now, unto God's gracious mercy and protection I commit you; the Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace both now and evermore.'

"A standing committee was elected by the Convention to advise with the Bishop in all matters appertaining to his office in which he might think proper to consult them.

"The Congress under the old confederation terminated in 1789. By the organization of a new Congress, under the present constitution, Bishop Provoost was now elected Chaplain to the Senate of the United States. Bishop Provoost continued as Rector for nearly seventeen years. Mrs. Provoost, after a long and lingering illness, departed this life in August, 1799; in the ensuing July, he followed to the grave his younger and favourite son, who died a very distressing death; and he was made very unhappy by

the conduct of his only surviving son. In the meantime his own health had been and continued to be seriously impaired, and he was induced on the succeeding 8th of September, 1800, to retire from Trinity Church as Rector.

"In taking leave of the congregations, he preached from the text contained in the 27th verse of the 1st chapter of the Philippians.

"His exercise of the Episcopal office continued till the 3d of September, 1801. The Convention was then in session, over which he presided till the moment he made his resignation verbally, and left the Convention. The resignation was accepted, and a successor was chosen, and on the seventh of the same month Bishop Provoost addressed a letter to Bishop White, as President of the House of Bishops, as the General Convention was to be held in Trenton, New-Jersey, next day. In this letter he says, 'That, induced by ill health, and some melancholy occurrences in my family, and an ardent wish to retire from all public employment, I resigned, at the late meeting of our Convention, my jurisdiction as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York.'

"When the letter was considered by the House of Bishops, they resolved, among other things, 'that they judged it to be inconsistent with the sacred trust committed to them, to recognize the Bishop's act, as an effectual resignation of his Episcopal jurisdiction; and though the Bishops were,' as they say in the same resolution, 'ready to consecrate a person to render him competent in point of character to all the Episcopal duties, this house,' they say, 'must be understood

to be explicit in their declaration, that they should consider such person as assistant or coadjutor Bishop during Bishop Provoost's life.' This, with Bishop Provoost's letter, was communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, who now signed the testimonials of the Rev. Benjamin Moore, the elected successor of Bishop Provoost, which testimonials, with the proceedings of the New-York Convention, were sent to the House of Bishops, and the Bishop elect was consecrated.

"The first consecration of a Bishop in which Bishop Provoost took part, was that of the Rev. Thomas John Claggett, for the Church in the State of Maryland, being the first of that order of the ministry consecrated on this side of the Atlantic. It took place the 17th of September, 1792, in Trinity Church in the city of New-York, during a session of the General Convention. Bishop Provoost was the consecrator, (also President of the House of Bishops,) Bishop White of Pennsylvania, Bishop Madison of Virginia, and Bishop Seabury of Connecticut, joined in the imposition of hands. Bishop Provoost's last act in conferring the Episcopate, was in uniting with Bishop White the consecrator, and Bishop Jarvis of Connecticut, in the imposition of hands, at the consecration of the Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., for the Diocese of New-York, and the Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, for the Eastern Diocese, on the 29th day of May, 1811, in the Church as aforesaid.

"His first ordination was the admitting to the order of Deacon Richard Channing Moore, on the 15th of July, 1787, in St. George's Chapel, in the city of

New-York. His last ordination was the admitting to the Priesthood the Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., in April, 1801, in Trinity Church, in said city.

"The first foundation or corner-stone laid by Bishop Provoost, was at the rebuilding of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, on the 21st of August, 1788. The last time he performed this ceremony, was on the building of St. Mark's Church in said city, the 25th of April, 1795.

"These edifices, when ready for public worship, were the first and last by him consecrated to the service of Almighty God; the former on the 25th of March, 1790, the latter on the 9th of May, 1799.

"He suffered occasional attacks of an apopletic character, and died very suddenly of one of these fits, on the 6th of September, 1815, aged 73 years and six months.

"His funeral was numerously and respectably attended to Trinity Church, where the Psalms and lesson were read by the Rev. Thomas Y. How, Assistant Minister in that church; the sermon preached by the Rev. William Harris, Rector of St. Mark's Church; and the sentences and prayers at the place of interment, (the family vault in the church-yard,) read by the Rev. Cave Jones.

At the meeting of the Convention, Bishop Hobart, in his annual address, alluding to the departed Bishop, said: "To the benevolence and urbanity that marked all his intercourse with the clergy, and indeed every social relation, there is strong and universal testimony," and then added the words of Bishop White in regard to his official and personal intimacy with the

deceased Bishop, calling it a sacred relation "between two persons, who under the appointment of a Christian Church had been successfully engaged together in obtaining for it succession to the apostolic office of the Episcopacy, who in the subsequent exercise of that Episcopacy had jointly laboured in all the ecclesiastical business which has occurred among us, and who through the whole of it never knew a word, or even a sensation, tending to personal dissatisfaction or disunion.

"The character of Bishop Provoost is one which the enlightened Christian will estimate at no ordinary standard. The generous sympathies of his nature created in him a cordial concern in whatever affected the interests of his fellow-creatures. Hence his beneficence was called into almost daily exercise, and his private charities were often beyond what was justified by his actual means. In the relations of husband and parent, he exhibited all the kindly and endearing affections which ennoble our species. As a patriot, he was exceeded by none. As a scholar, he was deeply versed in classical lore, and in the records of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity. To a very accurate knowledge of the Hebrew, he added a profound acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, and other languages. He had made considerable progress also in the natural and physical sciences, of which botany was his favourite branch."

CHAPTER V.

On the resignation of Bishop Provoost, Mr. Watts was called to the chair, and the Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D., was chosen in his place.*

"His election having been announced to him by a committee appointed for the purpose, and his acceptance of the Rectorship having been declared to the Board on whom he attended, he was duly inducted into the Church in the presence of Thomas Collister and William G. Forbes, by delivering to him the key of the Church.

At the next meeting of the Vestry, it having been thought expedient to call, without delay, another Assistant Minister, the Rector nominated the Rev. Cave Jones as a proper person for the office, which nomination was thereupon approved. The committee selected to inform him of his appointment, soon after submitted a letter from him, written at Accomack, his residence in Virginia, signifying his acceptance of the same. The treasurer was ordered to pay to Mr.

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* Seventeen years after his appointment to the same office, which an unexpected change of circumstances had prevented him from filling.

Jones one hundred pounds, the same donation as that which was granted to Mr. Hobart, as a compensation for his expenses in removing to this city; and on a subsequent occasion, the sum of £220, in consideration of losses which he had sustained, but which are not particularly described in the minutes.

From the rapid growth of the city, as well as from a regard to the advantage of this corporation, the committee of leases was instructed, so early as 1792, to examine and report what part of the land belonging to it ought to be reserved for (another Church,) Parsonage, School House, Burial-ground, and other public purposes; and also to report a plan for widening the streets laid out in the Church Farm to the northward of Warren-street, and making such other improvements in that part of the Church estate as might conduce to the interest of this corporation and the ornament of the city.

So far as the building of a new Church was concerned, the further consideration of the subject seems to have slumbered for several years. In 1802, however, it was once more revived, for a resolution was passed by the Vestry that a room should be hired by the Rector for the assembling of persons to attend public worship, in the neighbourhood of Brannon-street, and that benches be provided for such assembly. The many respectable applicants for pews, who could not be furnished with them in the existing churches, made it expedient that another one should be built, and a committee was therefore appointed in reference to it, and authorized to inquire and select a suitable site for the same.

The first situation proposed by the committee of leases, was on the square formed by Duane, Greenwich, Hudson and Jay streets. It was intended that the church should face on Duane-street, and it was ordered that a plan of the same should be prepared and reported at the meeting of the Vestry on the 7th of April, 1803, in order to commence the building of it immediately. At this meeting several plans were laid before the Board for their consideration, and the one recommended by the committee, drawn by John and Isaac McComb, was that which was approved of. It having been suggested, however, to the committee, that a part of the ground upon which it was intended to build the new church might require the driving of piles to render it safe, they were requested to examine it, and if they should find that the representation were correct, they were to desist from the work until the sense of the Board should be taken. The examination having been made, and the result found unsatisfactory, the committee reported that it would be improper, from the nature of the ground, to erect a church on the spot contemplated. It was therefore finally resolved, that it should be built on the east side of Hudson Square, the site on which St. John's now stands, and that they should proceed forthwith to lay the foundation thereof.

This was on the very verge of a place as unsuitable as possible for a substantial edifice. It was probably in view of this difficulty that the Vestry made an order in the following year, that the committee of leases should have the pond filled up on the east side of Lispenard's garden, which was in the immediate neigh-

bourhood of the situation proposed for St. John's Church. Indeed, it would be almost incredible to the persons of the present generation, to hear from those who are older, their recollections of the past in regard to this quarter of the city. It was a wild and marshy spot of no inconsiderable extent, surrounded with bushes and bulrushes, which in winter was a favourite place for skaters, and at certain seasons for gunners, and where in my boyhood I have seen snakes that were killed on its borders. Indeed, even so late as 1808, it was only so partially filled up and reclaimed by the elevation of the grounds for the course of streets, and the consequent multiplication of ponds in various directions, as to have been the occasion at night of many a sad disaster, and a frequent loss of human life.

A curious anecdote was related to me by an old and respectable parishioner of Trinity Church,* with respect to the estimation in which this land was held. An uncle of his,† who was a trustee of one of the Lutheran churches in this city, and who was remarkably fond of antiquarian research, in looking over the former minutes of the Board, found an entry to the following effect. Some well-disposed individual had offered to the trustees of this church a present of a plot of ground, containing about six acres, near to the head of Canal-street and Broadway. They passed a resolution, however, that it was inexpedient to accept the gift, inasmuch as the land was not worth the fencing in.

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* Mr. David Lydig. † Mr. David Grim.

The building of St. John's Chapel was commenced in 1803, and it was completed in 1807. It is in many respects a beautiful edifice, but much more costly than would be generally supposed. Whether there was any mismanagement in the prosecution of the work, or whether the time in which it was built was unfavourable to economy, is at this day very difficult to determine. But the expense of it, without the organ, which was ordered at Philadelphia for $6000, just before the last war with England, and which being unfortunately captured by one of the British cruisers, cost $2000 more to redeem it, amounted to the enormous sum of $172,833 64-100.

The church was consecrated by Bishop Moore, in 1807, on which occasion I was present, and the sermon was preached by that noble man and powerful writer, the Rev. Dr. Wilkins, the friend of Seabury and Chandler, who, long surviving them, connecting in a most interesting manner a new order of things with generations that were past.

The Vestry of Trinity Church, forever anxious to discharge the high trust which in the providence of God had been committed to them, proposed a plan, on the 16th of August, 1802, for instituting a Society for the promotion of Religion and Learning, which after having been read and considered was agreed to, and the following trustees were appointed: The Rev. Drs. Beach and Bowden, the Rev. Messrs. Hobart, Jones, Harris and Pilmore; Dr. John Charlton, Peter Kemble, Robert Watts, John Onderdonk, Frederick De Peyster, Richard Harison, Jacob LeRoy, Francis

B. Winthrop, Matthew Clarkson, Herman LeRoy, William Jauncey, William M. Seton, Martin Hoffman and John Jones.

It was resolved at the same time, that the committee of leases should consider what measures should be taken towards the endowment and support of the said Society, and at the next meeting of the Vestry they reported that the following lots should be assigned to it for the purpose:

10 on Hudson-street,

6 on Beach-street, and

6 on (North) Moore-street, making in all 22 lots, which in the opinion of the committee would produce at that time upwards of $1000 per annum, but at the present time perhaps threefold that sum; and they further recommended that one thousand dollars should be given to the institution for its immediate wants. To this liberal grant they added another of four lots more on Hudson-street, which must have considerably increased its annual income.

The following were the objects for which the Society was originally established:

To adopt measures in order to ensure a sufficient number and succession of pious and learned ministers of the Gospel, attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To afford assistance to such young men as are of good character and competent abilities, but in circumstances which do not admit of prosecuting the study of divinity without aid.

To encourage those who may distinguish themselves by extraordinary attainments.

To receive all donations for pious purposes, and to superintend the application of them.

To provide funds for the procuring of a Theological Library; for the establishment of schools; and of one or more fellowships in Columbia College.

And, in a word, to pursue a system of measures, whereby the situation of the Clergy may be rendered respectable, the Church obtain a permanent support, and learning and piety be generally diffused throughout the State.

The plan of the Institution was evidently too large for its limited means, however sanguine the hopes of their increase from its original endowment. But, in order to meet the views of the Founders, in some degree at least, these means were from time to time considerably enlarged. In 1805, it was resolved to purchase for the Society the lease of a house and lot, in Murray-street, for a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds. Other sums of £1000, £800, and £300, on two different occasions, were granted to it shortly after its establishment. And finally, in 1808, the Vestry bestowed on the Society 6 more lots of ground, in Barclay, Warren, and Greenwich streets, the most valuable portion of the Church Estate, yielding at the time a yearly rent of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars; in the confident hope that these rents, with their other funds, would afford a suitable provision for the propagation of the Gospel, and the other laudable purposes for which it was founded.

The Institution has now been successfully engaged in the discharge of its duties for nearly half a century; and though time and circumstances have, in some of the details, occasionally modified its operations, yet the main features of the original plan for promoting religion and learning have been kept steadily in view, and the lavish bounty of Trinity Church has made it the instrument of incalculable good.

A memorial of John Boonen Graves, and a number of other respectable members of the Congregation, was presented to the Vestry in 1804, requesting a new church, to be built South and West of St. Paul's. Mr. Watts, Mr. Le Roy, and Mr. Bayard, were appointed a Committee to select a suitable situation for the purpose, and to purchase the ground. They shortly after reported, that a Committee from the Lutheran Congregation had made them an offer of their property in Broadway, upon a perpetual lease, at a rent of £400 per annum, the consideration of which report was postponed.

In the mean time other lots were thought of, among which was one owned by Mr. Jay, in Broad-street, and Mr. Jacob Le Roy was requested to wait on Mr. Jay, to know upon what terms he would dispose of it; upon the further consideration of the subject, however, the Board were of opinion that this lot would not answer for the purpose intended.

Another project was started, which was not a little singular, but which was speedily abandoned. The Committee were instructed to enquire of Mr. Harison, whether, by our Charter or grant, any legal objections

existed to the building of another Church in Trinity Church yard, if the Corporation should see fit to do so.

The Committee having at length determined on the site to which their attention had been first directed, reported to the Vestry, that they had conferred with the Trustees of the Lutheran Congregation, who were disposed to sell the reversion in fee of their lot in Broadway, for such a sum as would yield them an interest of £400 per annum, the Vestry to be at the expense of buying the lease of the Hotel, seven years of which were unexpired, and which they were informed might be had at from £1200 to £1400.

At a subsequent meeting, the Committee, after due enquiry, finally reported, that they could have the ground in question on the following terms: Mr. Hunter to receive £1500, and Mr. Snow £400, for a surrender of their leases, and the Corporation of the Lutheran Church so much money as would yield an interest of £400 per annum. Whereupon it was resolved, that the Committee should make the purchase upon the terms proposed, it being understood that seven per cent. should be considered as the rate of interest to ascertain the sum that was to yield the £400 per annum, which would amount to about $15,000.

In authorizing this purchase, however, the Vestry declared that it was their intention that the ground should be bought in Trust for a Protestant Episcopal Corporation, to be hereafter instituted; that this Board would provide for paying the purchase money, but did not mean to have any estate in the lot, either in law or equity; and they recommended to the Committee,

to have it conveyed to Trustees until such Corporation should be organized. And it was further resolved, that the Board considered Matthew Clarkson, Herman Le Roy, Peter Schermerhorn, Henry Rogers, and Gulian Ludlow, as proper persons to be the Trustees, who were afterwards formally nominated, and, as it appears, accepted the appointment.

The legal arrangements having all been duly made, the Vestry, at their meeting on the 14th of February, 1805, passed a resolution, that a Church should be erected on the ground which they had lately purchased; that the Trustees should be requested to present a plan or plans of a Church, with an estimate, to this Board for their approbation; and that Dr. Onderdonk and Mr. Jones should be a Committee to wait upon them for that purpose. The plan proposed, which was agreed to by the Board, appears to have been that of Mr. West; and Messrs. King, Rogers, and Bleecker, the Committee appointed for the purpose, were invested with all necessary powers for carrying it into effect, in such manner as they should see fit.

In addition to the outlay of £1500 to Mr. Hunter, and £400 to Mr. Snow, for the surrender of their leases, and $15,000 to the Trustees of the Lutheran Congregation for the reversion in fee of their lot in Broadway, it was further resolved by the Vestry of Trinity Church, that the lease of the lot of ground in the rear of this should be bought, at the price of $1500, and conveyed in fee to the Trustees, to whom the adjoining land had been already conveyed.

For these several acts of kindness and good-will, a

deputation from the Vestry of Grace Church, in 1809, consisting of Messrs. Nicholas Low and Herman Le Roy, the Church Wardens, and David B. Ogden, Esq., expressed the thanks of that Church to this Board for their liberality towards it; the disposition entertained by the members of it to promote the prosperity of this Corporation, as well as the union and interests of the Church in general; and a readiness to pay over the money arising from the sales of pews in Grace Church to the Treasurer of this Board, in confidence that the Board would give an equivalent in real estate for the same. This confidence was not misplaced, for it was forthwith

Ordered, by the Vestry, that the Committee of leases should make a selection of lots, which would afford rent in proportion to their probable value, to be conveyed to the use of the said Church, upon the usual conditions, when the Treasurer should receive the said money. And it was further resolved, that the Church Wardens and Mr. Harison should be a Committee, to signify to the Church Wardens and Vestry of Grace Church the purport of the above resolution; to thank them for their favourable disposition towards this Corporation; and to assure them that it would at all times be desirous to promote the interests of Grace Church, and co-operate with them in the advancement of true religion.

At the next meeting of the Vestry, the Committee of leases made a report, recommending that the following lots of ground be conveyed to the Corporation of Grace Church, for the consideration of $30,000, to be by them paid or secured to this Corporation.

7 fronting on Rector-street,
2 " on Vesey "
3 " on Barclay "
2 " on Warren "
5 " on Chambers-street,
2 " on Church " and
4 " on Reade " In all,

—

25 lots.

In the following year, 1810, upon the application of the Corporation of Grace Church, requesting, as the last favour that they should solicit, that this Corporation would pay for the organ then building for that Church: the Board thereupon resolved, that they would comply with this request, and that a sum not exceeding $5000 should be appropriated for the purpose.

In 1812, an application for further aid was received from Grace Church, which does not seem to have been acted upon till the following year, when an assignment was made to it of a debt due to this Corporation, amounting, with interest, to $7320 50-100.

And finally, upon a repetition of their wish for further pecuniary aid, the Vestry of Trinity Church were constrained to declare, that it was not in the power of this Corporation to comply with their request.

In 1807, the Board proceeded to the election of an additional assistant minister, when the Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, of Charleston, South Carolina, was duly chosen. The Rector was requested to inform Mr. Bowen of his election, and to intimate the wish of this Corporation, that, if he should accept the call, he would

remove as soon as his convenience would permit, and as he could with propriety take leave of his present congregation. In the following Spring a letter was received from him, declining the invitation.

A short time after he was elected Rector of Grace Church. This appointment, however flattering, was probably accepted with some feelings of reluctance. I was honoured with his friendship in the early part of my ministry, and enjoyed in some degree his confidence, as well as his regard, and was, therefore, accustomed to hear him talk on all subjects with perfect freedom. There was every thing in his position to render it easy and pleasant to him, yet such was his attachment to the manners, habits, and character of the people of the South, as to make it evident, from expressions which often dropped from him, that he not only regretted he had left them, but yearned for his return. This longing, a few years after, was gratified, in a way which relieved him from all embarrassment in the indulgence of it, for he was elected to the Bishopric of South Carolina, under circumstances which, in his estimation, made it his duty to accept it.

In consequence of Mr. Bowen's declining to accept the appointment in Trinity Church, the Rev. James Chapman, of Elizabeth Town, was called for six months, and on the expiration of this term, he was requested to continue his services for the period of six months longer.

On the 14th of July, 1808, the Rev. Thomas Y. How was duly chosen an Assistant Minister in the Parish. He was an accomplished scholar, a sound divine, and a clear and forcible reasoner. He, therefore, rose ra-

pidly in his profession, received the degree of Doctor in Divinity, as one who had earned the honour by his masterly management of the controversies in which he was engaged; and in 1816, he was elected Assistant Rector of Trinity Church.

But Dr. How did not merely succeed as an able polemic, but was equally admired as an eloquent preacher. He was a man of noble mien, of piercing eye, and commanding presence. His voice was clear and powerful, his elocution admirable, and almost perfect, his gesture natural and impressive, and his sermons were the ripe fruits of a well cultivated mind, on which he bestowed the greatest labour, and the whole force of his intellect.

But alas! why dwell on his eminent gifts, his extensive acquirements, his commanding eloquence, his wide-spread fame. In the full career of usefulness and honour, this great man fell, wringing the hearts of his friends with anguish, and filling the minds of all good men with astonishment and grief. But, though we can never cease to lament the dishonour which was brought on the Church which he had before so successfully defended, and for a short time, at least, so greatly adorned; it will be to many a gratification to learn, that in the neighborhood where he lives, and where he was best known in his earlier days, he has regained in his old age the respect which he had lost, and that he now leads a devout and exemplary life.

In 1810, a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Harison, Mr. Van Wagenen, and Mr. Clarkson, to take into consideration a letter from Dr. Hobart, the Secretary of the State Convention, requesting aid

from this Corporation for the benefit of the Episcopal Fund. The subject seems to have been very maturely revolved in the minds of the committee, for they did not make their report to the Vestry till 1812, which was in the following words:

"The committee to whom was referred a letter from the Secretary of the Convention, in 1810, requesting aid for the benefit of the Episcopal Fund, have taken the subject therein mentioned into their serious consideration; and being deeply impressed with the importance of placing the Episcopal office, as soon as may be, in a state of respectable independence, and with the necessity of making some provision, in the meantime, towards the competent support of the Bishop upon whom the active duties of that sacred office have devolved, do respectfully report, that the sum of $15,000 should with all convenient speed be raised, and paid to the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, in aid of the same. But inasmuch as the moneys of that Fund are directed by one of the canons of the Church to be kept in a course of accumulation, until they amount to a certain sum, which may not be completed in a number of years; and inasmuch, also, as from the office of Assistant Bishop being conferred upon a person not holding that of Rector of Trinity Church, some immediate provision should be made, to enable the Assistant Bishop to support the expenses incident to his situation, and to the duties which it requires, the committee further recommend, that the house lately occupied by the Right Rev. Rector of this Church, be appropriated to the use of the Assistant Bishop du-

ring the pleasure of this Corporation; and that the grant above recommended, be upon the express condition that there be allowed and paid to the present Assistant Bishop, (whether he shall continue such or become the Bishop of the Diocese,) and to such person as shall in future be the acting Bishop, out of the interest of the said $15,000, the sum of $500 annually, until such time as the State Convention and this Corporation shall otherwise direct.

"(Signed,) "Richard Harison,
"David M. Clarkson,
"Robt. Troup."

Which report being read and considered, it was therefore ordered that the same be accepted and confirmed.

A few years after, in 1817, a letter was read, addressed to the Vestry by Peter Jay Munro and Garrit H. Van Wagenen, Esqs., a committee appointed at the last Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, requesting information as to an intended appropriation by this Corporation for the benefit of the Episcopal Fund, and also enquiring what payments have been made by them to the Bishop of the Diocese, in his Episcopal character.

It was therefore "Resolved, That the clerk of this Board inform the said committee, that the pecuniary means of Trinity Church not having yet enabled the Vestry to carry into effect any plan for the increase of the Episcopal Fund, and it being wholly uncertain when, if at all, it may be practicable to accomplish that object, the Vestry have not heretofore deemed it pro-

per, or useful, to make any communication on the subject to the Convention; and the same considerations, in their judgment, render such a communication inexpedient at the present time.

"Resolved, Further, That the clerk also inform the committee, that the allowances granted by the Vestry to the Rector of Trinity Church, in consideration of the expenses incident to the exercise of the duties of the Episcopal office, are made from time to time, without reference to any permanent appropriation in aid of the Episcopal Fund."

There are many instances of liberality and public spirit, recorded at various times, in the minutes of the Vestry.

In 1810, upon application of the Trustees of the Free School Society of New-York, praying for a grant of the ground requisite for erecting a building, for the purposes of that institution, on the west side of the city, it was ordered that two lots of land should be appropriated for that purpose, and that the Committee of Leases should select and report the lots proper to be granted. The ground chosen by the committee was bounded to the westward by Hudson-street, and to the northward by Christopher-street. The recommendation was agreed to by the Board, and a proper deed was ordered to be executed. A letter was received, at the same time, from the Trustees, expressing the thanks of the Society for this valuable gift.

A few years after, in 1815, another application was made by the same Trustees, for an additional grant of ground. The matter was again referred to a committee, who having duly considered it, reported in favor

of the application. It was thereupon ordered that the grant should be extended, according to the request of the Trustees, so as to include all the Church land on the east side of Hudson-street, between Columbia and Christopher streets, and that the Clerk should affix the corporate seal to a proper conveyance for the same.

For this new favor, a letter was presented to the Vestry, from the Trustees of the Free School Society, in the following words:

"NEW-YORK, 10th May, 1815.

"GENTLEMEN:

"The Trustees of the Free School Society of New-York would do injustice to their feelings, were they not, in addition to their public acknowledgment, to express to you in a more direct form their high sense of your liberality, charity, and public spirit, in appropriating the valuable grounds on Christopher, Columbia, and Hudson streets, for the purpose of dispensing the benefits of Education to the poor of this city.

"As long as benevolence shall be considered a virtue, and knowledge a blessing, this act will command the approbation of all good men.

"I am, in behalf of the Trustees, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

"DE WITT CLINTON, Prest.

"To the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church."

In 1812, an application was made to the Vestry, by several of the inhabitants of Greenwich, for a grant of land for a public market. The committee which was

appointed in reference to this subject, shortly after made their report, recommending that a piece of ground, to be bounded northwardly on Christopher street, to extend from Greenwich to Washington-street, and having a front on each of fifty feet, be granted for that purpose to the City Corporation, on certain conditions specified in the said report. It was therefore ordered, that the report should be accepted, and that the Clerk should affix the seal to such grant, upon receiving a covenant from the City Corporation for the performance of such conditions.

Early in the spring of 1811, Bishop Moore was stricken with paralysis, from which, though he lived several years afterwards, he never recovered. On the 13th of March, in the same year, the Rector nominated Dr. Beach to be his Assistant, which nomination being approved and confirmed by the Churchwardens, and a majority of the Vestry, he was appointed accordingly.

At a meeting of the Corporation in the month of May, the Assistant Rector laid before the Board the following letter from the Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D.:

"To the Rev. Dr. Beach:

"Whereas the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York, hath caused a letter to be addressed to the Secretary of the Convention of the said Church, which letter is in the words following:

"Rev. Sir:

"The severe affliction with which it hath pleased Almighty God to visit me, has affected my state of

health in such a manner, that it will be impossible for me, without assistance, to perform the duties of the Episcopal office. I am therefore anxious that a special convention should be called, for the purpose of deliberating on the propriety of appointing an Assistant Bishop in this Diocese. A variety of considerations, affecting the most important interests of our holy Church, appear to me to render that measure indispensable. And it is, I think, very desirable that the appointment should be made without delay, so that the consecration may take place at the ensuing General Convention. You will therefore be so good as to take the necessary steps for calling a special convention of the Church in this Diocese, to meet in the city of New-York, on the second Tuesday of May next.

"Praying sincerely that all our undertakings may, by Divine Providence, be guided in such a way as may best conduce to the glory of God, and the good of His Church, I remain, with affection and esteem, Rev. Sir, your friend and father in the Lord,

"BENJAMIN MOORE,
"Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York,

"By his son, "CLEMENT C. MOORE.

"The Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York.

"Now, therefore, in obedience to the directions of the Bishop, contained in the above Letter, notice is hereby given, that a special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York, will be held, for the purpose specified in the letter aforesaid, in the City of New-York, on the second Tuesday

of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place the Clergy and Lay delegates are requested to attend.

"JOHN HENRY HOBART,
"Secretary of the Convention.
"New-York, March 21st, 1811."

"Thereupon, Resolved, That this Board do now proceed to the appointment of delegates to the said Convention. Whereupon, the Board having proceeded to such appointment by ballot, Messrs. Rufus King, Richard Harison, John Onderdonk, and Thomas L. Ogden, were duly chosen."

"I now come to a painful part of my subject, which could not, however, be passed over without a misconstruction of my own views, and some injury, perhaps, to the memory of Dr. Hobart; and a brief notice of which may not be without its bitter and wholesome uses to those who, on light and trivial grounds, may hereafter be disposed to disturb the peace of the Church. When, after a long series of useful labours, and a constant exhibition of those eminent gifts and qualifications which fitted him for a station of honour and power, it was perceived that there was a general disposition to elevate him to the Episcopal office, from the exercise of which Bishop Moore had withdrawn on account of his infirmities; the Rev. Mr. Jones, who was one of his associates in Trinity Church, published a pamphlet against him, entitled 'The Solemn Appeal,' with the design and hope of defeating his election. It was a great shock to public feeling; exciting, in the first instance, universal regret, and a loud burst of indignation against the author. The piece, however,

contained such charges as were calculated to gratify the malevolent curiosity of some, to create temporary prejudices in others of a more generous cast, and to produce in a few who had no previous good-will towards Dr. Hobart, a groundless and lasting dislike. The Church was therefore thrown into a ferment. Parties were formed in behalf of the assailant and the assailed; and many, doubtless, defended the one, or vindicated the other, with more warmth and violence than became the gospel of peace and good will. Another class, who were of a quiet and pacific temper, without a due consideration of the merits of the case, condemned them both. But the overwhelming sense of the community was in favour of the accused. Dr. Hobart, for years, was not aware of the unfriendly feelings of Mr. Jones, nor was he fully apprized of the extent of his injurious opinions, and his deep-rooted hostility, until the appearance of his 'Solemn Appeal.' The subjects of complaint, which, in some cases arose out of misapprehension, or which, when fairly understood, were of the most trifling nature, may, for the most part, be traced to the different temper and character of the parties themselves; they were not of congenial feelings, dispositions, and habits, those elements of harmony and love.

"It has seldom happened that two persons have been brought into so close a relation to each other, who were more entirely unlike, than Mr. Jones and Dr. Hobart. The first was cold, formal, and stately in his manners; the last, all freedom, cordiality, and warmth. The one was sensitive, suspicious, and reserved; the other communicative, frank, and confiding. The one

nurtured resentment—kept a record of hasty sallies of feeling and unguarded sayings, and magnified infirmities into glaring faults; the other never received an offence without seeking at once to have it explained, in order that it might be over and forgotten, and never gave it without making a prompt and ample atonement. It is not surprising, then, that there should have been occasional misunderstandings between them; and these divisions were not easily healed, for the conciliatory spirit of the one was not always met with a corresponding temper in the other, but the manner was so unkind, and the exactions so rigorous, as to leave nothing to the generous impulses of his own nature."*

Shortly after the appearance of this pamphlet, a Committee was appointed to take it into consideration, and to make their report at the next meeting of the Vestry. The report, which was an admirable one, was in the following words:—

"The Committee to whom it was referred to take into consideration a late publication of the Rev. Mr. Jones, entitled a 'Solemn Appeal to the Church,' have maturely reflected thereon.

"The publication in question appearing to relate to matters, the cognizance and decision of which exclusively belong to regular tribunals established by the canons of the Church, the Committee deem it improper to present those matters to the Vestry, in any shape by which their merits may elsewhere be made the subject of discussion. Nevertheless, in the relation

* Memoir of the Life of the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., by myself, pp. 128, 129, 130.

which subsists between this Corporation and the junior Assistant Ministers employed by it, the Committee deem it the right and duty of the Vestry to notice, and as occasion may require, to animadvert upon such of the public acts of those ministers, as may be calculated to affect the peace and welfare of the religious community with which they are united.

"The Committee, having in this view considered the subject referred to them, are of opinion, that the pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Jones, calls for the serious attention of this Board.

"The evident tendency of appeals to the public, on the subject of private differences between ministers of the Gospel, must, in all cases, be to weaken the reverence and respect justly due to the clerical office; to destroy its influence; impair the discipline and government of the Church; and to bring reproach upon the cause of religion.

"In the case of an associated ministry, like that of Trinity Church, evils more immediate and pernicious are to be apprehended, inasmuch as the people will naturally take part in the disputes of their pastors; their own passions and prejudices will be brought into the contest; and these must soon banish from the mind that peace and good-will which can alone dispose it to the reception of religious instruction.

"That a course obviously involving consequences of such deep importance to the character and welfare of the Church, should have been resorted to by one of her ministers, in the first instance, without even an experiment of the efficacy of that sanctioned and prescribed by her canons, adds to the grief which every

reflecting mind must feel on this occasion, and leaves less room for extenuation than might exist under other circumstances.

"If these sentiments should receive the approbation of the Vestry, the Committee beg leave to recommend that a copy of this report, and of the resolution approving it, be transmitted to the Bishop, and another to the Rev. Mr. Jones.

"(Signed,) "Rufus King,
"Richard Harison,
"T. L. Ogden,
"Peter Augustus Jay,
"E. W. Laight.

"13th May, 1811."

Which report being read and considered, it was thereupon

"Resolved, unanimously, That the same be accepted and approved, and that a copy thereof, and of this resolution, be transmitted to the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, and also to the Reverend Mr. Cave Jones."

After this forcible and solemn expression of the opinions of the Vestry, it was soon found to be absolutely necessary to come to some decided action on the subject. Their proceedings in relation to it are thus recorded in the minutes:—

"In respect to the disorderly state of Trinity Church, and its Chapels, proceeding from the misbehaviour before alluded to, of the Rev. Mr. Jones, and which became the subject of the early animadversion of the Vestry, the Committee are constrained to declare, that, in their opinion, the peace of the Church cannot be re-established, so long as the connection

between the Vestry and the Rev. Mr. Jones remains undissolved.

"Two modes by which the connection may be dissolved, have occurred to the Committee:

"First. From the nature and terms of the engagement, between the Vestry and the Rev. Mr. Jones, there can be little doubt that the same may, for sufficient cause, at any time be dissolved by either party, it being presumed that the canons of the Church do not affect contracts which had been previously made.

"Second. The thirty-second canon of the General Convention, of the year 1808, relates to disagreements between ministers and their congregations or vestries, and provides for the dissolution of the connection between them.

"As the Committee have expressed their opinion, that the connection with Mr. Jones ought to be dissolved, it remains for the Vestry solemnly to consider and determine, whether a due regard for the peace and prosperity of the Church, does not require of them, without delay, to have recourse to the means provided by the canons to effect this dissolution.

"(Signed,) "Rufus King,
"Rich. Harison,
"David M. Clarkson,
"And. Raymond."

Which report being read, the Vestry came to the following resolutions:—

"Whereas, differences and controversies exist between the Rev. Mr. Cave Jones, one of the Assistant Ministers of this Church, and this Vestry, arising out of the publication entitled 'A Solemn Appeal to the

Church,' which are of such a nature as cannot be settled between them,—

"Resolved, therefore, That application, representing the same, be made, on the part of this Board, to the Bishop of the Diocese, pursuant to the 32d canon of the General Convention.

"Thereupon, Resolved, further, That the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese be, and he hereby is, humbly requested to take into immediate consideration the subject matter of the foregoing resolution; and, with the assistance of his Presbyters, to proceed thereon, according to the directions of the said canon.

"Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Right Rev. Bishop Moore."

At a subsequent meeting, the Assistant Rector having communicated to the Vestry a paper, subscribed by the Rev. Cave Jones, protesting against the application of the 32d canon of the Church to the differences alleged to exist between him and this Vestry, it was thereupon resolved, that the Clerk be directed to deliver to the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, a copy of that part of the late report of the Committee on the state of the Church which relates to those differences, and to request that he would be pleased to proceed thereupon, according to the directions of the canon above referred to.

At the next meeting of the Board, the following letter, addressed to the Clerk, was received from the Right Rev. Dr. Moore, and which was followed soon after by another on the same subject.

"The Vestry of Trinity Church, in the city of New-

York, are hereby informed, that I shall meet with my Presbyters on Tuesday, November the 5th, at No. 20 Robinson-street, in said city, at 12 o'clock, to proceed in the case of difference between them and the Rev. Cave Jones, one of the Assistant Ministers of said Church, agreeably to the requisitions of the 32d canon of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church; at which time and place the Vestry may be heard by deputation, in relation to the said case and the proceedings thereon, I having sent a notification to the same effect to the Rev. Cave Jones.

"(Signed,) "BENJAMIN MOORE.
"By his Son, "CLEMENT C. MOORE.

"To Thomas L. Ogden, Esquire,
"Clerk of the Vestry of Trinity Church."

"Thereupon, Resolved, That Rufus King and Richard Harison, Esquires, be a Committee to attend the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore and his Presbyters, and to represent this Vestry at the meeting referred to in the said letter."

An instrument was subsequently presented to the Board, under the hands of the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, and his Presbyters, dated the 5th of November instant, whereby it is recommended that the Rev. Cave Jones, one of the Assistant Ministers of this Church, do relinquish immediately his title to the said office of Assistant Minister; that this body do pay to him the balance of his salary, up to the date of the said instrument; and also, within the period of thirty days thereafter, the sum of one thousand pounds. Which instrument being read, and duly considered, it was thereupon resolved as follows:

"Resolved, That this Vestry do agree to the said terms, and will do every thing necessary on their part to carry the same into execution.

"Resolved, That a copy of the said resolutions be forthwith delivered to the said Bishop and Presbyters.

"Resolved, Further, That the Treasurer of this Corporation be authorized, previously to the next meeting of the Vestry, to pay to the Rev. Cave Jones the arrears of his salary, as an Assistant Minister of this Church, including a gratuity, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; such salary and gratuity to be computed to the time of payment or tender. Also, to offer to pay him the said sum of one thousand pounds, upon his relinquishing his title to the office of an Assistant Minister of this Church; and if he shall make such relinquishment, to pay to him the said sum, according to the terms of the instrument above recited.

"Resolved, That the Clerk of this Corporation make out a proper power for the purposes expressed in the resolution last above written, and that he affix the seal of this Corporation to the same, and deliver it without delay to the Treasurer."

The proposition of the Vestry not having been accepted, and the matter having been thrown into the civil courts, it was ordered that the Clerk of this Board should be the Attorney of the Corporation, to defend the suit commenced by the Rev. Cave Jones, and that Mr. Riggs, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Wells, and Mr. David B. Ogden be employed as counsel. The course about to be pursued being earnestly deprecated by the Vestry, Messrs. David M. Clarkson, William Bayard, Peter A. Jay, and Thomas L. Ogden were appointed a

committee on the State of the Church, with authority to confer with Messrs. Thomas Farmar, James Farquhar, Peter Mesier, and Peter J. Munro, on the subject of their letter to the Vestry, and that they should report to the Board at their next meeting. The committee on the State of the Church shortly after reported to the Vestry a correspondence which had taken place between them and Messrs. Farmar, Farquhar, Mesier, and Munro, as the authorized agents of the Rev. Mr. Jones, on the subject of the differences existing between that gentleman and the Vestry; by which correspondence it appears, that a reference to arbitrators, to be selected from the clerical or legal professions, of all matters which could properly be discussed in a court of justice, in any suit between Mr. Jones and the Vestry, had been proposed, and, subject to the approbation of the Vestry, had been agreed to by the committee, upon an understanding that the quantum of compensation to be allowed to Mr. Jones should be considered as open for adjustment by the said arbitrators, notwithstanding any decision establishing the validity of the sentence of suspension; and that upon such reference, no advantage should be taken of the want of the corporate seal to the contract between Mr. Jones and the Vestry.

"Thereupon, Resolved, That this Board agree to the said reference, and will, in all matters within their power, carry into effect the conditions stipulated by their committee.

"Resolved, Further, That the said committee take measures for the appointment of suitable referees, and for the drawing of such papers as may be necessary to

carry into effect the said reference, subject to the approbation of this Board."

The Honourable James Kent, Smith Thompson, Ambrose Spencer, William W. Van Ness, and Joseph C. Yates were appointed the arbitrators in the case, and Robert Troup, Esq., was appointed to attend them; and he was likewise authorized to take the necessary measures preparatory to the hearing, which was about to take place before them. On the 30th of October, 1813, the award of the arbitrators on the matters in difference between this Corporation and the Rev. Cave Jones was produced to the Board, and read, in the words following:

"To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern: Whereas, Cave Jones, of the city of New-York, Clerk, hath commenced an action in the Supreme Court, against the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York, to recover his salary and compensation as an Assistant Minister, in the employ and service of the said Rector and Inhabitants. And whereas the said Rector and Inhabitants, and the said Cave Jones, did agree to submit the said action, and all other matters which could properly be discussed in a court of justice, in any suit or action between them the said parties, to the award, arbitrament, and determination of James Kent, Smith Thompson, Ambrose Spencer, William W. Van Ness, and Joseph C. Yates, or any three of them, arbitrators indifferently elected, chosen and named as well by, and on the part and behalf of the said Rector and Inhabitants, as of the said Cave Jones,

as by the bonds of submission mutually executed and interchanged by the said parties, and bearing date the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, reference being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear. And whereas, the time mentioned in the said bonds for making the said award, was afterwards by the said parties enlarged to the first day of November next. Now, therefore, know ye, that we, the above named arbitrators, having taken upon ourselves the burthen of the said arbitrament, and having heard the allegations and proofs of the said parties, do by these presents award and adjudge as follows, to wit:

"1st. We award and adjudge, that the said action of the said Jones against the said Rector and Inhabitants cease, and be no further prosecuted.

"2d. We award and adjudge, that the said Rector and Inhabitants pay to the said Cave Jones, on or before the first day of November next, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, together with the actual balance due the said Cave Jones on the fifth day of November, 1811, for services previously rendered by him to the said Rector and Inhabitants.

"3d. We award and adjudge, that the said Cave Jones, at the same time execute, under his hand and seal, and deliver to the said Rector and Inhabitants, a release of all actions, claims, and demands whatsoever, in law or equity, arising, or to arise upon any contract, matter, or thing, mentioned or referred to in the recital contained in the said bonds of submission.

"In witness whereof the said arbitrators have here-

unto set their hands and seals, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

"JAMES KENT, [L. S.]
"SMITH THOMPSON, [L. S.]
"AMBROSE SPENCER, [L. S.]
"W. W. VAN NESS, [L. S.]
"JOSEPH C. YATES. [L. S.]"

Which award having been considered, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That this Corporation will execute the said award in every thing to be performed on their part; that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Rev. Cave Jones the several sums of money mentioned in the said award, according to the directions thereof, and that the Clerk affix the seal of the Corporation to a proper power of attorney, authorizing him to tender and pay the same.

"Resolved, Further, That a compliance with the said award on the part of the Rev. Cave Jones, will be considered by this Board as a compliance in effect with the recommendation of Bishop Moore and his Presbyters, made on the 5th day of November, 1811; and that upon such compliance the Clerk of this Board unite with Mr. Jones, in a proper application to the Bishop, or his Assistant, for the removal of Mr. Jones' suspension, and affix thereto the seal of this Corporation."

At the next meeting the Treasurer and Clerk reported to the Vestry that they had complied with the directions of the Board relative to the Rev. Cave Jones, and that Mr. Jones had on his part executed a general release to this Corporation, pursuant to the

award of the arbitrators. The total expense of this vexatious question, directly and incidentally, amounted to $12,960 14-100.

The general features of the controversy between Mr. Jones and Dr. Hobart having now been presented, and the harassing circumstances with which it was attended to the Vestry having been thus fully stated, I shall dismiss the further consideration of this painful subject.

On the 12th of December, 1811, the Assistant Rector having nominated me as an Assistant Minister of this Church, and the nomination having been approved, I was elected accordingly. The communication of the fact was made to me by Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., who had then been a Vestryman for several years, who afterwards continued to be the Clerk of this Board for thirty-three years more, and who, during the whole period of his connection with it, was one of the most useful and honored members which it had ever had, throughout the whole period of its existence.

I entered upon the discharge of my duties in the parish on the 1st of January, 1812. In the month of October it was ordered by the Vestry, that notice of my election should be given to the Bishop, to the end that I might be instituted pursuant to the canon. This was accordingly done a short time after, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Assistant Rector, the Rev. Dr. Beach.

With the exception of a short connection with Christ Church, Belleville, New-Jersey, which many circumstances conspired to render very pleasant and

agreeable to me, this is the only settlement I have ever had.

In the autumn of 1811, circumstances seeming to have made it expedient that St. George's Chapel should be separated from Trinity Church, committees were appointed on the part of both, with a view to a friendly conference on the subject. A number of queries were proposed by the former, in order to ascertain and settle the future relations which should exist between the two parishes, the advantages and privileges which should be allowed to St. George's, and the extent to which, both at the time and prospectively, under certain contingencies, the Church should be endowed. The answers by the Committee of Trinity Church having been perfectly liberal and satisfactory, all the legal and necessary measures were forthwith adopted to effect the object, and a short time after the separation took place. The kind feeling and lingering affection then existing between them, are very strikingly shown in the following enquiries:—

3. "Are the Congregation of St. George's Chapel to look upon themselves as a branch of the Family of Trinity Church? and in case their funds should be found to be inadequate to defraying the yearly expenses, keeping the Church in repair, or rebuilding their property, if injured or destroyed by fire, will the Vestry of Trinity Church continue to view said Chapel as the eldest child of the Family, entitled to every needful assistance?

4. "Will the Vestry of St. George's Chapel, in the event of a separation taking place, be entitled to frequent and unqualified conferences with the Vestry of

Trinity Church, in all things relative to their mutual interest and support?"

In a corresponding spirit of kindness and good-will, the Committee of this Corporation made the following replies:—

To the 3d question—

"Trinity Church will cherish the recollection of their union with St. George's, and will be always disposed, according to their abilities, to assist St. George's in their necessities."

And to the 4th question—

"In every matter affecting their mutual harmony and prosperity, Trinity Church will freely and sincerely confer with St. George's, it being their opinion, that these conferences should be conducted by committees of the respective vestries."

On the 12th of March, 1812, the Committee of leases having made their report for the endowment of St. George's Church, it was approved by the Vestry, and the following lots were ordered to be conveyed accordingly, subject to the usual conditions on grants to other churches:—

4 on Greenwich-street,
1 on Barclay "
4 on Murray "
4 on Warren "
6 on Chambers "
5 on Reade "

—

24 lots in all—yielding at the time a rent of $3000 per annum for the first 21 years, and $3200 for the second term of 21 years.

In the month of October, a communication was received from the Vestry of St. George's Church, respecting the increase of their endowment, which was referred to the Committee of leases.

Upon the report and recommendation of this Committee, at a meeting of the Vestry, held on the 12th of April, 1813, relative to the further execution of the arrangement between this Corporation and St. George's, it was resolved by this Board, to pay, or assume the payment, of $3125 to Cornelius J. Bogert, Esq., being the consideration for a lot of ground adjacent to the church-yard of St. George's, and which the Vestry of that Church were desirous to purchase, in order to the enlargement of their church-yard.

And they also increased the endowment of the same, by a grant of the following lots:—

3 on Reade and Church streets,
2 on Murray-street,
3 on Chambers "

—

Total, 8 lots—yielding at the time an annual rent of $1020, which, with the yearly rent of those already bestowed, $3000, made an aggregate of $4020 per annum. These 8, with the 1 just granted, and the 24 which were given before, made in all 33 lots, the present value of which, at a very moderate computation, cannot be less than $170,000.

Shortly after, another application was received from St. George's Church, praying for a further increase of their endowment, to which there appears to be no answer on the minutes.

A service of Communion plate, however, was given

to it by Trinity about this time, the cost of which, with the expense of an iron railing, and some repairs to the Church, was $5104 62-100.

In 1814, the very next year after all things had been arranged so liberally by Trinity Church, and so happily for St. George's, a sad calamity occurred which called for a new exercise of the bounty of this Corporation.

A letter was received from the Vestry of St. George's Church, representing the destruction of their Church by fire, and soliciting the assistance of this Board: and thereupon, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Sherred, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Ogden, to which Mr. Bayard was afterwards added, were appointed a committee to consider the said application, and to confer on the subject with the committee appointed by St. George's.

At the next meeting of the Vestry, the written correspondence was presented which had taken place between them. It was, therefore, resolved, that this Corporation would agree to rebuild St. George's Church, upon the original plan, except as to the steeple, which was to be replaced by a tower, upon condition that they should be allowed to sell all the pews on the ground floor, except twelve single pews nearest the doors, at public auction, subject to a reasonable rent, and to apply the proceeds of such sales towards the reimbursement of the expenses of the building; these twelve pews, and all the pews in the gallery, being left at the disposal of the Vestry of St. George's. The latter having agreed to the terms proposed, the Committee were authorized to proceed in the rebuilding of the said Church, in such manner as they should deem advisable; and it was at the same time ordered,

that $600 should be paid to the Vestry of St. George's Church, as one year's rent of a house for the use of their Rector.

Shortly after, another application was laid before the Board from St. George's Church, relative to the enlargement of their burial ground, and to the further execution of the arrangement under which they were separated from this Corporation. The Vestry, therefore, authorized the committee to whom this application was referred, to purchase the estate of Thomas Burling, adjacent to the Church, for the sum of $14,000; and, upon the recommendation of the same committee, it was further resolved, that they should take measures for enclosing the most westerly of the two houses on the said lot, to be hereafter completed as a dwelling-house for the Rector of St. George's. In 1815, the Treasurer of Trinity Church, in concert with the Vestry of St. George's, was authorized to have $30,000 insured on the Church and Parsonage-house, and to pay the preminm for the same, amounting to $184 25-100.

By the Treasurer's annual account in the same year, it appears that the sum expended in the rebuilding of St. George's Church, and the Rector's house, was $30,946 83-100; and as there is no credit on the cash side of the account for receipts from the sales of pews, it is probable that this is the net amount of their cost, after these receipts were deducted.

In 1816, a representation was made from St. George's, respecting the expenses of repairing the Church chandeliers and branches, and requesting to be furnished with a clock and organ; which this Vestry,

having hoped for some limit to their bounty, respectfully declined.

Upon a careful estimate of the present value of the lands with which St. George's was endowed by Trinity Church, and the various gifts and grants of this munificent Corporation, the total amount cannot be set down at less than $220,000, or but little less than a quarter of a million.

As long "as benevolence shall be considered a virtue," and gratitude a duty, could it be thought that liberality like this would ever be forgotten!

On the 17th of Nov., 1812, the Assistant Rector was authorized to engage the Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk to assist in performing Divine service for six months, at the expiration of which he was empowered to continue the arrangement for six months longer. But on the 30th of Oct., 1813, the Assistant Rector having nominated him as an Assistant Minister of this Church, the nomination was approved, and Mr. Onderdonk was placed on the same footing with respect to salary and the tenure of his office, as had been determined on, at my own appointment.

A communication was received about this time from the Free School Society of New York, accompanied by a resolution of the Trustees of that Institution in the following words:

"Resolved, That the afternoon of Tuesday (third day) in each week, be appropriated for the instruction of the children of the New-York Free School in the principles of the Christian Religion, and in order that they may be educated in the peculiar tenets of the Denominations to which they respectively belong, the several

churches with which they are connected, be respectfully invited to send suitable persons to catechize and otherwise so to instruct them."

It was thereupon ordered, that the Assistant Rector and other Clergy of this Church, be requested to give the necessary attention to the said resolution, and that 200 Common Prayer Books be appropriated to the use of the scholars who belong to the Episcopal Church, to be distributed under the direction of the Assistant Rector.

At a meeting of the Vestry, held on the 1st of March, 1813, the Rev. Dr. Beach having signified his desire to resign the office of Assistant Rector and Minister of this Church, if agreeable to the Vestry, it was thereupon resolved, unanimously, that this Board in concurrence with the desire of Dr. Beach, would accept such resignation, and in consideration of his very long and faithful services in this Church, as one of its useful pastors, this board would grant him an annuity for life of $1500, to be secured by bond under the seal of this Corporation.

The Rev. Abraham Beach, upon his ordination in England, was appointed by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, as their Missionary at New-Brunswick and Piscataqua, at a salary of £40 sterling a year. The Society shortly after received advice that he had arrived safe at his mission, in the end of September, 1767, where he was kindly received by the people, and found an agreement (in charity, we may suppose, and not in doctrine,) among all denominations. And as a proof of this friendly feeling, he stated, in letters written several years

afterwards, that his own churches were frequented by serious persons of all denominations, that he endeavoured by a kind and candid treatment of dissenters to overcome their prejudices, and that he had in several instances experienced the good effects of it. A different spirit, however, began to prevail about the breaking out of the Revolutionary war; for in one of his communications he represented to the Society how hurtful the American disputes were to the Clergy, and he assured the Society that he had endeavoured to promote moderation, peace, and good order, trusting to Providence for the success of his efforts. To which he added, that if he could preserve nothing else, he hoped still to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and man. While most of the Missionaries of the province of New-Jersey had taken refuge in New-York, he (with Mr. Ogden and Mr. Frazer) appears to have remained at his post without molestation, in the faithful discharge of his duties. He was more fortunate, however, in this respect than Mr. Frazer, whom he represented as a most worthy man, who had been stripped of almost all that he possessed by the Revolutionary army, and who being too low in circumstances to remove, was forced to submit to daily insults and threatenings; or than his neighbour and intimate friend, Dr. Chandler, of Elizabethtown, who had been obliged to fly from the country in the very outset of the war.

In two of his letters, dated March 24th and October 2d, 1780, he wrote that he had seized the opportunity of a flag of truce to New-York, to inform the Society that he was still in his station, and doing his

duty in it, and that he was endeavouring to answer the Society's expectations, so far at least as the distracted state of the country would admit, by visiting distant missions, baptizing the children, and performing other ecclesiastical duties. And these were accompanied by a minute detail of his missionary labors for several years. He re-opened his church on Christmas Day, 1781; but after having spent a few years more in his comparatively humble, but useful station, he was appointed an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, on the 8th of June, 1784, at a salary of £500 per annum.

From this time to that of his resignation as Assistant Rector, a period of twenty-nine years, he pursued his noiseless course in this parish with usefulness, and retired from it without reproach, a commendation more enviable than that which is frequently bestowed on greater men.

He passed the remainder of his days, in old age, near a place endeared to him in youth; and the last notice which is found of him, is in the annual address of Bishop Croes, of New-Jersey, to his Convention, in 1829: "Some changes have taken place with respect to the clergymen belonging to this Diocese. Among these ought especially to be mentioned the decease of the aged and venerable Dr. Abraham Beach, who for many years was the respectable Rector of this church,* and who, after an absence of nearly thirty years, performing the duties of a Minister of Trinity Church, New-York, returned to his farm, near this city, and

* New-Brunswick.

spent in peace and tranquility the residue of a life of eighty-eight years duration."

On the 12th of April, 1813, a communication was received from the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D., nominating the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart to be his Assistant, and to fill the said office if the nomination should be consented to by the Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church; which nomination was formally approved.

On the 1st of March, 1816, the Vestry having been convened, in consequence of the death of the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, D.D., who departed this life on the 27th of February, it was resolved that the members would, in a body, attend the funeral of their departed Rector, and that on occasion of his death Trinity Church and its Chapels should be hung with mourning.

"Bishop Moore was born October 5th, 1748, at Newtown, Long-Island. He went to school in Newtown, and afterwards in New-York, in order to prepare for entering King's (now Columbia) College, where he graduated," and of which he afterwards became, and long continued, one of the most honoured of its Presidents.

"He pursued his studies, after he graduated, at Newtown, under the direction of Dr. Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity Church; and he was engaged some years in teaching Latin and Greek to the sons of several gentlemen in New-York.

"He went to England in May, 1774; was ordained Deacon on Friday, June 24, 1774, in the Chapel of the

Episcopal Palace at Fulham, by Richard Terrick, Bishop of London, and Priest on Wednesday, June 29, 1774, in the same place, by the same Bishop.

"After his return from England, he was appointed, with the Rev. Mr. Bowden, (afterwards Dr. Bowden of Columbia College,) an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church; Dr. Auchmuty being Rector, and afterwards Dr. Inglis, since Bishop of Nova-Scotia.*

"On the resignation of Bishop Provoost, Dr. Moore was appointed Rector of Trinity Church, December 22, 1800. He was unanimously elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York, at a Special Convention in the city of New-York, September 5, 1801, and was consecrated Bishop at Trenton, New-Jersey, in St. Michael's Church, Friday, September 11, 1801, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, Presiding Bishop; the Right Rev. Bishop Claggett, of Maryland; and the Right Rev. Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut.

"He was attacked by paralysis in February, 1811, and for the last two or three years repeated attacks gradually weakened and disabled him, until he expired at his residence, at Greenwich, near New-York, on Tuesday evening, the 27th of February, 1816, in the 60th year of his age." Bishop Hobart, by whom the duties of the Episcopal office in this Diocese had been

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* From that time till his retirement from the active duties of his office, there is such an evidence in the Parish Register of the extent of his labours, and his unbounded popularity, as within my observation, is beyond all precedent. In the period of thirty-five years, he celebrated 3,578 marriages, and baptized 3,064 children and adults.

discharged, as Assistant Bishop, since his consecration in May, 1811, delivered his funeral sermon, of which the following extract forms the close:

"Our venerable father has gone. In the bosom of Abraham, in the paradise of God, in the custody of the Lord Jesus, his soul reposes, waiting in peace and joy for 'its perfect consummation and bliss in God's eternal and everlasting glory.' Soon the sentence that sin has brought on the whole human race, is to be pronounced on the revered remains before us: 'Earth to earth—ashes to ashes—dust to dust.'

"But he lives in the memory of his virtues. Let us recall and cherish them. Let us keep him a little longer with us—not as of late, when languishing under disease he gradually lost that engaging expression, which had so eminently characterized him, until he at last sunk in the darkness of death—but let us view him such as you, people of the congregation, beheld him when he appeared among you as your Pastor—such as we, my brethren, beheld him when he exercised over us his paternal authority.

"I should, indeed, violate that simplicity which in a high degree adorned him, if I were to indulge in the language of inflated panegyric. Simplicity was his distinguishing virtue. He was unaffected—in his tempers, in his actions, in every look and gesture. Simplicity, which throws such a charm over talents, such a lustre over station, and even a celestial loveliness over piety itself, gave its colouring to the talents, the station, and the piety of our venerable father. But it was a simplicity accompanied with uniform prudence, and with an accurate knowledge of human nature.

"A grace allied to simplicity, was the meekness that adorned him—a meekness which was 'not easily provoked'—never made an oppressive display of talents, of learning, or of station—and condescended to the most ignorant and humble, and won their confidence; while associated with dignity, it commanded respect and excited affection in the circles of rank and affluence. And it was a meekness that pursued the dictates of duty with firmness and perseverance.

"His piety, arising from a lively faith in the Redeemer whom he served, and whose grace he was commissioned to deliver, warmed as it was by his feelings, was ever under the control of sober judgment. A strong evidence of its sincerity, was its entire freedom from any thing like ostentation. It did not proclaim itself at the corners of the streets—it did not make boastful pretensions, or obtrude itself on the public gaze—but it was displayed in every domestic, every social, every public relation. It was not the irregular meteor, glittering for a moment and then sinking in the darkness, from which it was elicited, but the serene and steady light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

"He rose to public confidence and respect, and to general esteem, solely by the force of talents and worth. In the retirement of a country village, the place of his nativity, he commenced his literary career, and he prosecuted it in the public seminary of this city, and subsequently in his private studies, until he became the finished scholar and the well furnished divine.

"This city was the only scene of his parochial labors.

Here he commenced and here he has closed his ministerial life.

"People of the congregation! you have seen him, regular and fervent, yet modest and humble, in performing the services of the Sanctuary. You cannot have forgotten that voice of sweetness and of melody, yet of gravity and solemnity, with which he excited while he chastened your devotions; nor that evangelical eloquence which, gentle as the dew of Hermon, insinuated itself into your hearts.

"His love for the Church was the paramount principle that animated him. He entered on her service in the time of trouble. Steady in his principles, yet mild and prudent in advocating them, he never sacrificed consistency, he never provoked resentment. In proportion as adversity pressed upon the Church was the firmness of the affection with which he clung to her. And he lived until he saw her, in no inconsiderable degree by his counsels and exertions, raised from the dust and putting on the garments of glory and beauty.

"It was this affection for the Church which animated his Episcopal labors—which led him to leave that family whom he so tenderly loved, and that retirement which was so dear to him, and where he found, while he conferred enjoyment, to seek in the remote parts of the Diocese for the sheep of Christ's fold. I know that his memory lives where I have traced the fruits of his labors.

"My brethren of the Episcopal Clergy, I need not tell you how much prudence, gentleness and affection, distinguished his Episcopal relation to you.

"We are not without many recent monitions of that

summons which we shall all receive—Give an account of thy stewardship. But a few months since and this temple witnessed your attendance on the last solemn offices of a venerable Father.* The remains of another are now before us. With the exception of one,† to whom we still look with reverence, who was the companion of his youth, the associate of his early labours, and the sympathizing friend of his old age, he is the last in this diocese of those venerable men who derived their ordination from the Parent Church, and whose characters were marked by attachment to evangelical truth, in connection with primitive order. My brethren, let not their principles descend with them to the grave. Soon our course will be finished: our account will at the great day be demanded; and how awful the responsibility of those to whom Christ hath entrusted the charge of "the sheep for whom he shed his blood, of the congregation which is his spouse and body!"

On the death of Bishop Moore, the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart was unanimously elected on the 11th of March, 1816, as his successor in the Rectorship of Trinity Church, and was duly admitted into the Church by delivering to him the keys thereof in the presence of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, and of the Sextons, Thomas Collister and Richard Wenman, witnesses.

In 1817 my own health, partly from a neglected cold and partly from the weight of the duties in this extensive parish, suddenly broke down, and it was

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* The Rt. Rev. Bishop Provoost. † The Rev. Dr. Bowden.

thought expedient by my physician that I should pass the winter in the South of Europe. I therefore applied to the Vestry for leave of absence, and also for the aid which was necessary, having no means of my own. They very promptly gave me permission to be gone for a year, and passed a resolution for the continuance of my salary.* This relief, with a considerable sum which was raised by private contributions in the Parish, furnished an ample provision for my journey. Though from my extreme feebleness and the doubtfulness of the issue, there was some reason for despondency, I nevertheless went on my way rejoicing, and contrary to the fears of many of my friends returned with renewed health and cheerfulness of spirit to the discharge of those duties, which, through the blessing of God, I have been enabled to perform for nearly thirty years longer.

In consequence of my absence the Rector was authorized to engage the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, of St. Michael's and St. James's Church in the vicinity of this city, and the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, of New Town, Long Island, to officiate in this Church and its Chapels on Sunday afternoons for the period of six months.

On the 11th of June, 1818, the Rector nominated the Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, of Schenectady, as an Assistant Minister of this Church, and it was resolved, that such nomination should be approved, in the confidence that Mr. Brownell would relinquish the office

* This application to the Vestry for pecuniary aid was the first and the last which I ever made.

if his health should not be found to be so established as to enable him to discharge its duties. In the year before it had been so much impaired, that just on the eve of my departure for Europe, in the hope of recovering my own, I wrote to him requesting him to accompany me in my journey. It was a matter of unfeigned regret to me, that circumstances which he could not control, rendered it inconvenient for him to accept the proposal.

In the following year Mr. Brownell was elected Bishop of Connecticut, where he has been enabled to discharge his Episcopal duties with honour to himself and advantage to the Church, for the long period of twenty-seven years.

At the next meeting of the Vestry, held on the 25th of November, 1819, the appointment of an Assistant Minister being under consideration, in consequence of the vacancy which had been recently made by the election of the Rev. Mr. Brownell to the Bishopric of Connecticut, the Rector nominated the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, of Hartford, to supply his place, which nomination was thereupon approved. He entered at once upon the duties of his charge; but a short time after, receiving an appointment as Rector of Grace Church, New-York, he resigned his office as an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, on the 8th of January, 1821.

About this period, the Rev. George Upfold, Rector at the time of St. Luke's Church, New-York, afterwards the Rector of St. Thomas's, and now of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; the Rev. Wm. H. Delancey, now

Bishop of the Western Diocese of New-York, and the Rev. George W. Doane, now Bishop of New-Jersey, were temporarily engaged in Trinity Parish.

In the autumn of 1822, Bishop Hobart had a severe attack of bilious fever, at his country residence in the neighbourhood of Springfield, New-Jersey, which excited in the minds of his friends the most anxious fears, and which brought him indeed very near to the gates of death. He soon, however, recovered from it in such a degree as to be enabled to resume his duties; but in the following summer, being threatened with a repetition of it, he intermitted them for a time, and took a journey to Quebec, in which I accompanied him. It turned out to be of no advantage to him, but, on the contrary, he was exceedingly ill on his way home, and the case seeming to be hopeless, without a thorough change of climate, and a long season of repose from his arduous labors, he made an application to the Vestry, by the advice of his physicians, for leave of absence, in order to undertake a voyage to Europe. The Rector having withdrawn, and Mr. Rogers being in the chair, it was unanimously agreed, that he should have leave of absence for one year, with a view to the re-establishment of his health, that the expenses of the voyage should be borne by the Vestry, and that the Rector's salary, at the time, and other allowances, should be continued.

Upon this occasion, the 23d of Sept., 1823, I was nominated as Assistant Rector, and the nomination was confirmed.

In the autumn of 1824, a letter having been received from Bishop Hobart, stating that in consequence of

continued ill health, he was advised to remain in Europe, and to pass the ensuing winter in the South of France, his leave of absence was extended for another year. The subject of his expenses was entrusted to a committee, and managed with so much delicacy as that the extent of them was not known at the time, even to the Vestry itself. They were generally understood, however, to be on a scale at once suited to the dignity of the Bishop, and the means of the Corporation by which they were bestowed.

On the 14th of June, 1824, the Assistant Rector nominated the Rev. John F. Schroeder, as an Assistant Minister of this Parish, and the nomination was approved. Dr. Schroeder continued his connection with Trinity Church for fifteen years, resigning his charge on the 5th of Jan., 1839.

In 1827, the following communication from Richard Harison, Esq., was received, read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Vestry:—

"To the Vestry of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York:—

"GENTLEMEN:

"I have for some time past had it under consideration, whether I ought not to resign my place as one of your body, and the office which, for a number of years, I have held by its appointment and at its pleasure.

"A variety of reasons, which it would be useless to specify, have hitherto, and perhaps too long, deferred my determining this question. It was natural, if not strictly proper, to delay taking so definitive a measure, until it could be ascertained whether the infirmities by which I had been visited were of a nature so continued as to exclude the prospect of their entire removal, or

of such an abatement that I might be enabled to continue my official duties with advantage to the Church, and without material injury to myself.

"The experiment has, I think, now been fairly tried, and from my advanced age and increasing debility, I have no reason to conclude that any very favourable change is to be expected. I must, therefore, beg leave, most respectfully, to resign my place of Church Warden, and the office of Comptroller; the resignation to take place at once, unless the Vestry should prefer that it should not do so before the 20th of next month, to give time for the appointment of my successor, and the delivery of the Church papers into his hands. It must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that a dissolution of the confidential and intimate connection which has lasted for half a century or upwards with your respectable body, and been cemented by mutual good offices and regard, cannot fail to be attended by sensations of a painful nature. Undoubtedly I feel them with due sensibility, but I hope that I may be permitted (without incurring the imputation of arrogance and vanity) now to say, when taking my leave of you, that I have the consolation derived from a consciousness which I carry with me, that during all that time, I have served the Church with undeviating fidelity, and done every thing in my power, according to the best of my abilities, to promote its true interests, without suffering any private advantage or views of my own, or any undue partialities, to interfere with that great object in any particular whatever.

"I must now, Gentlemen, beg leave to offer my sincere thanks to the Vestry, for the very important

offices and stations which, without any solicitation on my part, they have at different times conferred upon me, and for the great candour with which they have treated me upon all occasions. I have only to add, that, with the warmest attachment for your body, and due respect for each of them, I am and shall remain, Gentlemen,

"Your obliged and obedient servant,

"R. HARISON.

"New-York, 22d May, 1827."

"Which communication was referred to Messrs. Rogers, McEvers, T. L. Ogden, Underhill, Laight, McFarlan, and Weeks, to consider and report what proceedings may be proper on the part of the Vestry in consequence thereof, and also whether, and if any, what farther arrangements may be expedient in relation to the office of Comptroller."

The committee on the Comptroller's communication to the Vestry, made a report in the words following:

"The committee to whom was referred the Comptroller's late letter to the Vestry, submit the accompanying resolutions as proper to be passed in reference to that communication.

"The committee, having adverted to the existing resolutions on this subject, do not perceive that any new arrangements are called for in relation to the office of Comptroller, except as to the salary, which, in their opinion, may be reduced to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

"Taking into consideration the long experience of the Clerk of the Vestry in the affairs of this Corporation, and his knowledge of its property and concerns,

it appears to the committee that his services may be made useful in the general management of its business.

"They therefore recommend, that it be made part of the duty of the Clerk, to attend at the vestry-office, when and as often as circumstances may require, to advise with the Comptroller; and that, in lieu of his present salary, he be allowed hereafter five hundred dollars per annum.

"On behalf of the Committee,

"N. Rogers, Chairman.

"New-York, 11th June, 1827."

The above report, in connection with Mr. Harison's letter of resignation, being first taken into consideration, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That this Vestry, deeply lamenting the existence of those infirmities which have induced Mr. Harison to resign the offices of Church Warden and Comptroller, do accept his resignation of those offices, to take effect from the 20th of this month.

"Resolved, That the members of this Vestry entertain a high sense of the zeal and fidelity with which Mr. Harison has discharged the duties of the several stations which, during his connection with the Vestry, he has occupied by its appointment; and that they are also deeply sensible of the great value of the services rendered by him to this Corporation, during a long course of years he has sustained toward each.

"Resolved, That the Clerk be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Harison, and, in behalf of the individual members of the Vestry, to reciprocate all the expressions of affectionate regard and attachment contained in his letter of resignation, and

to assure him of their unceasing interest in his welfare and happiness."

In the autumn of 1830 a great calamity befell the Parish, the Diocese, and the Church at large, in the sudden and unexpected death of Bishop Hobart. The grief on the occasion was profound and universal. The following proceedings, in reference to this melancholy event, took place in the Vestry.

At a meeting of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, held in their vestry-office, on the 15th day of September 1830, present,

NEHEMIAH ROGERS, and CHARLES MCEVERS,
Church Wardens.

JOHN ONDERDONK,	JONATHAN H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES BLEECKER	THOMAS SWORDS,
TEUNIS QUICK,	PETER A. MESIER,
JONATHAN OGDEN,	JACOB LORILLARD,
EDWARD W. LAIGHT,	GABRIEL FURMAN,
WILLIAM JOHNSON,	JOHN T. IRVING,
EZRA WEEKS,	ANTHONY L. UNDERHILL,
ROBERT THOMAS,	GEORGE JONES,
WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB,	PHILIP HONE,

Vestrymen.

Mr. N. Rogers as senior Warden took the chair, and the Clerk being absent from the city, Mr. Johnson was requested to act as Clerk of the meeting.

"Having received the afflicting intelligence of the death (whilst on a visitation to a distant part of his Diocese) of the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, and Rector of this Church, and fully sensible of our duty to bend with humble submission to the ordering of a wise and overruling Providence—it was

"Resolved unanimously, That we shall ever hold in the most grateful and respectful remembrance, the truly Christian and Apostolic character and eminent services of our deeply lamented Rector.

"That as part of the Diocese of New-York, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, we feel it a duty to our venerated and beloved friend and pastor, to express, as we do hereby express, our high sense of his promptitude, unexampled zeal, and unwearied exertions to promote every object connected with the best interests of religion, and of the Church, of which he was one of the most able, disinterested, and indefatigable servants.

"That the respectful and affectionate condolence of the Vestry be tendered to the afflicted Relict and family of the deceased.

"That with the concurrence of the family of the deceased, his funeral be conducted under the direction and at the expense of the Corporation of Trinity Church, and that the expenses attending his last illness, and the removal of his remains to this city, be also defrayed by this Corporation.

"That Mr. McEvers, Judge Irving, Mr. Hone, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Johnson, be a committee to make such arrangements for conducting the funeral of the deceased, as they may think best suited to manifest the feelings of this Church on this melancholy event.

"Resolved, That in further testimony of our high respect for the memory of our late Rector, the members of this Vestry will attend his funeral as mourners, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved, That Trinity Church, and St. Paul's and

St. John's Chapels be hung in the customary mourning until the festival of Christmas.

"Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions be delivered to Mrs. Hobart, the respected Relict of our late Rector."

And at a meeting on the 4th of Oct., the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Vestry be presented to the Rev. John C. Rudd, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church at Auburn, for the affectionate and devoted attentions of himself and of his family to our late Rector during his last illness.

"Resolved, That the thanksof this Vestry be presented to the Rev. Francis H. Cuming, Rector of Christ's Church at Binghampton, and to Mr. Thos. Y. How, Junr., for their kind attentions to our late Rector, during his last illness, and in attending his remains to this city.

"Resolved, That the Clerk send certified copies of the foregoing resolutions, to the above named gentlemen, respectively.

"Resolved, That the Comptroller, under the direction of the Standing Committee, pay all the expenses of every description attending the last sickness of the late Rector, and the removal of his remains to this city, so as in their discretion, fully to indemnify those who may have incurred the same.

"Resolved, That the salary and allowance of the late Rector be continued to his widow until the end of the current half year, and that she have the use of the Rector's house until the last day of May next.

"Resolved, That the Standing Committee consider

and report to the Vestry, what further provision ought to be made for the support of the widow and family of the late Rector.

"Resolved, That a suitable monument be erected in Trinity Church to the memory of the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., late Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, and Rector of this Church, and that Mr. Hone, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Weeks, Mr. McEvers and Mr. Laight, be a Committee for this purpose."

Letters of condolence and various resolutions on casion of the death of Bishop Hobart, late Rector of this Church, were presented and read to the Vestry, viz.:

From the Vestries of St. John's Church, at Elizabethtown; St. Andrew's Church, New-York; and St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore; from the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church Baltimore; from the Congregation of Sheareth Israel, New-York; from the Historical Society New-York, and from a meeting of the Lay Members of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New-York; the Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School; the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; the auxiliary New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; the New-York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society; the New-York Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society; the New-York Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society; the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and the Executive Committee of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. It was

thereupon ordered, that the Clerk of this Board acknowledge the receipt of the same several communications.

On the 15th October, the Standing Committee made the following report:—

"The Standing Committee to whom it was referred, to consider and report what further provision ought to be made for the widow and family of the late Rector—Report; that having duly considered the subject referred to them, they recommend to the Vestry the adoption of the following preamble and resolutinos, viz.:—

"It appearing by the report of the Standing Committee, that the family of the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, deceased, late Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, and Rector of this Parish, are, by his sudden death, left without any adequate provision for their future maintenance;—and this Vestry being sensible that the unceasing labours and exertions of this ever active and faithful servant of the Redeemer, in the discharge of the arduous duties incident to the various stations he has so long occupied in the Protestant Episcopal Church, whilst greatly contributing, under the blessing of Heaven, to the extension and prosperity of that Church, and eminently useful to the cause of sound religion and morals, have necessarily led to the neglect of his private concerns, and to the sacrifice of his private interests; Therefore,

"1. Resolved, That there be paid to the widow of the late Rector, for the support of herself and family, an annuity of two thousand dollars during her life, to com-

mence from the first day of March next, when the temporary provision made by the resolution of the Vestry of the fourth instant, will cease.

"2. Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, be appropriated to the education and support of John Henry Hobart, the youngest son of the late Rector, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years. In behalf of the Standing Committee

"WM. JOHNSON, Comptroller.

"October 15, 1830."

A communication from the family of the late Rector, was read in the following words, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

"The family of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, having received from the Clerk of the Vestry of Trinity Church, a copy of a resolution passed at a late meeting of that body, whereby it appears, that a very liberal and ample provision has been made for their future support, would beg leave most respectfully to express to the Church Wardens and Vestrymen their sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

"The afflicting dispensation of Providence, which deprived the family of their head and protector, had thrown them on the generosity of the representatives of that Church, in whose service he had spent the spring-time of his life, and to whose bountiful liberality he had often been indebted for so much of his worldly comfort and happiness.

"With what kind and with what generous feelings they were regarded by the Vestry, the late act of that Board abundantly testifies, and while it may be considered as an evidence of their grateful recollection of the

faithful labours of him to whom they had so long stood in the near and endearing relations of Vestry and Rector, it is no less a proof of their lively and delicate sensibility to the necessities, and natural expectations of those whom he has left dependent.

"While the family of the late Bishop Hobart would endeavour, thus feebly, to express to the Vestry of Trinity Church, their grateful sense of the timely and munificent provision made for their support, they do not fail to recognize in it, the hand of that kind Providence, who has thus disposed the hearts of his creatures, and who has promised to be the 'support of the widow, and the father of the fatherless.'

"New-York, Nov., 1830."

In the following notice of Bishop Hobart I shall merely condense what I have said more fully in my memorial of his life, and the sermon which I preached on the occasion of his death.

John Henry Hobart was born in Philadelphia, on the 14th day of September, 1775. He received his first instruction in English in the school of a Mr. Leslie, who was considered a respectable teacher, and who was deservedly held in esteem. In his ninth year he commenced the study of Latin in the Episcopal Academy, the charge of which, soon after his admission, was committed to the Rev. Dr. Andrews, a ripe scholar, an admirable instructor, and a sound Churchman, who at once united in his character all that conciliates affection and esteem, and challenges profound respect. Mr. Hobart could not, therefore, have set out, in the commencement of his education, under greater advantages, or under better auspices.

It is but seldom the case, however, in regard to the most eminent among men, that childhood presents much that is worthy of notice at the time, and it is still more rare, that there should be anything so striking as to be recollected in after life. The fond anticipations of friends, indeed, often attach a great degree of importance to circumstances that are trifling in themselves, but which are regarded as indications of future greatness. Even these are apt to be forgotten by the most partial, unless they happen to correspond with the event. In respect to Mr. Hobart, it is known, that the most flattering expectations were indulged by those who were near to him; that some of them lived to witness his growing reputation; that others were spared long enough to behold the fullfilment of all their wishes;—but it appears, that these things were reserved for the secret and cherished enjoyment of their own hearts—for the free communications of the domestic circle, or the correspondence of family friends. I have learned from one who knew him in youth, and who was intimate with his family, that his deportment, conversation, opinions and habits, were the frequent and favourite theme of their discourse, and that they often dwelt with delight on those incidents which shadowed out the very character that he finally established. His childhood and youth presented a rare assemblage of the most engaging qualities of heart and mind, which were the sure presages of eminence and respect in after life.

Modesty, ingenuousness, purity of thought, and blamelessness of manners, secured for him the esteem and affection of all those early companions, whose

friendship he valued, and screened him from the malevolence and censure of those whose society he shunned. His industry in all his studies, his ambition to outstrip his competitors, and his uniform success, his acknowledged superiority, and the open approbation of his teachers, appear neither to have excited the ill will or dislike of those whom he humbled by his proficiency, nor to have provoked the jealousy of those with whom the contest was more keenly maintained. In fact, with the innate consciousness of genius, he concealed the marks of triumph, which it cost him but little labour to achieve; and bearing his faculties meekly, he was the favourite of his school, the idol at College, and the oracle of every Society with which he was connected. In the sports of childhood or in the recreations of youth, he mingled with his companions on a common footing, assuming no consequence and expecting no deference; but with all the ease, and freedom, and sprightliness of his character, he entered into the mood of the moment, and contributed his full share towards their innocent enjoyments. Indeed, there seems to have been a charm in his manners and conversation, which was almost like fascination, for no one, in early life, ever inspired friendship more readily, or was more happy in retaining the regards which he had once secured.

In 1791 he entered Princeton College, New-Jersey, through which he passed with great reputation. At a very early age he showed that readiness in the acquisition of knowledge, which distinguished him so much through the whole course of his life, and without the plodding diligence and patient application of many of

his fellow students, he nevertheless succeeded, on taking his Batchelor's degree in 1793, in sharing with another, the first honour of his class.

Just after Mr. Hobart had graduated at Princeton College, all the promise of his aspiring genius was on the eve of being blighted for ever, by an unexpected change in his pursuits. From the beginning, the whole bent of his mind had been directed towards the acquisition of knowledge. Childhood had been spent in assiduous study; reading was his delight; every species of information, attractive to young minds, was sought with avidity. After having passed through the preparatory stages of an academical education, in a way which encouraged the hope of success, and finally surpassed the fondest anticipations of his friends, he was induced, by their solicitations and advice, to resign the fruits of his labour, to change the aim of his life, and to prepare himself for a new vocation, in which, with all his bright gifts, he would probably have sunk below the mere drudges of business.

With an affectionate heart, which was alive to the comfort and happiness of all around him, he yielded to domestic considerations, and resolved to enter upon mercantile pursuits. Nothing could be more foreign to his taste, predilections and habits. In the establishment which he entered there was an early friend,* who was strongly attached to him, who had a just estimate of his character, and had watched with delight the development of those faculties, of which he had

* James Robinson, Esq.

long before formed a pleasing augury, and who now rejoiced in the fulfillment of his hopes. This friend, who had been brought up in Scotland, and imbued with that love of literature which often gives a liberal cast, even to those who are not destined for the learned professions, regarded the plan with pain and regret. He knew that a mind thus trained could not be subjected to so new a discipline; that with whatever fidelity and diligence these duties might be discharged, they would not be pursued with ease and pleasure; and that, finally, after a great loss of valuable time, they would be relinquished in weariness and disgust. Though, therefore, a beloved and cherished companion was thus brought near to him, he still lamented that he was out of place. The motives, however, which led to the sacrifice were too delicate and commendable to admit of any opposition.

Mr. Hobart commenced his new employment with all the industry, ardour, and zeal for which he was distinguished in after life. But the effort was vain—it was against the whole bias of his nature, and, would it be presumptuous to say—against the designs of Providence? A season of leisure came, which gave him an opportunity of resuming, at intervals, his favorite pursuits. The return of these pure and intellectual enjoyments revived all his love for them; he could endure his vocation no longer; his repugnance was invincible. His friends perceiving it, yielded to his wishes, and he abandoned it for ever.

Having found that this pursuit was uncongenial to his taste and habits, upon an invitation which he re-

ceived from Dr. Smith, the President of Princeton College, to become a tutor in the institution, he soon returned to that seat of learning, where he had imbibed his own love of letters, and there spent two years in the instruction of others. In this capacity he acquitted himself with remarkable address and ability, uniting the utmost vigilance and activity in the maintenance of discipline, to a winning affability of deportment, which gained the affections, and secured the respect and esteem of the students. In all his public performances he was listened to with pleasure and admiration; in his class he was a diligent and efficient instructor, and in conducting all the operations of the College, a leading and influential member of the Faculty. From the earliest period of life, in whatever sphere he might be moving, he would always become one of the principal agents in controlling its transactions. He was a member of the Whig Society, where he generally attended the meetings, and always maintained a decided ascendancy. There is one incident in connection with it, which strikingly illustrates a peculiarity that marked him in after life—the intense interest which he took in every thing in which he was engaged. So eagerly did he apply himself to the objects and plans of this Institution, that some years after he had attended its meetings, when the records of it were destroyed by fire, he was able from memory to furnish its members substantially, and almost literally, with a complete copy of their constitution and laws.

Mr. Hobart resided at Princeton until the spring of 1798, when he returned to Philadelphia, and was ordained Deacon, in the month of June, by Bishop

White.* In compliance with the wishes of the Bishop, who, from having known him from his childhood, was exceedingly anxious to keep him near to him, he accepted the charge of Trinity Church, Oxford, and All Saints Pequestan, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. During the time that he officiated in these churches, he discharged all his duties with the greatest fidelity and zeal, and the people were entirely satisfied with his labours; but, as they were scattered over a considerable extent of country, so much time was consumed in attending to his parochial duties, as to leave him but little for study. He soon perceived the utter impossibility of reconciling the disadvantages of his situation with that high standard in the knowledge of his profession to which his ardent and ambitious mind aspired. Under the influence of this consideration, he determined to leave it, and accepted, in 1799, an invitation to Christ Church, New-Brunswick.

The situation at New-Brunswick, however, though possessing some advantages which he prized, did not altogether correspond with his wishes; and his attention was then turned towards the Parish at Hempstead, on Long-Island, the charge of which he shortly after accepted. He had just declined an opportunity of being settled in St. Mark's Church, in this city, preferring the humble appointment at Hempstead. In the spring of 1800, he married Mary Goodin Chandler, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chandler, so greatly distinguished, both at home and abroad, for his eminent

* And in the month of April, 1801, he was ordained Priest in Trinity Church, New-York, by Bishop Provoost.

services to the Church, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

With a passionate fondness for the beauties of nature and rural pursuits, it was his earliest plan to pass his days in the calm and unambitious occupations of a country clergyman's life, and to the last he sighed for retirement and peace. But, though such was the natural bent of his inclination, the sphere was too narrow for the exertions of his ardent and active mind. The situation at Hempstead was found upon trial, neither suited to his taste nor wishes. He was not apparently aware of the source of his weariness and disquietude, nor of the higher part which, in the designs of Providence, he was destined to fill; but under the influence of these undefinable feelings, of the very existence of which he seemed unconscious, he took the first step in that more useful and glorious career which he afterwards ran.

He was soon drawn from his retreat, and accepted the office of an Assistant Minister in Trinity Church; and entering with characteristic vivacity and zeal upon the duties of his new situation, he at once attracted general notice, and acquired an influence in the councils of the Church beyond his years. In this new and important situation, Mr. Hobart fully sustained the reputation as a preacher which he had already acquired.

Many of us are old enough to remember with what impassioned bursts of youthful eloquence he stirred up the affections of his hearers, with what fervour and unction he spoke of divine things, with what an elevation of soul he lifted us up with him to Heaven. The rich, full, and varied tones of his voice, the unrestrain-

ed tenderness of his sentiments, expressed with the utmost pathos, the freedom and severity of his expostulations and rebukes, the evangelical, practical character of all his discourses, made that an interesting period of his ministry, to all who had the happiness of hearing him. As he advanced in life, from the more subdued tone of the mind and the severer exercise of the judgment, some of these charms were in a measure diminished. But still, what was lost in one respect was repaid in another. He brought his improved and vigorous powers to the elucidation of scriptural truth, setting it in as clear a light as a thorough knowledge of theology and a lucid intellect could place it, and still he never valued himself so much on the successful treatment of this part of his subject, as to neglect that practical improvement of it which he considered, after all, the great end of preaching.

Though he had not studied elocution with such care as to be always accurate in emphasis and accent, yet nature had gifted him with a voice but seldom equalled in compass, richness and melody; so that, by the variety of its intonations, he could give such an effect even to the most common sentiments, as very often could not have been produced by the highest eloquence in others. There was not the slightest appearance of labour nor effort, even when he was most impassioned; and he could throw into expostulation all its earnestness, into terror a thrilling energy, into persuasion a soothing tenderness, into pathos the very plaintiveness of woe. The effect of his manner was also increased, in the early part of his ministry, by his preaching *memoriter*, a practice which he adopted

from his extreme short-sightedness, and which gave to his sermons the ease and animation of extemporaneous discourses; and after this practice was abandoned, he still made himself so familiar with them, as to avoid embarrassment and confusion in their delivery. This is a just description of him, as he appeared upon his first settlement in the parish, when free from the restraints of that sobering influence which crept upon him in maturer age, and from that regard which he felt to be due to the gravity of his office, when raised to a more exalted station. But the striking characteristics of his eloquence were never materially altered; and while his discourses were greatly improved in their arrangement, matter, and style, they were to the last delivered with remarkable animation and force.

He also performed his duties as a pastor with the utmost promptitude, fidelity, and zeal. He attached great importance to this part of his sacred functions, both on account of the edification and comfort which were thus administered to the people, and the respect, affection, and influence, which these attentions were so apt to secure for the clergy themselves. He was, therefore, always ready for any parochial call. No considerations of ease or pleasure were suffered to interfere with it; the engagements of company, whether at home or abroad, were interrupted; study was laid aside; every occupation or pursuit, however agreeable, gave place to this important duty. The cheerfulness with which it was performed cannot be duly appreciated, unless it be remarked, that he was settled in a parish consisting of three large congregations, in

which there were, at all times, so many of the sick and the dying who needed the consolations of religion, and where the cemeteries which belonged to it were the common burial places of nearly all the Episcopalians in a populous city.

He was singularly happy in his visitation of the sick, as I have often had occasion to observe when I chanced to be with him. The ease and freedom of his manner, united with the greatest tenderness and delicacy, at once removed embarrassment, and drew forth from those with whom he conversed an unrestrained expression of their feelings and views. The readiness with which he applied his general observations, and the felicity with which he adapted his quotations from Scripture to the respective circumstances of their case, gave to all that he said a peculiar interest and force; and the impression was made still deeper by the solemnity and fervour with which he offered up the prayers.

Regarding also his vow not only to visit the sick, but the well within his cure, he devoted as much of his time to this duty as could conveniently be taken from his other numerous and pressing engagements. Among these he mingled, with the easy familiarity of a friend, imposing no restraint upon their cheerful conversation or innocent enjoyments, but securing their good-will and affection by his sociability and kindness, and at the same time not losing sight of the dignity of his character, nor the obligations of his calling, but often availing himself of suitable opportunities to season common discourse with such words as might "minister grace

unto the hearers." How often are the recollections of these happy hours awakened in thousands, with a gush of tenderness that they can be enjoyed no more!

There was something wonderfully winning and attractive in his social character, and even in the peculiar cast of his manners. He seemed formed for the enjoyment of society and the delights of friendship. Ardent in his feelings, frank and undisguised in the expression of them, generous, affectionate, and confiding, he captivated all hearts, and bound those to him who were of congenial taste and temper, as with links of iron. His manners were in harmony with his disposition, full of freedom, cordiality, and warmth. No one who has seen him, though but for a moment, will ever forget the benignant and playful expression of his countenance, the heartiness of his greeting, his words of kindness and good-will. But to those who communed with him as friends, who saw him in the lighter moods of social festivity, or in the graver moments of deep and tender feeling—who remember the charms of his conversation, the endearments of his friendship, his wise and wholesome counsels, his acts of sympathy and kindness—to those his image is ever arising, with all the dear departed joys of which it reminds them, and with a sense of dreariness and vacancy which nothing else on earth can fill.

The recollections of him at a period of his life which was so interesting to myself, are so fresh and vivid that I cannot forbear from representing him in the soft and pleasing lights in which he then appeared. In after years, when the labours and cares of his high and responsible office were constantly increasing, and vex-

ations of various kinds rose up to disturb his peace and thwart his usefulness, and each wearisome day was closed, as I have often heard him remark, with some anxious thought for the morrow, there were very frequently observed in him an abstraction of mind, an abruptness of manner, a hastiness of expression, and a sudden transition from one subject to another, which broke in upon his own social enjoyments, and lessened the degree of that pleasure which he was wont to impart in his intercourse with his friends. But then, the frankness which never forsook him, notwithstanding it was so often most ungenerously abused, was shown without restraint—his warm heart poured out its feelings in all their fulness—his buoyant spirits were never depressed. In his family he was affectionate, to a degree of almost feminine tenderness, playful as his children, and fond even of the domestic animals, with which he was always surrounded. His guests felt no restraint in his company, nor was he at all restrained by their's, but just suffered his character to appear in its natural light, and gave utterance to his thoughts and feelings as they rose up in his mind, according to the varying mood of the moment. Notwithstanding he was never idle, he always seemed to have time for his friends, welcoming them with unfeigned cordiality, and letting them go with reluctance and regret.

But his warm and benevolent feelings were never so engagingly shown to the young, as when in a friendly ramble or a ride to his favourite and beautiful retreat in New-Jersey, he entered with a paternal interest into all their views and plans, encouraging them by his praise, and edifying them by his counsel, or else with a

flattering confidence laid open to them his own. All the barriers between age and youth, between wisdom and ignorance, were broken down; and where he saw in the young, ingenuousness, piety and worth, even though mingled up with imperfections and follies, he seemed to anticipate the fruits of promise, and to commune with them at once as companions and friends. The heart melts at these recollections, and is poured out like water.

The strong attachment of Mr. Hobart to the distinctive principles of the Episcopal Church, and his bold, active, and persevering defence of them at all times, through good and through evil report, were striking peculiarities in his character and life. He was constantly endeavouring to rouse others to a sense of their importance, and by his indefatigable labours, his noble enthusiasm, even in the cause of soberness and truth, and the influence of his talents, character and station, he revived the languid zeal of Episcopalians, gave a new tone to their sentiments in this diocese, and stamped the impress of his own mind and feelings on thousands throughout the Church at large. ***Pro Ecclesia Dei*** he adopted in as full a sense as the "venerable prelate* by whom these words were first chosen as the standard of his wishes, his duties, his labours, his dying prayers."

In promoting her welfare the most humble efforts were exalted in his sight by the dignity and importance of the object. Much that he has done in this way was never perfectly known. The hope of doing good was

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* Archbishop Whitgift.

his only motive, and the advantage of it to others his only reward.

I cannot forbear in this place, from making some remarks on a peculiarity in the conduct of this faithful and devoted servant of the Lord, which showed itself upon his very entrance into the ministry, and which continued to be more and more strongly marked till it was finally closed. Utility seemed to be the sole end of his labours—mere literary fame was regarded as nothing. With a mind of a highly original cast—with a thorough education, which might have enabled him to accomplish even great undertakings—with a soaring ambition, which raised him in many respects, to an undisputed pre-eminence above all his brethren—he still never found any work too humble for him, in which there was a prospect of doing good. Whatever was in any way connected with the spiritual edification of others, however little it might contribute to his personal reputation, seemed to be of sufficient importance in his eyes, to make it worthy of his labour and care. With this view the Companion for the Altar, and the Companion for the Book of Common Prayer were written. With the same view the Companion for the Festivals and Fasts, the Clergyman's Companion, the Christian's Manual, and the Commentary of Mart and Doyly, were re-published. He even took pains to adapt the simple Catechism of the Church, to the tender minds of those who were too young to give the answers which are therein required, and enlarged it for those who were more advanced, with a comprehensiveness and skill which made it almost as profitable an exercise to the teacher as the learner. If the time

which was spent in making material alterations in some of these works, and laborious additions to others, had been employed in systematic study, and in the execution of any one of the original plans which were floating in his mind, he would not only have had the reputation of an eloquent preacher, an acute polemic and a sound theologian, but also of a finished scholar and profoundly learned divine.

Besides the original works which he wrote, his emendations of others, and his numerous compilations, he undertook, in 1808, a periodical publication, entitled the Churchman's Magazine, which was strictly devoted to the maintenance of the same sound principles that had hitherto been the ruling aim of his labours, exhibiting the truth as it is in Jesus, and the Church which he purchased with his blood, in all her integrity, purity and glory. Though aided in this work by many of his brethren, whose views and feelings were in harmony with his own, yet he contributed largely to it himself. In what way he found time, amidst the pressing duties of his parochial charge, to unite these literary labours with his many other engagements and cares, was always a matter of admiration and surprise. He was a Trustee of the Society Library, and of Columbia College; a member of the Standing Committee, and the Committee for the Propagation of the Gospel; Secretary of the Society for promoting Religion and Learning; of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; of the Convention of the Diocese, and of the General Convention. And in all these bodies he was an active and efficient member, thoroughly versed in

their constitutions and laws, interested in their objects and designs, skilled in their business, and attentive to it, anxious for their welfare, prompt in his suggestions, fluent and eloquent in debate, sound, judicious, and practical in all his views. In addition to all this, he was an accurate observer of human nature. He penetrated at once into the character of others, saw their weakness and their strength, and knew how to control them both. With an almost intuitive perception, he comprehended at a glance all the bearings of any subject under discussion, seized upon the leading points, and anticipated its results. If there were any time for preparation, he also brought to it the fruits of mature reflection and industrious research. It may easily be imagined, then, how soon he began to acquire an influence, in all the institutions with which he was connected, and prepared the way for that ascendancy which he finally gained in the Councils of the Church.

In every stage of his ministerial course we follow him with admiration and delight; we find him always active, useful, and beloved—throwing his whole heart and soul into his duties—sparing himself in nothing, but running beyond the strict measure of his engagements—calling forth the energies of his restless and powerful mind, in every public labor or plan which might contribute to the interests of the Church and to the glory of God. While he thus rendered himself, in the earlier years of his ministry, a general favorite, and enjoyed an almost unbounded popularity, he was not corrupted by adulation. No man whom I ever knew had a heart more open to all human sympathies, nor

valued more highly well-merited praise; but with him it was rather a stimulus to laudable exertions, than an encouragement to vain-glory and pride.

It was not in the course, however, of human things, that he should escape the obloquy and censure which are the uniform attendants of eminence and worth. When, from his long and useful labours, and his extraordinary gifts, the eyes of the Church were fixed upon him as the person who was peculiarly fitted to direct her councils and advance her growth, he was assailed with unmeasured abuse, and his exaltation was ushered in with every evil omen of tyranny, misrule, and woe. He soon passed through this eclipse, and emerged from it with a brightness which continued to increase till his career was closed.

Notwithstanding the violent opposition that was made to him, he was elected to the Episcopate by a triumphant majority, at a Special Convention, held in New-York, on the second Tuesday in May, 1811, which had been called together for the purpose of providing an Assistant to Bishop Moore, who, from age and infirmity, had withdrawn from the exercise of his office. Dr. Hobart was consecrated in Trinity Church, on the 29th of the same month, together with the Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold. Bishop White acted as consecrator, Bishop Provoost and Bishop Jarvis assisting; and according to the usage of the Church of England, Bishop White first laid hands on Mr. Hobart, as a Doctor of Divinity, though Mr. Griswold was his senior, both in age and the ministry. It was a day of rejoicing to the whole Church, and one of the deepest interest to myself, who was present on the occasion.

There is a very important feature in the public character of Bishop Hobart, which, perhaps, in the first place, contributed more than any thing else to his elevation to the Episcopal Office, and after he had attained it, to the increase of his influence and consideration. His talents for public business were of the highest order. Fond of its excitement, patient of all its details, clear and sagacious in his views, prompt in action, full of resources, there was nothing which he did not understand, and nothing which he was not at all times prepared to engage in with interest and to act upon with decision. He was, therefore, one of the few who form the life and soul of every public assembly, and who influence, direct, and control its deliberations. Without being forward or assuming, he was always self-possessed, confident in his own powers, prepared for any emergency, and roused to a more vigorous exertion of his intellect when taken by surprise.

To all his other remarkable qualifications, our revered Bishop added a zeal which was never quenched, an industry which never tired, an activity which the hand of death alone could arrest. He was unsparing in his labours and unceasing in his watchfulness over the Diocese committed to his care, so that he was almost as thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of every Parish in the State as with the condition of his own. His industry was without a parallel; and I think that I shall hardly be accused of exaggeration in expressing my own opinion, that very few Bishops of any age or nation, since the time of the Apostles, have surpassed him in zeal, activity, diligence, and the success of his labours.

The peculiar and numerous cares of his public station did not materially interfere, however, with his faithful and vigilant discharge of the more humble duties of a pastor, after his elevation to the Episcopal office. His visitation of the diocese, though often extending to the most remote parts of the State, and comprehending a vast field for exertion—from the celerity of his movements and his power of enduring both mental and bodily fatigue, was accomplished in so short a period as to seem almost incredible to those who read the account of his labours. The rest of the year was in a great measure devoted to the ordinary duties of the parish. And here, though both Bishop and Rector, he claimed no exemption from any of them on account of his multiplied engagements, but preached as regularly in his course as the ministers who were associated with him, and attended with the same cheerfulness to every parochial call. Indeed he seldom availed himself of those opportunities of leisure which it might have seemed that he needed, but took more pleasure in giving relief to others than in enjoying it himself. I have especial reasons for a grateful recollection of his kindness in this respect, which was so often shown to me during a season of declining health, as to lighten labours which would otherwise have been oppressive.

It was a peculiarity of his mind, to fasten with the same tenacity upon the object before him, whether it were minute or important, and to feel that temporary interest in either case, which was sure to procure for it a due degree of attention. Forever restless and active, it seemed to be constantly revolving within it all the different objects with which he was concerned, so

that nothing escaped his recollection and notice. He was, therefore, not less prompt in attending to the minor objects of his parochial charge, than to the more weighty cares of his extensive Diocese.

No man was ever more careful than Bishop Hobart to regulate his public conduct by general principles, nor more ready in applying these principles to particular cases. And when his mind was clearly made up as to the correctness of the rule, he never suffered himself to be moved by temporary expedients, by personal feeling, by popular excitement, by the desire of praise, or fear of clamour and reproach, but went on steadily and firmly in his course. To men of narrow and wavering minds, who could neither comprehend a subject in all its bearings, nor act with resolution even upon their own convictions, his conclusions at times seemed rash and precipitate, his conduct harsh and ungracious, and his perseverance and consistency mere obstinacy and pride. But he generally secured at once the approbation of the bold and sagacious; and notwithstanding temporary opposition, very often succeeded in finally carrying with him the public mind. This was remarkably exemplified in the following circumstance:

In 1815, the Bishop published a Pastoral Letter to the Laity of the Church in his Diocese, on the subject of Bible and Common Prayer Book Societies. Here he took the unpopular ground, that our institutions for religious purposes should be conducted in our own way, and on our own principles, without any union or amalgamation with those of other bodies of Christians. The great indifference to the distinguishing principles

of the Church, even among many of our own people, from an ignorance of their nature and importance, the false notions of liberality prevailing among those who were better informed, and the general disapprobation at that time, among other denominations, of a policy which was regarded as narrow, selfish, and almost intolerant would have made such an appeal to the Clergy themselves, a bold and startling measure. But confident that he was right, and sure of their general support, when the matter should be duly weighed, he determined to address himself at once to his people at large, to whom it was still more new and strange. He always had a strong reliance on the good sense of the community, and was persuaded that the just and reasonable cause, when properly supported, would finally prevail over prejudice and error. In the present instance he was not deceived.

But Bishop Hobart did not merely confine his solicitude to the exclusive character of our institutions, but was unwearied in his exertions to promote their useful and important ends. Humble as they were, in their infant operations, they were not beneath his paternal care. Backward, as our people were in their support, he was never discouraged. He attended the meetings of all our Societies, whenever it was practicable, and was among the first to be present and the last to retire. He entered into the minutest details of their business—took a lively interest in all their proceedings—noticed every change in their condition—suggested expedients for their improvement when they were languishing, and rejoiced at every appearance of their growth and success. The most of these Socie-

ties were originally established, with the approbation of the ecclesiastical authority, by a few young men, who united with the activity and ardor of youth, much of the prudence and judgment of maturer years; whose pious zeal was tempered by an enlightened attachment to the distinctive principles and usages of our Church, and whose efforts were as earnest and persevering in promoting the cause of soberness and truth, as those of others in spreading enthusiasm and error. The Bishop delighted in this little band. He animated them on all occasions by his approbation and praise. He looked to their example for a succession of active labourers in those societies which were so essentially connected with the welfare of the Church. And many of them, in the recollection of his parental watchfulness and regard, still feel the impulse which he gave to their exertions, and go on in their course with unabated ardour and zeal.

The labours of Bishop Hobart in his extensive diocese, where the points to be visited were often very remote from his place of residence and from each other, and in the large parish, of which he was Rector, where both the temporal and spiritual cares were more weighty than usual, would have been enough to break down the physical strength of most men, and to have distracted and overwhelmed their minds. But, in 1816, he received an invitation to visit the Diocese of Connecticut; and deeming it important to the interests of that section of the Church, that Episcopal duties should not be intermitted there, he cheerfully consented to make this new addition to his labours.

Wherever he came, though merely to visit the con-

gregations, there was always a degree of excitement. From the respect which was entertained for his sacred office, the persuasion of his superior wisdom, and the advantages of his ripe experience, his discourses were heard with that deep attention which is due to the exposition of God's word, and his suggestions received as the counsels of paternal authority. In consecrating churches, he came to mingle his congratulations with the joy of the people upon the crowning of their labours, their efforts, and their prayers, and to raise their thoughts from the house of the Lord on earth, which was so dear to their hearts, to the beauty and glory of the Church, triumphant in heaven. And when new labourers were sent forth into the vineyard of the Lord, both he and others indulged in the delightful anticipation of a more abundant and joyful harvest.

Besides, there was something in the social character of the Bishop, which heightened the interest of his official intercourse with his people. His sympathies were always with the company in which he chanced to be, and his heart in the business in which he was engaged. With persons of education and refinement he was at his ease, and he accommodated himself, without any effort, to those of low degree. Frank, courteous, and accessible, no one was embarrassed either by the dignity of his station or the superiority of his talents. Even his peculiarities, which were somewhat remarkable, his abruptness in conversation, his absence of mind, the quickness of his movements, the playfulness of his remarks, and his occasional disregard of the ordinary forms of society, did not materially lessen the reverence for his character, while, at the same time they in-

creased the affection for his person. Without a spirit of adulation, he had a singular faculty of making men pleased with themselves, by directing the conversation to the subjects in which they were interested, or to the pursuits or studies in which they excelled. From the keenness of his discernment, a slight acquaintance was sufficient for him to gain an accurate knowledge of the character of those into whose company he was thrown; and from the importance of this knowledge in the station which he occupied, wherever he had any doubts, he was very careful to correct, or confirm his own observations by the information which he could procure from others. Seldom therefore, forming an erroneous estimate of men, he mingled among them on an easy footing, with great gratification to them and advantage to himself.

In the fall of 1822, as has been before observed, Bishop Hobart had an attack of bilious intermittent fever at his country-seat in New-Jersey, which was the precursor of that series of attacks which gradually impaired his constitution and finally occasioned his death.

Though he soon appeared to have recovered, in a great measure, from this severe illness, yet towards the close of the following summer, being still feeble, and feeling the need of relaxation, he proposed to make an excursion to Quebec, and wished me to accompany him. The weather was remarkably fine, the scenery, throughout a great part of the route, though familiar to us both, was too varied and beautiful to be seen again with indifference, and the latter portion of the journey had all the freshness and charm of novelty.

But the pleasure of the first part of our excursion, was a singular contrast with the pain and suffering of our return. We set out by land, and before the close of the first day the Bishop was seized with a most violent bilious attack, which filled me with anxiety and alarm. We travelled in wretched cabriolets, which were sufficiently uneasy vehicles for those who were well, but which were agonizing to one who was deadly sick. We had to stop frequently on the road; but, upon the slightest intermission of suffering, the Bishop was impatient to proceed, and he came back to his home much worse than when he left it. It was this attack, from which he did not entirely recover after his return, that suggested the thought of his visit to Europe.

His constitution was now so much impaired, that there seemed to be no prospect of the renovation of his health, except from a thorough change of scene, and a long and complete recreation from his laborious duties and distracting cares, and arrangements were accordingly made for his immediate departure.

He set sail on the 24th of September, 1823, in the ship Meteor, Captain Gardiner, and arrived at Liverpool on the 29th of October. He was every where received, in his journey through England, with cordiality and kindness; and in the month of December he made a visit to Scotland.

The similarity of the Scotch Episcopal Church to our own, in its separation from the State, and in its claims to regard from its spiritual character alone, together with the interesting fact, that the first bishop of our Church received his consecration from the Episcopal Church of Scotland, had created a very

peculiar and endearing relation between them. The greeting of Bishop Hobart, therefore, in that country, though it could not be more cordial than it had been in England, was more universal. He was not only heartily welcomed by those with whom he had corresponded, but with the same demonstrations of joy by all.

It will doubtless be no less a matter of surprise to the public than of unfeigned regret, that a portion of Bishop Hobart's life, so replete with interest to himself as that which he passed in Europe, must in a great measure be a blank to others. He made notes, indeed, of the objects on the route with which he was struck, in every country which he visited, but they were, with a few exceptions, naked and unfinished sketches. While his recollections were fresh and vivid, he himself might have filled them up in such a way as to form many a delightful picture, but he never found time for it, and they are now, therefore, lost for ever. These notes were for the most part written with a pencil, and were very often faded and illegible; and even where they could be read with ease, they were too broken and imperfect for publication. They were chiefly confined to the general aspect of the country through which he was passing, to its beautiful and romantic scenery, and to those varieties in its modes of agriculture, in the style of its buildings, and the costume and manners of its inhabitants, in which it was distinguished from our own. He was a passionate admirer of nature, in all her diversified and changing orms. He was enthusiastically fond of rural pursuits. That he dwelt so much, then, on these things in the notes which he took, is not surprising to those who

knew him. The rural charms, the tasteful improvements and perfect cultivation of England, the rugged grandeur of Switzerland, and the blending of all beauty and glory in the enchanting scenes of Italy, were a source of exquisite enjoyment to him; and many a delightful recollection of these countries have we called up together, which had been so pleasant to us both.

But it is somewhat remarkable that he made no memoranda of those things in which he was still more interested than in nature itself. The business of life, the study of mankind, and the great interests of religion, were the objects which were always uppermost in his mind. But though he mingled with the most eminent personages, contemplated society under forms so different from our own, observed such a variety of characters, and heard so many things which were worthy of note, yet he neither drew the portraits of those whom he saw, nor left any record of their opinions. Whether he was influenced in this by motives of delicacy, or whether it arose out of neglect, it is impossible to determine. Among his personal friends these things were the frequent and delightful theme of his conversation.

During his visit to England, he published two volumes of his sermons, which were also soon after re-printed in this country. They were his ordinary parochial discourses, which were designed merely for the pulpit, without the slightest view to publication. From the multitude of his avocations and cares, but little time was left to him for the preparation of his sermons; and even when he happened to have more leisure, from the mere force of habit, and his remarkable facility in this species of composition, they were generally written in

the same haste. They are by no means, therefore, the best specimen either of his style or of his powers. Besides, many of them were composed when he was comparatively young, before the first had attained its final form, or the last their full maturity and vigour.

His charges and pastoral letters, which were written with greater care, and sometimes under stronger excitement, are among the most chaste and forcible of his writings; and some of his controversial pieces are the fairest exhibition of his theological learning and intellectual powers.

When the health of Bishop Hobart had been impaired by excessive labours both of body and mind, and a temporary relaxation from his duties having been found unavailing, it was thought indispensable to his restoration that he should travel abroad, there was such a general manifestation of sympathy and concern, as was never perhaps exhibited among us on any similar occasion.

An address from the clergy was put into his hands on the eve of his embarkation, expressing, with no less sincerity than warmth, their affection for his person, their respect for his character, their prayers for his safety during his journey, for the restoration of his health, and for his return to the useful, zealous, and faithful labours by which his Diocese had been so signally blessed; offering up, likewise, prayers for themselves, that they might have grace to preserve the Church in his absence from declining from that degree of unity, prosperity, and purity to which it had been raised under his administration. A throng of parishoners and friends pressed around him at the moment of his departure, with anxious and sorrowing hearts,

to bid him farewell; and some felt but little less than the Ephesian converts in parting with St. Paul, from the painful apprehension that they might see his face no more. The most of his clergy who were resident in the city accompanied him many miles, and then watched with fond and lingering regret the last glimpse of the sails which bore him hence. During the first few months they waited for news from him with eager impatience; and through the whole course of his journey and protracted absence, they were by turns both cheered and depressed. But when he came back renovated in constitution, buoyant in spirits, and overflowing with kindness towards all whom he met, he was hailed with universal joy. A more deep and heartfelt welcome was never given to any one on his return to his native land.

The Annual Convention of the Diocese was held shortly after his return. The feelings of the clergy and laity from all parts of the State were in unison with those which prevailed in the city, and there was, therefore, a general desire to make a public demonstration of them on this interesting occasion. But though there were none who did not wish to unite in this testimony of gratitude for the happy return of the Bishop, yet there were a few who, not agreeing with him in some of his opinions, and in the main points of his policy, were anxious that the resolutions should be so framed as merely to express their sentiments of personal attachment and respect, and their high sense of his usefulness, piety and worth. With a view, therefore, to render it an unanimous act, some of his friends who agreed with him in all points, unhappily yielded to this consideration, and in a spirit of accommodation, as

unusual as it was unwise, drew them up in such a vague and general form as deprived them of all the force, character, and value which could make them worthy of his acceptance.

The Bishop had met his clergy and people with a generous warmth, which was most cordially reciprocated. He knew that, with very few exceptions, they were of one heart and one soul. He knew on what accounts he was particularly distinguished and esteemed. Any good and amiable prelate, however weak, irresolute and wavering, might have received this praise, and, therefore, on the day after the resolutions were adopted, he rose in his place, and in the bitterness of a jealous and wounded affection, rejected it with scorn. Never did I hear any person, in voice, manner, or expression, so eloquent. It was all nature, feeling, and passion, wrought up to the highest pitch. He represented this proceeding as a crafty device of his opposers, and an act of weak compliance on the part of his friends. Under the appearance of congratulation and praise, it left out all those notices of the characteristic and prominent points of his principles and policy, which it had been the labour of his life to extend, through good and evil report, and in which he placed his glory and pride. It neither exhibited him as he was known at home, nor as he was valued abroad. It was not agreeable to the just and affectionate tribute which had been presented to him on his departure, nor was it the kind of commendation which he coveted on his return. It was a diluted and weakened praise, which was in no way applicable to one who had always stemmed the current of popular opinion, and he there-

fore requested that the resolutions should be expunged from the minutes.

This is the mere faint and imperfect recollection of a speech which was so bold and powerful as to bow the hearts of the whole assembly as of one man. The justness and force of it were in the main universally felt. The particular friends of the Bishop were grieved at the pain which they had given him, and mortified by the error into which they had fallen. The resolutions were modified in such a way as to give them an appropriate character; and this fearless vindication of his fame, so far from being regarded as a display of arrogance and pride was only considered as a proof of that elevation of mind which glories in an honourable course rather than in undistinguishing and popular applause.

The remainder of Bishop Hobart's life was spent in the active and unwearied discharge of his important duties; from the rapid growth of the church his labours were constantly increasing, but with renewed health, with buoyant spirits, and greater energy than ever, both of body and mind, he went through them with such ease and cheerfulness as led us all to hope that they might long be continued, when, in the inscrutable providence of God they were about to be closed for ever.

On a visitation of a portion of his Diocese, in the western part of the State, he was seized with a bilious fever and died at Auburn, the 12th of September, 1830. Melancholy as was his separation from his family and so many of his dearest friends at the time of his death, yet it would seem as if God had so ordered it that he should die in the discharge of his duty, as a beautifu[l]

and appropriate close to a life which had been spent in his service.

God in his providence, seemed to have endued him with all the qualities, both mental and physical, which fitted him for his exalted station, and which, in a spirit of piety and faith he consecrated entirely to his glory; quickness of perception, vigour and manliness of thought, the most tenacious memory in connection with the soundest judgment, a keen and almost unerring penetration into the character of others, and very often a remarkable ascendancy over their conduct; promptness in action, wisdom in counsel, skill and eloquence in debate; an energy of character which nothing could repress; an activity of mind and body which was never suspended; a perseverance which rested only when its object was attained; a noble and insatiable desire of doing things more excellent than those which he had already accomplished.

But there was one trait in his character which shines out with peculiar glory—it was his moral courage. Nervous in the temperament of his body, his mind was as firm as a rock. He feared none but God. It was this which marked his course in the Church, with a track of light which, we trust, will grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. He saw the true grounds upon which the Church rested, and he had firmness enough to avow his opinions without qualification or disguise. He saw the true policy by which she was to be sustained, and he pursued it without regard to the anxious fears of her temporizing friends, or the clamours of her secret or open foes. He kept the principles of Apostolic order in connexion with Evangeli-

cal truth perpetually in view, explaining them in his writings, inculcating them in his discourses, enforcing them in his conversation, and fortifying them by a steady and unalterable adherence in practice. He pressed upon his people the uncompromising and exclusive claims of the Church, and left the consequences of their rejection to others, not without pity indeed for their errors, nor charity for their motives, but with a desire that was stronger than any other feeling, that all should come to the knowledge of what he deemed the truth.

In contending for Episcopacy as the primitive pattern of the Church and the appointment of God, in enforcing her order and discipline, in guarding against all direct violation of her principles and usages, and discouraging all amalgamation with other denominations for religious purposes, which might even remotely endanger the interests of truth; it is almost incredible to relate with what contumely, scorn, and reproach he was assailed, from the very outset of his course till its triumphant close. But none of these things moved him. He lived long enough to see what, in the beginning, he was convinced of, that a just cause, when manfully defended, would never want supporters; that truth would gradually prevail over prejudice and error; and that a bold and honest policy would be ultimately crowned with success. The impress of his mind was stamped upon thousands; a new tone was given to the church at large; and we may confidently hope, that his opinions will be extended, and his labours be blessed, for generations to come.

Bishop Hobart died in the fifty-fifth year of his age,

leaving behind him a widow, three sons, and four daughters. His remains were brought from Auburn, and deposited beneath the chancel of Trinity Church. In a recess behind it, a large and splendid monument was erected to his memory, which was beautifully and tastefully adorned in basso relievo, with an emblematical representation of the hopes and consolations of religion, on which there is the following inscription:

BENEATH THIS CHANCEL REST THE MORTAL REMAINS OF

JOHN HENRY HOBART,

RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH, IN THIS CITY:

BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

BORN IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER XIV. MDCCLXXV.

DIED, DURING A VISITATION TO THE WESTERN PARTS OF HIS DIOCESE, IN AUBURN, SEPTEMBER XII. MDCCCXXX.

THE VESTRY, IN BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATED CONGREGATIONS OF

TRINITY CHURCH,

HAVE CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED
IN MEMORY OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES, PRIVATE VIRTUES, AND CHRISTIAN GRACES OF THEIR BELOVED AND LAMENTED

PASTOR;

IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR RESPECT FOR THE WISDOM, ENERGY, AND PIETY OF THEIR REVERED

DIOCESAN;

IN HONOUR OF THE FAITHFUL AND VALIANT

"SOLDIER OF CHRIST;"

WHO ON ALL OCCASIONS STOOD FORTH, THE ABLE AND INTREPID

CHAMPION OF THE CHURCH OF GOD.

The Rectory having become vacant by the death of Bishop Hobart, it was resolved on the 11th of Oct., 1830, that the Church Wardens and Vestrymen should proceed to supply the said vacancy by the election of a Rector, and the ballots having been counted and canvassed, it was found that I was unanimously elected. Messrs. Johnson and Lorillard were appointed a committee to notify me of the fact, with whom I returned, and having been introduced to the Vestry, and signified my acceptance of the office, I took my seat accordingly.

On the following day I was duly inducted into Trinity Church, by the deliverance to me of the keys of the said Church, and of St. Paul's and St. John's Chapels, such delivery being made to me by the Church Wardens in the presence of the Vestrymen, and also of Edward Coates, Richard Slack, and Albert Wunnenburgh, the Sextons of the said Church and Chapels respectively, as witnesses.

The Vestry of Trinity Church having at all times in view not merely the interests of the Congregation they represent, but of the Diocese at large, so early as the 1st of June, 1812, resolved that the sum of $15,000 should with all convenient speed be raised and paid to the Treasurer of the Episcopal fund in aid of the same. This was in consequence of a resolution of the Convention that as soon as the fund should amount to $100,000 the Bishop should receive his support out of the income thereof, and be no longer connected with a Parish. In 1830, the Vestry resolved to increase the amount proposed in 1812 to $30,000, whenever the said fund, from collections in the Diocese, should

amount to $70,000 and as soon as it had reached this point ,which was not until 1835, this liberal grant was formally made.

The division of the Diocese however, in 1838, involved with it also, in some measure a division of the Fund. Such a portion of the capital of it was necessarily withdrawn for the support of the Bishop of Western New-York, as left a considerable deficiency in the interest of the remainder to meet the engagements which had previously been made by the Convention with the Bishop of New-York.

The Vestry again stepped in with their accustomed liberality to supply this deficiency, amounting to $1600 per annum, on the express condition, that the several Parishes in the Diocese should make the regular collections for the fund provided by the Canon, which by a careful calculation would have restored it, as was supposed, in thirteen years to the amount originally proposed.

With a most discreditable want of good faith, on the part of a majority of them at least, this condition was never fulfilled, till the patience of the Vestry being entirely exhausted, the annual allowance was at length withdrawn. Towards the object itself, however, they were never indifferent, for in addition to the ample grant of $30,000, they purchased a large and commodious house for the Episcopal residence, which, with a portion of the furniture designed for the permanent use of those who should successively inhabit it, and with extensive alterations and improvements, cost the Vestry $20,000 more.

On the 10th of Jan., 1831, the Rector having nomi-

nated the Rev. Henry Anthon an Assistant Minister of this Church, the nomination was approved. Dr. Anthon continued his connection with the Parish until his election as Rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York, when he sent in his resignation, on the 23d of December, 1836.

On the 23d of March, 1836, the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., was appointed an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, on the supposition that the appointment would be agreeable to him, but which unexpected circumstances, however, prevented him from accepting. In the following year the invitation was repeated and accepted, and he still continues in the Parish in the discharge of his duties.

On the 13th of June, 1836, the Rev. Edward Y. Higbee was also appointed an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. Deep domestic affliction, however, prevented Dr. Higbee from entering upon the duties of his office until the following autumn, in which he continues to be engaged at the present time.

In 1836, the Episcopal Fund having reached the point which was deemed requisite for the support of the Bishop of the Diocese, Bishop Onderdonk's connection with Trinity Church was consequently dissolved. The deep humiliation to which he has since been reduced, and the obloquy, the scorn, and contempt with which he has been loaded, will not prevent me from exhibiting him as he was in the estimation of his friends and in his relations to this Parish.

I had been at that time in habits of the closest and dearest intimacy with him for thirty years. I became acquainted with him at College in early life, he was

my fellow student in Divinity, and as soon as he was ordained, he was associated with me in the same Parish, from opening manhood till he had considerably passed the period of middle age. From our common duties and our mutual regard, we were brought into constant intercourse with each other, so that all his infirmities and faults, as well as his virtues and graces, were laid open before me.

In his very youth he was grave, sedate and thoughtful, to a degree which is seldom seen; correct in his principles; pure in heart, and unspotted in life. In his academic pursuits and in his preparation for the ministry, he was so unwearied in his diligence and so laudable in his ambition as to have distinguished himself greatly in both. And when he at length entered upon the exercise of his office, it was with such a devout temper of mind, such a conscientious view of his duties, and such a fixed determination to discharge them as within the range of my observation, at least, has never been surpassed. These duties, in the very outset of his course in this extensive Parish, were exceedingly heavy. But he never shrunk from any labour, he never tired in his own work, nor hesitated in an emergency to help his brethren.

He had at once the physical strength which enabled him to bear the utmost degree of labour, and the ready will to perform it with cheerfulness.

But he was not only indefatigable in the performance of his public duties, but most assiduous and faithful as a pastor, going about continually doing good, and especially among the sick and the needy, the afflicted and distressed.

This pastoral attention to the members of the Parish, was a duty to which I had always attached the greatest importance myself, and which, according to my ability, I had endeavoured to discharge. I was constantly among the people, where he was held in the utmost respect and affection, and where, until several years after his entrance into the Episcopate, the breath of reproach had never reached him.

They are witnesses with me how holily and unblamably he behaved himself among us. I doubt not that "we may depart from grace given," yet still I have great confidence in the general truth of that promise of God, "The Lord ordereth a good man's going and maketh his way acceptable to himself." And I can never be brought to believe, except on more convincing testimony than I have yet met with, that one, who in early life and in riper years delighted in His ways, and who so highly adorned the vocation wherewith he was called, has fallen into such "wretchlessness of living" as is ascribed to him, on the very verge of old age.

During the vacancies which had occurred in the Parish, by the Bishop's separation from it, and the resignation of Dr. Anthon and Dr. Schroeder, the Rector was authorized, on each of these occasions to select suitable persons to fill them for a time, and the Rev. Hewlet R. Peters, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, and the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, were successively appointed.

In 1839, it was discovered that the roof of Trinity Church, in consequence of some defect in the plan of the building or want of skill in the construction of it, had yielded to the pressure of the mass of snow with

which it had been sometimes covered, and that the columns which were supposed to sustain it, had swerved from their place. A temporary expedient was resorted to in the first instance to correct the evil, but this only serving to keep apprehension alive, and rather indeed, to increase it, the Vestry, at length, determined to remove the old roof and build a new one. In the progress of this work it was found, that the whole edifice was so slight and unsubstantial, that it would be needless to repair it and unsafe to leave it. The final conclusion, therefore, of the Corporation was, to pull it down and raise a third one on the spot, of a more massive and enduring character. Various plans were proposed and estimates made, with no intention originally of erecting a grand and costly edifice, but the conceptions of the projector and architect* being gradually enlarged, and the objections of the Building Committee and the Vestry reluctantly indeed, but constantly giving way, it resulted in the construction of a magnificent temple, which in this country has no equal, and which, since the Reformation at least, has been seldom, if ever, surpassed in any other.

The old church was pulled down in the spring and summer of 1839. The new one was begun in the autumn of the same year, and it was not completed and made ready for consecration until the 21st of May, 1846.†

The consecration of Trinity Church awakened a more general curiosity, and excited a deeper interest

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* Mr. Richard Upjohn.

† For the report of the Building Committee, see Appendix I.

than any thing of the kind I have ever known. In some, indeed, whose families had been for generations connected with it, and some who had been connected with it for generations themselves, but who still surviving, remained as scattered monuments of the past, this interest was intense. I have already noticed the presence on the occasion of one of the former clerks of the Parish, the late Mr. John P. Groshon, who attended the opening of St. Paul's, in 1766. And I have since learned, that Mrs. Ann Livingston, a family connection of Dr. John Charlton, was also present at the consecration of this third edifice, who had attended the consecration of the second, and who had been baptized in the first.

To indulge in any reasonable degree this wide-spread curiosity, and to gratify the deeper interest of those who were attached to the Parish, was one of the most difficult tasks that could well be imagined. The committee who were charged with the business, took unwearied pains to do so, with reference to the capacity of the building and the order and decorum becoming the solemnity of the occasion. In this last point they succeeded with universal admiration, but in the firm and rigid observance of the rules they had laid down in order to secure it, they gave deep and lasting offence, to many, at least, who were thus necessarily excluded.

As it may be interesting, perhaps, to those who follow us to be furnished with the details in regard to the order of the procession, and the names of the persons who took a part in the service, they will be found in the Appendix.*

* Appendix K.

I have thus brought to a close the history of the Parish in which, with a brief exception, I commenced my professional life, and in which, with God's permission and blessing, I hope to end it. The interest which I feel in all that concerns its honour, its welfare, and peace, may readily be conceived. It is very possible, therefore, that in the intensity of this feeling, I may have given an undue prominence to things which in themselves were comparatively unimportant, and that I have swelled a work into a volume, which might have been very well compressed, as it had been before for a hundred and fifty years, within a very few pages. It may all be true, but with the most careful exercise of the faculties which God has given me, I could make it nothing else than it is. Of one thing, however, I am entirely persuaded, that this history of Trinity Church will be read by no one, however prejudiced against it, but of a fair and honest mind, who will not lay it down with some change in his opinions, and that it will heighten the attachment and reverence for this ancient and munificent Corporation, of all those who have been accustomed to respect it.

The clergy connected with the Parish at the present time, are

The Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D.,
Rector.

Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.,
Martin P. Parks,
Assistant Ministers.

Cornelius R. Duffie, Francis I. Clerc,
Deacons.

CHURCH WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN.

ADAM TREDWELL, EDWARD W. LAIGHT,
Church Wardens.

TEUNIS QUICK, WILLIAM MOORE,
PETER A. MESIER, WILLIAM H. HOBART,
ANTHONY L. UNDERHILL, HENRY YOUNGS,
WILLIAM JOHNSON, ALEXANDER L. McDONALD,
PHILIP HONE, SL. G. RAYMOND,
WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, *Clerk*, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,
WILLIAM H. HARISON, *Comptroller*, PHILIP HENRY,
ROBERT HYSLOP, JOHN I. MORGAN,
HENRY COTHEAL, DAVID B. OGDEN,
THOMAS L. CLARK, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Vestrymen.

For a full list of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, from its foundation to the present time, see Appendix, L.

And for a detailed account of its gifts and grants, see Appendix, M.

APPENDIX.

A.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS BUILDING THE STEEPLE.

We, whose names are hereunder written, doe freely severally give the following respective sums towards the finishing the Steeple of Trinity Church, in New-York, in America. Witness our hands, this first day of May, Anno Domini 1711.

	£	s.	d.
His Excell. Robert Hunter, Esq.	10		
Coll. Richd. Ingoldesby	5	10	
John Barberie	1	10	
Capt. Robert Paston	5		
Cha. Pinkethman 5, but £3 rec'd,	3		
Will Vesey	5		
John Read	3		
Henry Beekman	1	10	
John Jekyll	3	4	
Steph. DeLancy	3		
John Merit		5	6
Gualtherus DuBois	1	10	
Jno. Bown	1	10	
Tho. Farmar	1	2	
Henry Lane	1	10	
G. Turbervil		5	6
Simeon Soumaine	1		
Wm. Glencross	1	10	
Jno. Maclenan	1		
Jno. Cholwell	1	7	6
Walter Thouy	1	2	6
Samuel Bayard	2	15	
Robt. Watts	1	7	6
Bart Lefourt	1	10	
Elias Jamain	3		
Lawrence Reade	4		
John Cruger	1	1	
Johanna Markham	1	10	
Capt. Nich. Smith	5		
Saml. Staats	1	7	6
Benja. Fanevil	1	2	
Nathaniel Freu	5		
Elias Boudinot		11	
Charles Tellis		11	
Cazalet			5 6
Nath. Milner		1	2
Coll. Gorkin		5	
Danl. Cromline		1	10
Lewis Caree			11
Wm. Sharpas		1	10
Robt. Nisbet		1	
Wm. Smith		2	5
Barent Rynders		1	
John Auboyneau			11

	£	s.	d.
Abraham Joneau		11	
James Neau	1		
Peter Morine	1	10	
John Finch	1	2	
Tho. Walbank	3	4	
Fra. Harison	1	12	
George Clarke	5		
Barth. LeRoux	1		
Robert Darkins	1		
Jacob Van Cortland	1	2	
And. Fresneau		16	6
Joh'es Cuyler	1		
Jos. Aspinwall	1	2	
Jno. Struckey	1		
Henry Cuyler		16	6
Wm. Ball		5	6
Peter Soumaine	1	10	
Henry Swift	3		
Steph. Thomas	2		
Henry Wileman	1	10	
Geo. Norton	3		
Rich. Harris	2		
Robert Elliston	1		
Elias Pelletreau		12	
Tho. Davenport	1	6	
Cha. Cromeline	1	2	
Robert Crannell		6	
Pintard	2	10	
Wm. Bradford		18	
Gabl. Ludlow		11	
Christopher Rouxley	3		
John Sloss		10	
Tho. Tarpy		11	
Jno. Williams		5	
Wm. Walton	1	10	
Garret Van Laer		6	
Wm. White		11	

	£	s.	d.
John Carbile		5	6
Saml. Clowes	1	10	
Tho. Jones	2		
Jacob Berlin	1		
Allen Jarrat	1		
Thomas Rudden		11	
Gideon Mossman		16	6
Cornelius Clopper		11	
Oliver Schuyler	1		
Rutger Waldron		16	10
Peter Brested		15	
Saml. Raynor	1	2	
Mrs. Coddington	2		
Philip Wilkinson		11	
Capt. Garlington	3	18	
Benja. Wynkoop		15	
Madm. Wilson		11	
Christopher Ball	1	15	
Josiah Ogden		10	
Ml. Bartow	1		
John Walter	1	10	
John Gordon		10	
Patrick McKnight	1	10	
Edward Foy	2	15	
Wm. Jones		11	
Wm. Hawkins	1	2	
Lancaster Symes	3		
Wm. Pickering	2		
John Cox		11	
David Tynes		12	
John Roland		11	
Mich. Basset		11	
Alexand. Steward		6	
Abraham Kettletas		11	
Col. Rednap	2	5	
Jno. Wynderse	1	2	
Gilbert Livingston		5	6

	£	s.	d.
Philip Schuyler		6	
Robt. Livingston Jun.	1		
Cornelius Van Brunt		11	
Lewis Morris	1		
Henry Van Bael		11	
John Troup		11	
John Oatman	1	2	
Mrs. Shepherd		7	
David Lyell	1		
John Cooper		11	
Leonard Namock	1		
Mrs. Hughes		5	6
Mrs. Lowreer		8	
Mrs. Hamilton	2	15	
Danl. Philipse	1		
Gilbert Ash	1	2	
James Norwood	1	2	
Henry Tucker	1	2	
John Vincent	0	5	6
Thos. Lea	1		
Thomas Kearney	2	15	
Jeremiah Pemiston		10	
Anthony White		9	
Peter Van Dyck		7	6
Thomas Halliday		15	
Nathanl. Marston	1		
Mrs. Leaver		10	
Jno. Marshall	3		
Ralph Thurman		11	
Sam'l Sands		5	6
Anna Maria Burck		11	
Robt. Drummond	1	6	
William Barkly	1		
Thomas Dawson		11	
Thomas Pope		5	
James Elenes		11	
Isaac Anderson		11	
John Lawrence	1		
John Waldron		11	
John De Peyster	1		
Jeremiah Caluit	1	7	6
William Provoost		10	
Octave Coenaets		17	
Benj. D'Harriot	1	10	
Nath'l. Lynn		15	
M. Coden		12	
Peter Negel		12	
John Shorter		5	6
Tobias Stoutenburg	1	2	
John Stevens	1		
Rich. Wiltshire		10	
Henry Prince	1	2	
Jacob Regnier	3		
Rip Van Dam	1	2	
Abraham Wendall	1	2	
Thomas Braine	1	6	
M. Birchfield	5		
Jno. Tatham	1	6	6
Rowland Dee	2		
John Moore	1	2	
Law Smith	1		
Benjamin Bill		11	
James Harpendink	1	2	
Andrew Strukey		11	
Thomas Roberts	1	10	
John Dongan	1	7	3
Peter Famonier	1	2	
Paul Droilliot		11	6
Wm. Davis	1	7	6
Benj. Hildreth		11	
Cornelius Sebering	1		
Thos. Fell		11	
Thos. Child	1	2	
Thos. Adams		11	

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Nich. Tueden		2	6	Robert Rivers		16	6
John King		18		Jno. Schuyler		16	6
Dirck Benson		11		Alexander Harper	1		
Jacob Brat		6		Thos. Statham		5	6
Robt. L Hooper	3			Jos. Wickham	1	2	
Augt. Graham		11		Thos. Button		5	6
John Corbet		11		Jno. Graham	1	2	
James Harding	1	2		Jos. Robinson	1	2	
Mart Clock		11		Jno. Sprat		11	
Nicho. Rosevelt		10		Thos. Laurence		11	
Wm. Clertse		5	6	Ml. Taylor		11	
Hend. Vanderheul		11		Dr. Jno. Johnston	1	6	
John Reynolds		11		Obadiah Hunt		5	6
Jos. Spencer		11		John Theobalds		11	
Ml. Parker		8	3	Mr. Nicoll	1		
Jos. Forous	1	10		Ml. Hett		5	6
Jno. Hamilton	3	4		Mr. Whitney		11	
Alexander Junes		11		Adolphe Philipse	1	2	
Abra. Schallinger	4			Peter Barberie	2	2	
Jacob Morne		11		Nicholas Everts		11	
Wm. Sell	1	6		Jno. Halls		11	
Ml. Carrell		11		Ml. Mead		11	
Albert Clock		5	6	Saml. Richardson		11	
Jos. Bevey		11		Elias Clarke		10	
Ml. Tudor		11		Abraham Brock		11	
Alexander Moore		11		May Bickley	3	18	
Jno. Webb		6		John Chabot		16	
David Le Telier		5	6	Mary Smith		5	6
Hend Van Renselaer		16	6	Collo. Willet	1	10	
Daniel Schrogham		11					
					£312	13	7

New-York, October 30th, 1711.

Then rec'd of Mr. Wm. Vesey, the several sums annexed to the several names above written, amounting to the sum of three hundred and twelve pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence, by us.

David Jamison, John Crooke. } C. Wardens.

THE JEWS' CONTRIBUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lewis Gomez	1	2		Jacob Franks	1		
Abm. D'Luiena	1			Moses Michael		8	3
Rodrigo Pacheco	1						
Moses Levy		11			£5	12	3
Mordecai Nathan		11					

New-York, Oct. 30, 1711.

Then rec'd of Mr. William Vesey the several sums annext to the several names above written, amounting to the sum of Five pounds twelve shillings and three pence.

David Jamison.
Jno. Crooke,
Church Wardens.

B.

SEXTONS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

	Appointed.
Nicholas Fielding	1697
William Welch	1698
James Welch (his son)	1705
Wm. Dobbs	1709
Thomas Craven	1716
James Welsh	1721
John Welsh (brother of James)	1726
Wm. Cook, Assistant Sexton to John Welsh	1744
Wm. Cooke (Sexton)	
Thomas Whaley Ass't., died about	1780
Thomas Collister (Ass't.)	1788
Thomas Collister (Sexton)	1790
Mr. Coutant	1816
Edward Coates	1821
Thomas Dugan	1834
David Lyon	1846
Wm. Maslin (Ass't. Sexton and Chimer)	1846

SEXTONS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

	Appointed.
Thomas Whaley (Sexton)	
Thomas Collister, Jr.	1790
John Needham	1793
William Needham	1801
John Purdy	

SEXTONS OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

	Appointed.
David Mitchell (at a salary of £10 per annum)	1766
Viner Mitchell	
Mr. Thomas	1781
William Brown	1788
Richard Slack	1817
John Stevens (Asst. Sexton)	1840
John Stevens (Sexton)	1843
David Lyon	1843
James Martin	1846

SEXTONS OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

	Appointed.
Richard Wenman	1807
Albert Wunnenburgh	
Thomas Dugan	1834
John Morison	1834

C.

CLERKS IN TRINITY CHURCH.

William Huddlestone	1697	Mr. Hildreth	
Thomas Huddlestone	1723	Mr. Sibley (as joint Clerk with Mr. Hildreth)	
William Tuckey		John P. Groshon	1804
Mr. Eldridge (to officiate jointly at the Church and Chapel)	1753	" " resigned	1809
Mr. Parks	1753	Edward Coates	
John Wood	1790	Samuel Earle	1822

CLERKS IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Mr. Eldridge	1753	William Roach	1783
Mr. Parks	1753	George Young	1787
Mr. Sibley (at a salary of £30 per ann.)		Thomas Wilson	1789
Mr. Man [Clerk,		Mr. Webb	
Thomas Warren, Assistant		Jacob Leonard	1801

CLERKS IN ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

Benjamin Englis (at a salary of £40 per annum)	1766	Robert Spears	1816
Peter McLean		James Weight	
John Wood	1786	John Phebus	1835
Mr. Jarvis	1790	James O. Smith	1839
Gilbert Ritter	1813	George Newcombe	
		James A. Sparks	1843

CLERKS IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

James L. Bell	1809	Mr. Ditchett	
Uri K. Hill	1812	John Earle	
John I. Cregier		Mr. Maynard	

E.

The Reverend Mr. Vesey acquainted the Vestry that he had obtained his Majesty's Gracious Letter to his Excellency Coll. Hunter, to cause the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of the City of New-York, to issue their warrant to the Church Wardens of the City to pay his salary, a copy of which was read in the words following:

To our trusty and well beloved Robert Hunter, Esq., our Capt. Generall and Govourner-in-Chief of our Province of New-York, in America, and in his absence, to the Commander-in-Chief, or to the President of our Councill of our said Province for the time being:

George R.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas our truly and well beloved William Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church, in that our Province of New-York, hath by his petition humbly presented unto us, that being obliged about a year ago to come to this our Kingdom of Great Britain in order to settle the affairs of his Church, and having by a long sickness and other incidents been prevented from returning so soon as he intended, the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of our said City of New-York have refused to direct their warrants to the Church Wardens, to issue the moneys levied and paid into their hands for the use of the petitioner, pursuant to two acts of Assembly of our said Province made for that purpose, upon a pretence of his not officiating, and leaving his cure without liberty, though by his particular care and by the approbation and appointment of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Bishop of London, it hath been duly supply'd during his absence: and praying us to grant him our Letter to you, enjoining the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of New-York aforesaid, to issue their warrants to the Church Wardens of our said City, to pay the petitioner such part of his salary as has been levied and paid into the hands of the said Church Wardens, and that his settled salary be hereafter levied and paid into the hands of the said Church Wardens, and as it becomes due issued by order of the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of our said City for the maintenance of the petitioner, according to the purposes of the two aforementioned acts of Assembly. We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration,

have thought fit hereby to signify our will and pleasure unto you, and accordingly our will and pleasure is, that immediately upon receipt hereof, you give directions and take effectual care that the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of our said City of New-York do issue their warrants to the Church Wardens of our said City, for paying to the petitioner such part of his salary as has been levied for his use and paid into their hands; and that his settled salary be hereafter levied and paid into the hands of the said Church Wardens, and as it becomes due issued by order of the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of the said City for the maintenance of the petitioner, pursuant to the two above s'd Acts, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's the Nineteenth day of August, 1715, in the Second Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

JAMES STANHOPE.

This we affirm to be a true copy taken from
and compared with the original, By us.

CALEB HEATHCOTE,
ROBERT WA,
WILL ANDERSON.

The Reverend Mr. Vesey, at the request of this Board, having communicated a copy of his Majesty's letter to his Excellency our Governour, for causing his salary to be issued by the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of this City of New-York, informed this Board he had delivered the same to his Excellency the 7th of November last, and the same being read,

It was thereupon Ordered, That one of the Church Wardens, with any three of the Vestrymen of Trinity Church, doe wait on the Mayor, Recorder, and Justices of the Peace, and Vestrymen of this said City, to know if his Excellency hath been pleased to communicate unto them His Majesty's Royall command to him signified by the said Letter, or given any directions to them for Issueing out their warrants, directed to the Church Wardens of the said City for the payment of the Rector's Mr. Vesey's salary, pursuant to two Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, the one entitled an Act for settling a Ministry and raising a maintenance for them in the City of New-York, &c., and also one other entitled an Act for the better establishment of the maintenance for the Minister of the City of New-York, and according to his

said Majesty's commands; and that whether any such warrants have been by them issued, and if no such warrants have been issued, that they bee desired to take effectual care to Issue the same, so as the moneys levyed for the use of the said Rector by virtue of the said Acts and according to an order made at a Meeting of the said Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of this said City the fourth of February last, be to him the said Rector Speedily paid as the Law directs: and that, likewise, Mr. William Sharpas, the Clerk of the Vestry of the said City, be desired to prepare warrants, and to communicate the Request of this Board at the next Meeting of the said Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of the said City.

The Humble Representation of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York in America, to his Excellency Robert Hunter, Esq., Capt. General and Governour of the Provinces of New-York, &c., was presented to the Board and read and signed by all present, and ordered to be entered, and is as follows.

To his Excellency Robert Hunter, Esq., Capt. Generall & Governour of the Provinces of New-York, &c.

The humble Representation of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, in America.

May it please your Excellency.

We the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of New-York, beg leave, humbly to represent to your Excellency, that about a year and a half ago our Reverend Rector, Mr. Wm. Vesey, with the consent of the then Church Wardens, and major part of the Vestry of the said Trinity Church, did undertake a voyage to Great Britain, to wait on our Diocessan, the Rt. Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of London, about the affairs of our Church, and being, by a long sickness and other incidents, detained there longer than he intended, the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of this city, contrary to several acts of Assembly, that have long since obtained the Royal assent, did put a stop to the payment of his salary settled and directed to be paid by those acts, on pretence of his not officiating and leaving his Cure without liberty, as appears by their own minutes of the fourth of February last, although by his own particular care, and the appointment of his Rt. Reverend Diocesan, our Church has been duly and regularly supplied during all his absence, two Sundays only excepted, in the extremity of winter. By reason of which hardship,

our Rector was reduced to great difficulties, and being then in England, was constrained to implore his Majesty's most gracious letter to your Excellency, to enjoin the said Justices and Vestrymen to issue out their warrants to the Church Wardens of the said city, to pay him his salary, according to the direction of the two several acts of Assembly, aforesaid. All which matters and suggestions being certified to his Majesty by the Bishop of London, and appearing from the minutes of the Justices and Vestry aforesaid, which by them were transmitted to his Lordship; His Majesty was graciously pleased to grant his Royal letter to your Excellency, dated at St. James's the 19th day of August last, thereby signifying his will and pleasure that your Excellency should give directions and take effectual care, that the Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen of the said city should issue out their warrants for paying our Rector his salary then due, and hereafter as it should become due, pursuant to the two aforesaid acts, which said letter (as we are informed by Mr. Vesey) was delivered to your Excellency the seventh of November last.

We beg leave further to represent to your Excellency, that although it appears your Excellency was pleased on the eighth of November, aforesaid, to direct your letter and send the king's commands to the said Justices and Vestrymen pursuant to his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, yet no meeting of the said Justices and Vestrymen was had thereon till the 16th of this instant, December, the minutes of which meeting, with their former proceedings in this affair we have hereunto annexed, and humbly offer to your Excellency's consideration some observations on those proceedings.

That by the minutes of the Justices' and Vestry on the 4th of February last, they assumed power to themselves to stop our Rector's salary at what time soever he shall not personally officiate in his cure, though he takes care to have it duly supplied by others lawfully qualified, whereby one quarter's salary of last year and three quarter's salary of this are now stopped, which is a power, we cannot apprehend, that they are in any wise vested with by the aforesaid Acts of Assembly, which, in this case, are the only authority by which they should or can act, and those Acts, as to Mr. Vesey's salary, are mandatory and positive, and not subjected to their discretion to be dispensed with, and they, themselves, seem to be so far of that opinion, that when they stopt the payment of the salary of our Rector, the Incumbent, and when being absent he officiated by others, at the same time

they ordered the raising of the annual salary of one hundred and sixty pounds for the ensuing year, pursuant to the directions of those two Acts of General Assembly, which they could not have done by the said Acts if Mr. Vesey's not officiating personally had determined that salary, which moneys have been levied on his Majesty's subjects here for that use, and collected and paid into the hands of the Church Wardens of this city, and cannot by them be applied to any other purpose by the express words of the Acts, and therefore, we doubt not but your Excellency will be of opinion, that their detaining from Mr. Vesey the money levied by virtue of the said Acts, is in no wise warranted by law, and consequently is a great injury and an oppression.

Their opinion of the 16th of December, is of so extraordinary a nature, that we cannot but observe to your Excellency, that the suggestions recited in his Majesty's letter are contained in their own minutes of the 4th of February last, which is the foundation of Mr. Vesey's complaint and of his Majesty's letter thereupon granted, and which minutes the Justices' and Vestry sent to the Lord Bishop of London, who certified the same, as also every other matter suggested by that petition to his Majesty before the granting of that letter. And all which suggestions (excepting the affairs of the Church that called Mr. Vesey to Great Britain) we persuade ourselves they cannot pretend ignorance of, they being to every body, and particularly to themselves, very notorious. And as for those Ministers that have duly officiated by Mr. Vesey's care and the Bishop of London's appointment, we assure your Excellency they have had all reasonable satisfaction, (excepting one) who officiated one or two Sunday's, and he shall be fully satisfied in due time. However, this last opinion of their's serves to inform your Excellency that they have relinquished their first pretences for stopping the payment of our Minister's salary, entered in their minutes of the 4th of February, and have shifted them into an examination of the truth of Mr. Vesey's suggestions on which the King's letter was granted, though all within their own knowledge (except the affairs of our Church which called Mr. Vesey to wait on our Diocesan) so that upon other reasons (of equal weight) we may be justly apprehensive, they may put a stop to the payment of any salary for the future. By all which we hope it sufficiently appears to your Excellency, that the proceedings of that Board in this affair are groundless and frivolous. Nor is their request to our Rector, Mr. Vesey, less unreasonable

to lay before their Board the affairs of the Church that called him home, the consequence of which, would be the submitting her affairs to the Judgment of persons that are not of her communion.

And it would be as unjust in Mr. Vesey or us, to divulge those affairs with which we are intrusted, to such persons, as it is unreasonable and unwarrantable in them to desire it. Though it has appeared to all that our Rector has obtained the favour of an Assistant, with an annual allowance of £50 from the venerable Society, and what other affairs of the Church he went about, he has given a satisfactory account of to his Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of London, who under our Dread Sovereign King George, is the only proper judge of them in these cases, as we humbly conceive, and it will be a mighty prejudice to the interest of our Church should he by any means make those affairs publick.

Had his Majesty commanded any thing extraordinary or contrary to the laws of this Province, the truth of suggestions might then perhaps, with some colour of reason, have been enquired into, least his Majesty, (who in law is said to doe no wrong,) might have been deceived. But when a Prince only commands the law to be put in execution there is no occasion for his assigning any reason for the same, the law itself doing it, and the neglect thereof appearing (as in this case) by the minutes of the Board, with their reasons for such, their neglect and refusal, we conceive a ready obedience to the Royal commands is indisputably due.

We will will not take upon us to determine what power those gentlemen have to make rules and orders as a Board, but we humbly conceive such rules and orders ought to be for the due execution of those Acts of Assembly and not otherwise, so that those proceedings of that Board, in our humble opinion, are assuming a power (by their order only) to dispense with two Acts of Assembly at once, by which means the maintenance of our Rector, established by law, becomes precarious, and at the will of the Justices and Vestrymen of the city of New-York, who at present (two or three only excepted) are not of the Communion of the Church of England, and (we are concerned that we are obliged to say) over whom, neither our laws that have established our Rector's salary, nor his Majesty's commands to put those laws in Execution, signified by your Excellency to them, have yet had any effectual influence, and from communicating the affairs of our Church to persons

thus disposed, what good effect may be expected, we are not able to conceive.

We beg your Excellency's patience, while we express our most grateful sense of his Majesty's gracious and paternal care of the Church of England, as by Law Established in his frequent Declarations from his Throne, and particularly in sending one of his first commands into this Province for the due execution of those laws that have been made for her support; and we are truly sensible of your Excellency's early diligence in communicating those commands to such as are under your Excellency's administration and are entrusted with the execution of those laws, on the due observance whereof, depends not only the maintenance of our Rector, but of all the Ministers of the Church of England established by law within this Province.

And therefore, we doubt not but your Excellency will take effectual care, that the just dues and maintenance of our Minister may be paid pursuant to the laws and his Majesty's royal commands, and that the Established Church may be preserved in all her other religious rights and privileges, according to law.

All which is nevertheless, humbly submitted to your Excellency's consideration, by may it please your Excellency, your most dutiful humble servants.

Wm. Vesey, Rector.

May Bickly
Tho. Clarke. } Ch. Wardens.

Compared and examined with
the original by us.
Will Vesey,
May Bickley,
Tho. Clarke.

Jno. Moore, Junr..
Jos. Reade,
Sim Soumaine,
Alex. Moore,
And. Loran,
Jos. Wright,
Cornelius Lodge,
George Cocke,
Rich. Willet,

Henry Vernon,
Jno. Reade,
Will Anderson,
Nathnl. Marston,
Petr. Barberie,
Tho. Noxon,
Jno. Walter,
Robt. Elliston,
Vestrymen.

City of New-York, *ss.*

At a meeting of the Justices and Vestry Men at the City Hall of the said City on Friday the fourth day of February Anno Dom. 1714.

John Johnston.	John Roosevelt.
David Jamison.	Oliver Teller.
Johan^{s}. Janson.	Cornelius Clopper.
Jacobus Kip.	Cornelius Lodge.
John Cruger.	Gerret Keteltas.
Jacobus Bayard.	Stephen Buckenhoven.
Abraham Wendell.	Jacob Bennet.
Isaac Decker.	John Meyer.
Henry Vanderspiegel.	Anthony Rutgers.

The Reverend Mr. Talbott, Mr. Halliday, and the Church Wardens of Trinity Church, having signified to this Board that they had something to offer were accordingly called in, and thereupon they communicated a letter from the Bishop of London to Mr. Poyer, and a scheme for supplying Trinity Church during Mr. Vesey's absence, and left a copy of the said letter and also of the said scheme, which letter was in the following words, vizt.

S^{r}. Mr Vesey hath desired me to write to some of our Brethren in the Neighbourhood of New York and Intreat them to take care of his Church during his necessary absence from it. I do accordingly recommend the supply of the Church of New York to yourself, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Thomas Mr. McKouse & Mr. Bartow, and I do desire upon the communication of this to them that you would agree among yourselves how to supply it in the best and most convenient manner. You will acquaint the Church Wardens of Trinity Church and of the City of New York wth the contents hereof, that this affair may be managed without any disturbance. I pray God to bless you and the rest of our Brethren in the discharge of your office, and remain S^{r}. Your most assured friend and Brother—John London—Summerset House Sep^{tr}. 6th. 1714. To the Reverend Mr. Poyer, Rector of Jamaica in Long Island, in the province of New York.

It is the opinion of this Board that the Warrant for the last Quarters Salary to Mr. Vesey be not signed by the Justices till further order, by reason of his not officiating and having left his cure without

liberty, and Ordered that the Board write a letter to the Bishop of London in answer to the foregoing letter, so as to return the thanks of this Board to his Lordship for his care of the Church in this City.

Order'd that all warrants for the future be signed as the Law directs and not otherwise, pursuant to two acts of the Generall Assembly of this Province, one entitled an act for the setling a Ministry and raising a maintenance for them in the City of New York, and also one other entitled an act for the better Establishment of the Maintenance for the Minister of the City of New York. It is hereby ordered that the sum of four hundred Pounds current money of New York be assessed, Levyed, collected, and paid by the freeholders Residents and Inhabitants of the said City for the maintenance of the Minister and poor of the said City, from the second tuesday in January last to the second Monday in January next ensuing, and that the same be paid into the hands of the Church Wardens of the said City on or before the five and twentieth day of March next ensuing, the date hereof, and for the more effectual raising of the said sum of four hundred pounds for the Minister and poor aforesaid, It is hereby ordered that Mr. Vanderspiegel and Mr. Roosevelt for the Eastward, Mr. Teller and Mr. Clopper for the Dockward, Mr. Rutgers and Mr. Myor for the southward, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Ketletas for the Westward, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Buckenhoeven for the Northward, and Alderman De Riemer for the outward, doe goe through the respective wards aforesaid and make an estimate of the estates of all and every the freeholders Residents and Inhabitants of this City, and make Rolls thereof, and compleat the same on or before the twelfth Instant in order to be examined, that the Justices may issue their warrants for collecting the same accordingly.

City of New York, *ss.*

At a meeting of the Justices and Vestrymen at the City Hall of the said City, on the 16th of Dec., 1715, His Excellency the Governors Letter and his Majestys Most Gracious Letter hereafter following were read, and it being put to the vote whether this Board should immediately proceed to the payment of the money mentioned in his Majesty's letter, or first examine into the truth of the suggestions of Mr. Veseys Petition, on which his Majesty's Lre was granted. It is the opinion of this Board (Mr. Cornelius Lodge only excepted) that

they first examine into the truth of those suggestions of Mr. Vesey's petition upon which the said Petition was granted, and that Mr. Vesey be pleased to acquaint this Board of those affairs of the Church that called him home, and that he be forthwith served with a copy hereof. P^r^ order of the Justices and vestrymen —

Will Sharpas, *Ck.*

Mr. Elliston according to order was called in to set forth the allegations of his Petition, and being heard Ordered, the same be referred to the Committee appointed to audit Mr. Jamisons accounts.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church, held on the 25th of August, 1716, Mr. Vesey acquainted this Board that the Justices & Church Wardens of the City Vestry had at his Excellencys desire signed warrants for all his salary that was due to him; on which it was unanimously resolved by this Board to address his Excellency thereon, and accordingly an address was presented to the Board, read and signed by all present, who forthwith attended his Excellency with their address; which being read was approved of, &^c^.

F.

Mr. Robinson delivered a List of Patents for pews in Trinity Church, sold by the Church Wardens for the time being, since the tenth of June, 1724, to the twelfth of June, 1729, which was ordered to be entered in the Churche's Book, and is as followeth (vizt.):

List of patents delivered for pews sold at vendue 11th June, 1724, and since, vizt.:

Names of Patentees.		*No.*	*Date.*	*Price sold. For the whole pew.*	*Money subscribed and paid.*	*Goods delivered.*	*Money paid down.*
				£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. Joseph Reade	half a Pew	80	17 June 1724	54 00	20 00	00 00 00	7 00 00
John Moore	whole do	96	17 June 1724	43 00	10 00	00 00 00	33 00 00
Stephen DeLancey	do do	79	17 June 1724	50 00	00 00	00 00 00	50 00 00
William Dugdale	do do	101	17 June 1724	26 00	00 00	19 9 1	26 00 00
John Reade	half do	80	17 June 1724	54 00	15 00	00 00 00	12 00 00
Mrs. Anne Harison	do do	82	17 June 1724	37 00	00 00	00 00 00	18 10 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Thody	do do	82	17 June 1724	37 00	3 00	00 00 00	15 10 00
Mr. Thomas Lynch	one-third do	77	17 June 1724	44 00	10 00	00 00 00	4 13 4
Robert Livingston, Jr.	half do	104	17 June 1724	30 00	00 00	14 00 6	15 00 00
Thomas Clarke	whole do	83	17 June 1724	23 00	00 00	00 00 00	23 00 00
John Waldron	half do	104	17 June 1724	30 00	3 00	00 00 00	12 00 00
John Searle	do do	75	17 June 1724	40 00	00 00	14 15 8	20 00 00
James Searle	do do	75	17 June 1724	40 00	3 00	00 00 00	17 00 00
Henry Wroe	do do	92	13 July 1724	25 00	00 00	00 00 00	12 10 00
Andrew Marschalck	do do	92	13 July 1724	25 00	00 00	00 00 00	12 10 00
Elias Grasilier	do do	103	17 July 1724	30 00	00 00	00 00 00	5 00 00
Peter Morgat	do do	103	17 July 1724	30 00	10 00	00 00 00	15 00 00
Henry Lane	do do	81	17 June 1724	45 00	6 00	00 00 00	16 10 00
Anthony Duane	whole do	94	20 July 1724	27 00	11 00	00 00 00	17 00 00
Walter Thong	do do	105	17 June 1724	40 00	00 00	00 00 00	40 00 00
Mrs. Mary Vesey	do do	97	18 June 1724	35 00	30 00	00 00 00	5 00 00
Mr. Joseph Robinson	do do	93	17 June 1724	26 00	10 00	00 00 00	16 00 00
John McEvers	one-third do	77	17 June 1724	44 00	10 00	00 00 00	4 13 4
Peter Simmons	half do	109	17 June 1724	25 00	5 00	00 00 00	7 10 00
John Auboyneau	do do	98	17 June 1724	34 00	00 00	00 00 00	17 00 00
Cadwallader Colden	do do	106	7 1724	25 00	00 00	00 00 00	25 00 00
Enoch Stephenson	do do	74	20 Jany 1724	40 00	00 00	00 00 00	20 00 00
James Henderson	whole do		25 M'ch 1725	25 00	10 00	00 09 00	15 00 00
John Walter [Schuyler]	half do	107	22 May do	25 00	00 00	00 00 00	12 10 00
Mrs. Mary Schuyler, wife of Ar.	do. do	107	22 May do	25 00	10 00	00 00 00	2 10 00
John Woodside	one-third do	84	1 July do	20 00	00 00	00 00 00	6 13 4
Mrs. Margret Peers, wife of Edmd. P.	do	90	17 July do	20 00	1 00	00 00 00	20 00 00
Andrew Bissett	one-third do	84	1 July do	20 00	2 00	00 00 00	4 13 4
Mathew Wolfe	half do	84	1 July do	20 00	00 00	00 00 00	6 13 4

Names of Patentees.				*No.*	*Date.*	*Price sold. For the whole pew.*	*Money subscribed and paid.*	*Goods delivered.*	*Money paid down.*
James Alexander	whole	do		95	13 Aprl. 1725	28 00	10 00	00 00 00	18 00 00
Francis Sylvester	half	do		109	17 June 1724	25 00	2 00	00 00 00	10 10 00
Joseph Haines	one-third	do		77	17 June 1724	44 00	10 00	00 00 00	4 13 00
John Browne	whole	do		91	2 July 1725	24 10	10 00	00 00 00	14 10 00
Nathl. John McCarston	do	do		100	2 July 1725	29 00	00 00	00 00 00	29 00 00
Augustus Jay	half	do		7	23 Aug. 1726	18 00	00 00	00 00 00	18 00 00
Thomas Bayeaux	half pew in new building			74	10 Sep. 1726	22 10	2 10	00 00 00	20 00 00
Thos. Hopkins	do	do	old building	81	17 June 1724	22 10	10 00	00 00 00	12 10 00
Obdiah Hunt	whole	do	do	86	17 June 1724	10 00	5 00	00 00 00	5 00 00
Thomas Braine	half	do	do	98	17 June 1724	34 00	00 00	00 00 00	17 00 00
Robert Crooke	do	do	do	76	17 June 1724	19 00	6 00	00 00 00	13 00 00
Charles Crooke	do	do	do	76	17 June 1724	19 00	00 00	00 00 00	19 00 00
John Pintard	do	do	do	24	26 Aprl. 1727	00 00	00 00	00 00 00	20 00 00
Christopher Fell	do	do	new building	112	2 May 1726	10 00	3 4	00 00 00	6 16 00
Benjamin Pell	do	do	do do	36	11 May 1727	10 00	2 10	00 00 00	7 10 00
Lawrence Garner	do	do	do do	36	11 May 1727	10 00	10 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Simeon Soumaine	whole	do	do	110	30 June 1727	28 00	1 00	00 00 00	27 00 00
George Talbott	half	do	do	99	26 July 1727	15 00	10 00	00 00 00	5 00 00
John Balme	do	do	do	99	27 July 1727	15 00	10 00	00 00 00	5 00 00
Elizabeth Bickley	do	do	do	78	27 July 1727	Given to her by the Vestry, gratis.			
Benjamin D'Harriote	do	old	do	26	14 Aug. 1727	20 00	00 00	00 00 00	20 00 00
Samuel Heath	whole	new	do	87	11 1727	10 00	3 00	00 00 00	7 00 00
Isaac Johnson	half	old	do	2	9 May 1728	10 00	3 00	00 00 00	7 00 00
Daniel Seymour	do	do	do	1	10 May 1728	10 00	00 00	00 00 00	10 00 00
John Kelly	do	do	do	1	10 May 1728	10 00	00 00	00 00 00	10 00 00
John Dupuy	whole	do	do	37	24 May 1728	20 00	00 00	00 00 00	20 00 00
David Clarkson	do	do	do	6	24 June 1728	00 00	00 00	00 00 00	9 00 00
John Chambers	half	do	do	5	2 Aug. 1728	00 00	00 00	00 00 00	22 00 00
Peter Vallete	do	in South Gallery		73	19 Aug. 1728	21 00	3 00	00 00 00	18 00 00
Henry Wileman	whole	new building		108	24 Jan. 1728-9	25 00	5 00	00 00 00	20 00 00
Peter Barberie	half	do	do	78	16 June 1724	23 00	10 00	00 00 00	13 00 00
William Kirton	do	old	do	38	12 June 1729	10 00	00 00	1 15 6	8 4 6

Ordered, That the price for erecting a Tombstone on any part of the New Ground in the Church Yard be six pounds.

G. & H.

SUBSCRIPTION TOWARDS ENLARGING THE CHURCH.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Whereas, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, have for the Glory of Almighty God, and the advancement of his Holy religion, unanimously proposed, and agreed to enlarge the said Church by carrying out the old building on the North and South sides, and making and completing the same conformable to the new building or addition lately made on the East end thereof: Therefore, in order to encourage and further the carrying on of so useful and pious a work, We, whose names are hereunto subscribed do respectively promise and oblige ourselves, to pay unto Messrs. Joseph Robinson and Joseph Murray, the present Wardens of the said Church or their order, the respective sums of money by us respectively subscribed and inserted in the column against our respective names, as witness our hands this second day of July, Anno Domini, 1736.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Rev. Mr. Vesey	50	00	00	Lewis Johnston	5		
Joseph Robinson	10			Peter Jay	3		
Joseph Murray	10			Richard Charlton	1	10	
John Moore	5			Robert Jenney	1	10	
Jno. Chambers	10			Nathl. Marston, Jr.	4	4	
Jno. McEvers	5			Will. Sharpas	3		
Jos. Reade	10			John Walter	10		
Augustus Jay	10			Mrs. Thomas Bayeux by the hands of Mr. Charlton to Will. Vesey.	5		
Simeon Soumaine	1						
Daniel Horsmanden	5						
Anth. Duane	5						
Will. Hamersley	1	10		Mrs. Schuyler	5		
Robert Elliston	8			Harmanus Rutgers	5		
John Auboyneau	2			Willm. Walton	4		
Henry Row	2			Jacob Walton	1	10	
Richd. Nichols	1	10		William Smith	4		
Stephen DeLancey	25			Edward Hicks	1	8	
Geo. Clarke	10			Peter Vallete	3		
James DeLancey	15			Robert Watts	10		

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Heathcote	5		
James Faviere	2		
Abrah. Ketletas	2		
Richd. Durham	2	2	
Charles Williams	2	16	
Petrus Rutgers	1		
Fredk. Morris	3		
Frances Sylvester	2		
John Pintard	1	8	
John Sayre		10	
Joseph Leddel	1	8	
George Burnet		6	
Jacob Golet	1		
Margaret Dunck		10	
Benj. Peck	1		
Mrs. Ricket	5		
David Jamison	10		
David Clarkson	5		
Ma. Clarkson	3		
Capt. Andw. Nicholls	1	8	
Jere. Dunbar	2		
Obd. Hunt	1		
William English	1		
Isaac & Abraham Depeyster	1	8	
Humphrey Jones	1		
James Darcy	1		
Benjamin D'Harriott	1		
Thomas Niblett		10	
Thomas Hall		10	
John Cassall		14	
Isaac Twentyman	1	8	
Jas Roossevelt	1		
Abram. Van Wyck		14	
Joseph Cowley	1	8	
J. Browne	5		
John Waldron	1		
Mich. Thodey	1	10	
Thos. Day	2		
Peter Schuyler	10		
Peter Depeyster	2	10	
Adoniah Schuyler	5		
Richd. Annely		15	
John Hunt		6	
Willm. Jamison		10	
Simon Johnson	1	8	
Joseph Willson	1	8	
Willm. Chambers	1	8	
John Johnson		10	
David Galatian		15	
John Thurman		10	
Richd. Gole		6	
Abrm. Skinner		5	
John Hilliard		6	
Lydia Brasier		10	
Anne Avery		10	
Francis Brasier		6	
David Cox		6	
Daniel Ebbets		3	
Rd Schuckburgh	1	8	
Debrah Shareman		10	
Andw. Mansfield		15	
Benj. Thomas		7	9
John Bond		10	
Elizabeth Carpenter	1		
Benj. Moor		10	
Robert Moral		5	
Richard Baker		5	
Patrick Nealson		15	
George Lurting	1		
John Smith	1	10	
Gabriel Crooke	1		
Christopher Codwise		14	
George Ingoldesby	1	8	

	£	s.	d.
Paul Richard	5		
Tim Bagly	5		
H. Cuisman	2		
Henry Nedham	5		
Peter Low		14	
John Stephens	1	8	
John Taylor	1	8	
Thomas Lynch	2		
John Greetbeek	1	8	
J. Royall		10	
Saml. Lawrence		14	
Thomas Hunk	2		
Henry Cuyler	1	10	
Wm. Smith		10	
Phillip Cortland	2	10	
Ab. Depeyster	5		
Robert Livingston	5		
Jno. Fred	2		
Christopher Fell	3		
nos. Brinckerhoff		6	
R. Het		10	
Antho. Rutgers	5		
Rip Van Dam	1		
Robt. Livingston, Jr.		14	
Moise Gombexuto		14	
Catharine Searle	2		
Mrs. Florinda Paintard	1	10	
John Dyer		10	
Charles Le Roux		10	
Cadwallader Williams	2	4	
John Kelly	2		
Abraham Boelen		12	
Joseph Sackett		14	
John Bries	2		
Saml. Bourdet		5	
Benj. Hildreth		14	
John Troup	3		
J. Dupuy		10	
James Henderson	1	8	
Chrisp Banker	1	8	
Abraham Lodge	3	10	
Elizabeth Deane	1		
James Lyne	1		
Robert Todd		14	
Ja. Alexander	2		
Geor. Duncan	1	10	
Mr. John Roosevelt	2		
Mr. Vanderheul	2		
Thomas Vatar	1	10	
Archd. Fisher	1		
R. Bradley	1	8	
Mr. Degrave		6	
Thos. Behenna		10	
Catrena Golet	1		
Phuchas Eyers		10	
John Turner		10	
Edward Man	1		
Thomas Hodgins	1		
T. Braine	2	10	
Capt. Peter Warren	10		
Euph. Norris	10		
Jacob Bloom	4		
Mrs. Vetch	1	8	
Gulian Verplanck	5		
Richd. Fowle		7	9
John Poulton		14	
Edw. Burows		15	
John Reade	5		
William Leaycraft		14	
John Perrenchief		14	
Joseph Hinson		10	
Joseph Haynes	3		
Thomas Freeman	10		
Mrs. Stephenson	3		
	£517	9	6

I.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee for superintending the building of the new edifice of Trinity Church, having completed the trust committed to them, beg leave to submit to the Vestry the following Report of their proceedings, and of the expenditures in the erection and completion of the Church with its appendages:

The roof of the late Trinity Church, having been considered in an unsafe condition, and the expedients adopted to strengthen it having failed to allay apprehension, the Vestry determined on the 6th of May, 1839, to have a new roof, and to make other repairs and improvements: and for that purpose appointed a Committee, consisting of

Messrs. Wm. H. Harison, Wm. E. Dunscomb & Robert Hyslop. } Composing the Committee of Supplies and Repairs.

To whom were added:

Messrs. Thomas L. Ogden,
Jonathan H. Lawrence, and
Adam Tredwell.

Mr. Ogden was appointed Chairman of the Joint Committee, and Richard Upjohn Draughtsman and Superintendent of repairs and alterations. After taking off the old roof and taking down part of the side walls, which had sprung out, the architect discovered the spire, which was of wood, much decayed, and the stone tower in an unsafe condition.

This was unexpected by the Committee, and if truly represented, it appeared to them to be useless and bad economy to go on with the repairs. Being unwilling however, to abandon the intended repairing of the old building, the Committee directed a survey to be made by several builders, who reported the tower unfit to stand. Their certificates were laid before the Vestry, and they determined to take down the old church and erect a new one. The same Committee was continued, and directed by the Vestry to build a new church edifice, agreeably to the plan furnished by Mr. Upjohn, the Architect. The old building was thereupon taken down and removed, and the foundation walls of the new edifice were commenced laying on the 17th of

October, in the year 1839. The Committee considering the indispensable importance of constructing the foundations in the most secure manner, resolved to lay them by day's work, and they were so laid under the direction of Messrs. J. and J. A. Harriott. The Committee found it impracticable to contract for the whole building to advantage; but the principal part, that of preparing the materials to be put together, has been executed under contracts at various times and with different parties. The materials have all been procured by the Committee, and are of the first quality. The Committee made every inquiry as to the fitness, quality and cost of the various kinds of stone for the proposed edifice, and of the supplies that could be had, from the different quarries within a convenient distance from the city, and selected the brown stone from Little Falls, New-Jersey, as the most suitable in colour and durability; and the same was recommended to and adopted by the Vestry:—and the stone from Little Falls was thereupon furnished by contract; and the whole exterior of the Church, tower and spire, the large cut stone columns to support the Clere story, and other fine work of the interior, were constructed of this stone. The Committee very early provided themselves with a quantity of the best oak timber, for the pews, wainscotting, screen, &c., and had it sawed and properly exposed to undergo the seasoning process. And also, to facilitate operations, procured a Steam Engine and machinery for hoisting stone and other materials, which answered a very good purpose; also, a large iron chest, now in the Sexton's room at Trinity Church, for the more safe-keeping of the drawings and designs of the Architect, and the books and papers of the Committee.

The whole of the Mason's work has been done by the day, under the charge of James Vandenburgh, an experienced workman; the Carpenter's work has also been done principally by the day. All under the direction and inspection of Mr. Upjohn, the Architect. The Committee's regular day of meeting, was every Tuesday. Two of the Committee, viz.: Messrs. Treadwell and Hyslop, were appointed a sub-Committee to audit and examine all accounts, to be reported and passed on by the Committee. Pay day was once in two weeks, the bills and claims presented were particularly examined by the auditors, then passed by the Committee, with an order on the Comptroller, or certificate of the passing of the bill signed by the Chairman for payment. The Committee have met for the transaction of business three

hundred and eighty-nine times, and have taken regular minutes thereof.

On Monday, the 3d of June, 1841, a leaden box, with suitable inscriptions, and containing the various memorials heretofore reported to the Vestry, was deposited in the place made for the purpose, in the large corner-stone of the North East buttress of the tower. All the monuments and mural tablets, formerly in the old Church, have been removed and placed in the rear apartments of the edifice, as directed by the Vestry. The stained glass windows were executed and put up by Mr. Abner Stephenson, and cellars have been excavated in front and rear, and the Church heated by hot air furnaces, according to Fox's patent. patent.

The Organ and case have been built and erected by Mr. Henry Erben, according to the specifications and plan, and under the supervision of Doctor Edward Hodges, and the instrument has given very general satisfaction.*

Specifications were issued for the Church clock, and various estimates obtained, and the contract for the same was finally made with Mr. James Rodgers; the clock was required to be of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to keep accurate time. The clock has been placed in the tower, and is in operation, and the appendages and striking part are nearly completed.

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* The following is a list of the Organists of Trinity Parish:—

ORGANISTS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

Mr. Clemm, Jr.,	1741	Mr. Wilson,	1804
Thomas Harison,		Peter Erben,	1820
John Rice,		Edward Hodges, Doctor of Music,	
Mr. Muller,	1795	from the University of Cambridge,	
Dr. Jackson,	1802	England,	1846

ORGANIST OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Mr. Hewitt,	1794	Peter Erben,	1807
Dr. Jackson			

ORGANISTS OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

Mr. Ransch,	1802	Geo. Hodges,	
Thomas Brown,	1806	Mr. Huntington,	
S. B. Taylor,	1834	Henry W. Greatorex,	1846

ORGANISTS OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

Peter Erben,	1813	Dr. Edward Hodges,	1839
P. K. Moran,		Mr. Rolph,	1846
Charles Wilson,			

The Committee have to report, with regret, the decease of two of their members. It appears from their minutes, that the last time Mr. Lawrence attended the Committee was on the second of January, 1844. His health had been previously failing for some time, and on the 4th of June, following, the minutes record his death. During his continuance, he paid all that attention to the business of the Committee, which his age and impaired health would permit.

The last time that Mr. Ogden appears to have attended the Committee, was on the 12th of November, 1844, and it is remarkable, that the only business then transacted, was the presentation by him of the specification and contract for the Tower Clock, thus being engaged with the rest of the Committee in preparing an instrument, to note the rapid flight of time, which for him was to be so short, for he departed this life on the 17th day of December following. Mr. Ogden, from the commencement to the close of his connection with the Committee, was constant and indefatigable in the duties devolving upon him, as he was in other matters entrusted to his care and management. But, alas, his eyes were not permitted to see the edifice in its beauteous, perfect and finished state, which he had long desired. It is to be hoped however, that he, as well as other deceased fellow-members, having finished their multiplied labours here, have gone to the rest reserved for the people of God, in that glorious temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

After the decease of Mr. Ogden, Mr. Treadwell was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Dunscomb Secretary. And from and after the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Messrs. William Moore and Henry Youngs, according to the resolution of the Vestry, also acted as members of the Committee. The Committee have now to report the Church as completed, and that it was duly consecrated on Ascension Day, the twenty-first of May last, and that all the payments made, have been by directions of the Committee. It is a subject of congratulation, that in the erection of a building of such magnitude and elevation, no serious accident or loss of life has occurred among the workmen employed.

The whole payments for the Church, Tower and Spire, including compensation to vault holders, and the cost of new vaults, supplied to the owners of those rendered useless by the new building, and including the expense of taking down the old Church edifice, the steam en-

gine and boiler, derricks and cordage, croton water pipes, workshops, office, the Church Organ and case, the clock, four bells to complete the chime, the iron railing in front, and the flagging in the front of and around the Church, amount in the whole to the sum of $356,285 94

There is yet to be paid to Mr. Rodgers a balance of $1600, due for the clock, and payable in nine month's after it is in successful operation 1,600 00

And also for additional work on clock, as stated below 744 00

$358,629 94

Henry Erben—organ—per contract	$6,300 00	
" " organ case do	2,000 00	
" " extra work on organ case	431 72	
" " For loss occasioned by interruption of his work	270 00	
" " For loss sustained by him on his contract for organ	1,500 00	
Dr. Hodges—superintending its construction and other services	750 00	
	$11,251 72	
Clock per contract	3,600 00	
" Additional work per contract	744 00	
	$4,344 00	
Four Bells imported	1,509 95	
Taking down, moving out, altering and re-erecting the iron railing in front, and other work	1,033 93	
Flagging in front and around the Church by contract	1,896 30	
Paid for vaults in lieu of those covered by the new Church	600 00	
	$5040 18	20,635 90
Cost of Church edifice, including furniture for the chancel and all other expenses, except the organ, clock, &c., as stated above		337,994 04
		$358,629 94

The only claims against the Church, which have not been passed by the Committee, are for the clock, viz.: $744 for additional contract and $1600 to be paid in nine months. The Committee ask to be discharged, and that the Committee of supplies and repairs be authorized to audit, and order payment of same when due.

The Committee have kept a book, in which the several contracts made by them from time to time have been recorded, and to which they beg leave to refer for all the particulars thereof.

The Committee also present and submit to the Vestry, a book containing the minutes of its proceedings at each day of its meeting; and would respectfully recommend it to be preserved with the other books and papers of the Committee in the Comptroller's office. Also, a book containing a fair copy thereof, commencing 18th Sept., 1839. All which is respectfully submitted.

Dated, January 11th, 1847.

ADAM TREDWELL,
ROBERT HYSLOP,
WM. E. DUNSCOMB,
WM. H. HARISON,
HENRY YOUNGS,
WILLM. MOORE.

Building Committee of Trinity Church.

K.

At a meeting of the Vestry, held on the 25th of May, 1846, the Committee of Arrangements for the Consecration of Trinity Church made their report in the following words :—

That since their appointment they have met twice a week, and for a few days previous to the consecration, daily. That special invitations were issued to the Right Rev. Dr. Delancey, of the Diocese of Western New-York, to all the Clergy of this Diocese, to the Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Churches in this City, and to every Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church who manifested, pursuant to a published request, an inclination to be present, and to a number of Laymen in this and other States, holding offices or appointments in the Church and its institutions; * * * and that cards of admission were issued to the following persons, viz.: to all the Corporators, the families of the Clergy of this City, and to many others; that the individuals composing the procession met at the house of Mr. William I. Bunker, No. 39 Broadway, which was kindly offered by him for the purpose, where the procession was formed, and walked to the new Parish Church, as prescribed in the printed order of procession marked A, hereto annexed. The procession having arrived at Trinity

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A.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. The Sextons and their Assistants, with staves.

2. The Rector, Teachers, and Scholars of Trinity School founded in 1709, and from that time continued without interruption.

3. The Architect, his Assistants, and Master-workmen.

4. The Vestry of Trinity Church, with the officers of the Corporation.

The following part to reverse order, before arriving at the Church.

5. The Vestries of the City Churches, (in reverse order of dates of organization, viz., the last organized to be first in the line.)

6. Students in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Church, the printed order of services in the Church was proceeded in, and the new Church Edifice and Steeple called Trinity Church, fronting on Broadway, opposite Wall-street in the City of New-York, was thereupon, on Thursday the twenty-first of May instant, being the Feast of the Ascension of our Blessed Lord, duly consecrated in the presence of a large assemblage of the Clergy and Laity, by the Right Revd. Samuel A. McCoskry, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, according to the General and Diocesan Canons, and to the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.*

The Sentence of Consecration, duly signed, accompanies this report, which your Committee desire may be taken as a part thereof and entered on the minutes.

The instrument of Donation was duly executed, and presented and

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7. Lay Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New-York.

8. Trustees of Columbia College.

9. Lay Members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and Lay Delegates and Supernumerary Delegates to the General Convention.

10. Strangers specially invited.

11. Clergy in surplices not of the degree of D. D.

12. Doctors in Divinity in surplices. (Of whom, together, more than one hundred and fifty thus robed were in attendance, besides several others in their gowns.)

13. The Bishop.

* The sentence of Consecration was read by the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D.;

Morning Prayer by the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. Higbee;

The Lessons by the Rev. Dr. Haight and the Rev. Samuel L. Southard;

The Ante-Communion Service by the Rev. Dr. Lyell, with the exception of the Epistle, which was read by the Rector, and the Gospel, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse.

And the Sermon was preached and the Communion administered by the Bishop, with the assistance of several of the Clergy.

delivered by the Senior Warden in behalf of this Corporation, as authorized and directed at a meeting of the Vestry held on the day of Consecration. * * *

William Berrian,
Adam Tredwell,
Philip Hone,
William E. Dunscomb,
Wm. H. Harison.

L.

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN OF TRINITY CHURCH,

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE PARISH TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Thomas Wenham,* Warden from 1697 to 1704. Vestryman from 1704 to 1706. Warden again from 1706 to 1709. Vestryman again in 1709.

Coln. Robert Lurting,† Warden 1697. Vestryman from 1698 to 1706. Warden again in 1706. Vestryman again from 1707 to 1714.

Coln. Caleb Heathcote,‡ Vestryman from 1697 to 1699; and also from 1711 to 1714.

William Merret,§ Vestryman from 1697 to 1700.

John Tudor,‖ " in 1697, and also from 1700 to 1703, and re-elected again in 1705.

James Emott, Vestryman from 1697 to 1711, and re-elected in 1719.

William Morris,¶ " from 1697 to 1704.

Thomas Clarke,* * Vestryman in 1697. Warden from 1698 to 1700.

Ebenezer Wilson, Vestryman from 1697 to 1705.

Samuel Burt, " in 1697.

James Evets, " from 1697 to 1700.

Nathaniel Marston, " in 1697, in 1705, from 1708 to 1718, in 1724, and from 1727 to 1731.

Michael Howden, Vestryman from 1797 to 1702, and from 1704 to 1710.

John Crooke, Vestryman from 1697 to 1703, and again from 1705 to 1708. Warden from 1708 to 1713. Vestryman again in 1713.

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* Member of his Majesty's Council.

† Many years Alderman of Dock Ward, first Ward of the City, and Mayor of New-York from 1722 to 1735.

‡ Member of Council and Mayor of the City from 1711 to 1714.

§ Member of Council, and Member of Assembly for several years for the City of New-York, and Mayor of the same from 1704 to 1709.

‖ Recorder of New-York from 1704 to 1709.

¶ Chief Justice of the Province.

* * Member of Council.

William Sharpas,* Vestryman from 1697 to 1699, from 1704 to 1706, and again in 1710.

Lawrence Read, Vestryman in 1697, and in 1709.

David Jamison,† " from 1697 to 1704. Warden from 1704 to 1706. Vestryman again from 1706 to 1709, and Warden again from 1709 to 1714.

William Huddleston, Vestryman from 1697 to 1714.

Gabriel Ludlow, " in 1697, from 1700 to 1702, and in 1704.

Thomas Burroughs, Vestryman from 1697 to 1702.

William Janeway, " in 1697, and from 1702 to 1704.

John Merret, " in 1697.

Jeremiah Tothill, " from 1698 to 1705.

Matthew Clarkson,‡ " from 1698 to 1700, and in 1702.

William Nicoll,§ " from 1698 to 1702.

William Anderson, " from 1698 to 1717.

Richard Willet, " from 1698 to 1700. Warden from 1700 to 1704. Vestryman again from 1704 to 1707. Warden again in 1707, and Vestryman again from 1708 to 1721.

Robert Walters, Vestryman in 1698.

Giles Gaudineau, " in 1698.

Jonathan Hutchins, " from 1699 to 1702.

Jonathan Guest, " from 1699 to 1701.

Thomas Ives, " from 1699 to 1703, and from 1706 to 1708.

Lancaster Syms, Vestryman from 1699 to 1704, and in 1705.

Roger Baker, " from 1700 to 1702.

Robert Skelton, " from 1700 to 1703.

Peter Mathews, " in 1701, and in 1705.

Jonathan Corbet, " from 1702 to 1705.

William Peartree,‖ " from 1702 to 1704. Warden from 1704 to 1706. Vestryman again from 1706 to 1710, and again in 1711.

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* Member of Council.

† Recorder of the City from 1712 to 1725, and Attorney-General of the Province.

‡ Secretary of the Province, 1698.

§ Associate Judge, Member of Assembly from Suffolk County, and repeatedly Speaker of the House of Assembly.

‖ Mayor of the City from 1703 to 1708.

William Smith,* Vestryman from 1702 to 1704.

Robert Lettice Hooper,† Vestryman in 1702, and from 1719 to 1725.

Jon. Theobalds, Vestryman from 1702 to 1704.

Jon. Burrow, " from 1703 to 1705.

Thomas Davenport " from 1703 to 1710, and from 1711 to 1717.

Richard Harris,‡ Vestryman in 1703, from 1706 to 1709, and from 1710 to 1715.

Matth. Ling, Vestryman in 1703.

Barth. Le Reux,§ " in 1703, and from 1709 to 1714.

William Bradford, " from 1703 to 1710.

Sampson Shelton Broughton,‖ Vestryman in 1704, from 1706 to 1708, and from 1709 to 1712.

Daniel Honan, Vestryman from 1704 to 1706.

John Hutchins,¶ " in 1704.

Patrick Crawford " in 1704.

Thomas Clarke,** " from 1705 to 1715. Warden in 1715. Vestryman again from 1716 to 1718. Warden again in 1718. Vestryman again from 1720 to 1726, and again from 1727 to 1735.

Col. Bayard,†† Vestryman from 1705 to 1712.

Elias Neau, " from 1705 to 1714.

May Bickley,‡‡ " from 1705 to 1714. Warden from 1714 to 1719. Vestryman again from 1719 to 1721, and Warden again from 1721 to 1724.

Mr. Bret, Vestryman from 1706 to 1709.

Mr. Regnier, " from 1706 to 1709, from 1710 to 1712, and in 1713.

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* Alderman of the West Ward for several years.

† Colonel in the British Army.

‡ Assistant Alderman of the East Ward.

§ Assistant Alderman of the West Ward.

‖ Recorder of the City from 1702 to 1704, and Attorney-General of the Province.

¶ Alderman of the West Ward.

** Secretary of the Province, 1705.

†† Alderman of Dock Ward.

‡‡ Attorney-General of the Province, 1705, and Recorder of the City from 1708 to 1712.

Mr. Leathes, Vestryman from 1706 to 1708.

Thomas Byerly " in 1708, and in 1710.

Cornelius Lodge, " from 1708 to 1720.

Abraham Moore, " from 1709 to 1715.

William White, " from 1710 to 1712.

Peter Barberie, Jr., " in 1710, and again in 1712. Warden from 1713 to 1715. Vestryman again from 1715 to 1722. Warden again from 1722 to 1726. Vestryman again from 1726 to 1728.

Andrew Loran, Vestryman in 1710, and again from 1715 to 1717.

Jos. Wright, " from 1710 to 1712, and again from 1713 to 1727.

John Reade, Vestryman in 1711, and again from 1713 to 1719. Warden from 1719 to 1721. Vestryman again from 1721 to 1733, and from 1738 to 1740.

Mr. Jamain, Vestryman in 1711.

John Stephens, from 1710 to 1715.

Henry Vernon, from 1712 to 1731.

John Walter, in 1712, 1714 to 1716, and 1717 to 1722.

Simeon Soumaine, from 1712 to 1750.

Robert Elliston,* from 1713 to 1726, in 1736, and from 1740 to 1756.

Thomas Noxon, from 1713 to 1732.

William Howard, from 1713 to 1715, and from 1718 to 1720.

Gilbert Ash, from 1714 to 1718.

Mr. Birchfield, in 1714.

William Davis, from 1714 to 1716.

George Cocke, from 1715 to 1718.

Joseph Reade, Vestryman from 1715 to 1717, and again from 1718 to 1721. Warden in 1721. Vestryman again from 1722 to 1756. Warden again from 1756 to 1770. Vestryman again in 1770.

John Moore,† Vestryman from 1715 to 1719. Warden from 1719 to 1721. Vestryman again from 1721 to 1728.

George Clarke, Warden from 1716 to 1718.

John Hamilton, Vestryman from 1716 to 1719.

Richard Worsom, Vestryman from 1716 to 1718.

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* Collector of his Majesty's Customs.

† Alderman of the South Ward for eight years.

Alexander Moore, Vestryman from 1716 to 1718, from 1719 to 1725, and from 1726 to 1729.

Benjamin Hildreth, Vestryman from 1717 to 1727.

James Dixon, Vestryman in 1718.

Jno. Auboyneau, " in 1718, and from 1725 to 1745.

Jno. Balme, " from 1718 to 1724, in 1726, and in 1728.

Edward Man, " from 1718 to 1720.

Henry Wileman, " from 1719 to 1727.

George Talbot, " from 1720 to 1724.

Robert Crooke, " from 1720 to 1727.

Joseph Murray,* " from 1720 to 1726. Warden from 1726 to 1758.

William Dugdale, Vestryman from 1721 to 1725.

Robert Livingston, Jr.,† Vestryman from 1721 to 1761.

Jos. Robinson, Vestryman from 1722 to 1724. Warden from 1724 to 1756. Vestryman again from 1756 to 1759.

John Crooke, Senr., Vestryman in 1724, and from 1727 to 1731.

Edward Antill, Vestryman from 1724 to 1726.

Thomas Hopkins, Vestryman in 1725.

Jno. Searle, Vestryman from 1725 to 1727, and from 1728 to 1735.

James Searle, " from 1725 to 1746.

John Waldron, " from 1725 to 1732.

John McEvers, " from 1726 to 1752.

John Chambers, " from 1726 to 1757, and Warden from 1757 to 1765.

Stephen DeLancey,‡ Vestryman from 1727 to 1742.

Augustus Jay,§ Vestryman from 1727 to 1746.

John Moore, Jr., " from 1728 to 1750.

Peter Vallete, " from 1729 to 1731.

John Brown, " from 1729 to 1739.

William Ricketts, " from 1731 to 1736.

William Hamersley " from 1731 to 1753.

Charles Crooke " from 1731 to 1764.

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* Mr. Murray was a lawyer of great eminence in the city of New-York, about the middle of the last century. He was one of the Council, and Attorney-General of the Province, and was much celebrated in his day as a constitutional lawyer.

† Speaker of the House of Assembly.

‡ Alderman of the West Ward and Member of Assembly for several years.

§ Assistant Alderman of the South Ward.

Nathaniel Marston, Jr., Vestryman in 1731, and from 1735 to 1770, and Warden from 1770 to 1779.

Anthony Duane, Vestryman from 1732 to 1748.

Peter Jay, " from 1732 to 1746.

Richard Nicholls, " from 1732 to 1766.

Ralph Barker, " from 1733 to 1736.

Daniel Horsmanden,* Vestryman from 1734 to 1765. Warden from 1765 to 1769, and Vestryman again from 1769 to 1772.

Henry Roe, Vestryman from 1735 to 1748.

Robert Watts, Vestryman from 1739 to 1751.

Gabriel Ludlow, " from 1742 to 1769.

Edward Holland, " from 1745 to 1757.

Abraham Lodge, " from 1749 to 1759.

Archibald Fisher, " in 1746.

Ebenezer Grant, " from 1746 to 1760.

Charles Williams, " from 1747 to 1774.

Henry Ludlow, " from 1748 to 1760.

Thomas Duncan, " from 1748 to 1759.

Robert Crommeline, " from 1750 to 1784.

Thomas Moore, " from 1750 to 1762.

Benjamin Nicoll, " from 1751 to 1761.

George Harison, " from 1752 to 1765.

Edward Mann, " from 1753 to 1770.

John Aspinwall " from 1756 to 1760.

David Clarkson, " from 1757 to 1769. Warden in 1770, and Vestryman again from 1771 to 1777.

Andrew Barclay, Vestryman from 1758 to 1777.

John Troup, " from 1758 to 1762.

Elias Desbrosses,† " from 1759 to 1770. Warden from 1770 to 1778.

Robert Morrell, Vestryman from 1759 to 1761.

Nicholas William Stuyvesant, Vestryman from 1760 to 1773.

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* Recorder of the city from 1735 to 1747. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Colony, and afterwards Chief Justice.

† Alderman of the East Ward for several years, and gratefully remembered for his legacies towards the establishment of a French Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, and towards the support of the Charity School.

Theophylact Bache,* Vestryman from 1760 to 1784, in 1788, and from 1792 to 1800.

Adrian Renaudet, Vestryman from 1760 to 1779.

John Ludlow, " in 1761.

Alexander Colden, " from 1761 to 1775.

Joseph Sackett, " from 1761 to 1764.

Thomas Hill, " from 1762 to 1779.

Edward Laight, " from 1762 to 1784.

Anthony Van Dam, " from 1762 to 1783.

Robert R. Livingston,† " from 1764 to 1775, and Warden from 1784 to 1785.

John Charlton, Vestryman from 1764 to 1784. Warden from 1794 to 1806.

Humphrey Jones, Vestryman from 1764 to 1772.

Matthew Clarkson, " from 1765 to 1769.

Benjamin Kissam, " from 1766 to 1783.

John Tabor Kempe,‡ " from 1769 to 1778. Warden from 1779 to 1783.

Miles Sherbrooke, Vestryman from 1769 to 1784.

Mr. Smith, " in 1770.

John Griffith, " from 1771 to 1782.

Gabriel H. Ludlow, " from 1771 to 1784.

James Duane,§ " from 1772 to 1777. Warden from 1784 to 1794.

Peter Goelet, Vestryman from 1772 to 1782.

Grove Bend, " from 1773 to 1778.

Charles Shaw, " from 1774 to 1784.

Christopher Smith, " from 1774 to 1781.

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* For many years a Governor and President of the New-York Hospital.

† Recorder of the City; Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony; one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Chancellor of the State, and Minister to Paris under the Consulate and Empire.

‡ Attorney General of the Province.

§ Member of the old Congress; first Mayor of the City under the government of the State of New-York,; first Judge of the United States District Court upon the organization of the Judiciary under the present Constitution of the United States; receiving the appointment from Washington.

James Desbrosses, Vestryman from 1775 to 1779. Warden from 1779 to 1784.

Peter Van Schaick,* L.L.D., Vestryman from 1776 to 1779, and in 1780.

William Laight, Vestryman from 1777 to 1784, and from 1788 to 1802.

David Seabury, Vestryman from 1777 to 1784.

F. Phillippse, " from 1779 to 1782.

Thomas Moore, " from 1779 to 1784.

Robert Watts, " from 1778 to 1783. Warden in 1783. Warden from 1790 to 1804.

William Ustick, Vestryman from 1778 to 1784.

Augustus Van Cortlandt, Vestryman from 1779 to 1784.

John Smith, Vestryman from 1781 to 1784.

Thomas Ellison, Vestryman from 1781 to 1784.

Abraham Walton, " from 1782 to 1784.

Cadwallader Colden, " from 1782 to 1784.

Richard Harison,† L.L.D., Vestryman in 1783, from 1788 to 1811, and Warden from 1811 to 1827.

Stephen Skinner, Vestryman in 1783.

Richard Morris,‡ " from 1784 to 1785.

Francis Lewis,§ " from 1784 to 1786.

Col. Lewis Morris, " from 1784 to 1785.

Isaac Sears,‖ " from 1784 to 1786.

Wm. Duer,¶ " from 1784 to 1787.

Wm. Bedlow, " from 1784 to 1787.

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* An eminent Lawyer and accomplished scholar.

† Recorder of the City from 1797 to 1801; a distinguished Lawyer; a fine classical scholar, and District Attorney of the United States, appointed by Washington.

‡ Eminent in the civil affairs of the State, and the organization of the State Government; preceded John Jay as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 1779, which office he held until his retirement from public life, in 1791.

§ One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and a Member of the old Congress. He lived to the age of 93.

‖ Sheriff of London—famous for his eloquence and popular talent—active in promoting the Declaration of Independence, his name frequently occurring in the political history of the times, and a wealthy merchant.

¶ Member of the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1778.

Daniel Dunscomb, Vestryman from 1784 to 1789.
Anthony Lispenard, " from 1784 to 1787.
Thomas Tillotston,* " in 1784.
Col. John Stevens,† " from 1784 to 1787.
Marinus Willet,‡ " from 1784 to 1785.
Robert Troup,§ " in 1784, and from 1812 to 1817.
Joshua Sands,‖ " from 1784 to 1787.
Anthony Griffith, " from 1784 to 1787.
Christopher Miller, " from 1784 to 1785.
Thomas Tucker, " in 1784.
Hercules Mulligan, " from 1784 to 1787.
Thomas Grinnell, " in 1784.
William Mercier, " from 1784 to 1788.
John Rutherfurd,¶ " from 1784 to 1787.
John Lawrence,** " in 1784.
James Farquhar, " from 1784 to 1801.
John Alsop, " from 1784 to 1788.
John Hunt, " in 1784.
John Jay,†† Warden in 1785, and again from 1788 to 1791.

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* Member of the Legislature and Senate of this State, and Secretary of the same.

† First practical projector of Steamboats.

‡ Colonel in the Revolutionary war—filled many honourable civil stations, and finally that of Mayor of the city in 1807 and 1808.

§ Colonel in the Revolutionary army—repeatedly in the Legislature—Judge of the District Court, and an eminent lawyer.

‖ Member of the Legislature and Representative in Congress.

¶ Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and Senator of the United States from New-Jersey.

** Judge Advocate in the army of the Revolution—member of the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1787, and represented the City of New York in Congress, from 1789 to 1793.

†† Signer of the Declaration of Independence—Delegate to the old Congress and President of the same—Secretary for Foreign affairs under the old Confederation—Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain during the Revolution—first Chief Justice of the State—Commissioner with Adams and Franklin to negotiate a peace with England—Special Envoy to Great Britain for establishing a Commercial treaty in 1793—Chief Justice of the United States from 1789 to 1794, and Governor of the State of New-York from 1795 to 1801.

Thomas Randall,* Vestryman from 1785 to 1791.

Anthony L. Bleecker, Vestryman from 1785 to 1807. Warden from 1807 to 1811.

Paschal N. Smith, Vestryman in 1785.

Robert C. Livingston,	"	from 1785 to 1795.
James Giles,†	"	from 1786 to 1789.
Morgan Lewis,‡	"	in 1786.
Andrew Hamersley,	"	from 1787 to 1807.
Hubert Van Wagenen,	"	from 1787 to 1806.
Nicholas Carmer,	"	from 1787 to 1808.
John Lewis,	"	from 1787 to 1795.
Alexander Ogsbury,	"	from 1787 to 1800.
Moses Rogers,	"	from 1787 to 1811.
George Dominick,	"	from 1787 to 1792.
Nicholas Kortright,	"	from 1787 to 1792.
Wm. Bush,	"	from 1787 to 1789.
Matthew M. Clarkson,§	"	from 1788 to 1792.
Samuel Bard,‖	"	in 1788.
Wm. Samuel Johnson,¶	"	from 1788 to 1801.
John Jones,	"	from 1788 to 1800.
Charles Startin,	"	from 1788 to 1800.

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* Founder of the Sailors' Snug Harbour.

† Major in the Revolutionary Army—Commissary General of the State, afterwards Major General.

‡ Major in the Revolutionary army, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the State—Governor of the State of New York, and for many years, and until his death, President of the Cincinnati Society.

§ Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and President of the New-York Hospital, and of various other benevolent institutions.

‖ An eminent Physician—a Medical and Scientific author—a Professor for many years, and finally President in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York.

¶ Member of Council and Judge of the Supreme Court in Connecticut—Delegate to the Congress of the old confederation—Senator from Connecticut to the Congress of the United States—Doctor of Laws from the University of Oxford, and President of Columbia College. He was also a member of the Convention for forming the present Constitution of the United States, and took an active part in the earlier councils of our Church, and in the organization of the General Convention.

George Warner,* Vestryman from 1789 to 1793.
Alexander Hamersley, " from 1789 to 1791.
Thomas Barrow, " from 1790 to 1820.
David M. Clarkson, " from 1791 to 1812. Warden from 1812 to 1815.
Augustus Van Horne, Vestryman from 1792 to 1797.
Hugh Gaine,† " from 1792 to 1808.
Peter Stuyvesant, " from 1793 to 1799.
Jacob Le Roy, " from 1795 to 1815.
Francis Dominick, " from 1795 to 1812.
John Clark, " from 1797 to 1812.
Frederick De Peyster, " from 1800 to 1812.
Andrew Smith, " from 1800 to 1814.
George Stanton, " in 1800.
Charles McEvers, jr., " from 1800 to 1828. Warden from 1828 to 1839.
Joshua Jones, " from 1801 to 1821.
John Onderdonk,‡ " from 1801 to 1832.
William Bayard, " from 1801 to 1821.
John McVickar, " from 1801 to 1812.
James Clark, " from 1802 to 1806.
Rufus King,§ Warden from 1805 to 1812.
Thomas Farmer, Vestryman in 1806.
Wynant Van Zandt, jr.,‖ Vestryman from 1806 to 1811.
Thomas L. Ogden,¶ Vestryman from 1807 to 1839. Warden from 1839 to 1844.
Nehemiah Rogers, Vestryman from 1807 to 1816. Warden from 1816 to 1842.

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* Member of the Legislature from this city.

† Printer and Bookseller of this city, respected in his own day and remembered with honour in this.

‡ President of the Medical Society.

§ Member of the old Congress and of the Legislature of New-York—three times elected Senator of the United States—Minister to England under General Washington, and again under John Quincy Adams.

‖ Alderman for many years of the First Ward.

¶ An eminent Chamber Counsellor, a prominent member of many of our literary and ecclesiastical institutions, and an able and judicious delegate for a long course of years both in the local and General Councils of the Church.

John Lagear, Vestryman from 1808 to 1811.

Garrit H. Van Wagenen, Vestryman from 1808 to 1812.

Andrew Raymond, " from 1808 to 1818.

Peter A. Jay, L. L. D.,* " from 1811 to 1816, and again from 1842 to 1844.

William Newton, Vestryman in 1811.

Anthony L. Underhill, " from 1811 to 1825, and from 1826 to 1846.

Edward W. Laight, Vestryman from 1811 to 1812, and again from 1818 to 1845. Warden from 1845 to 1846.

William Hill, Vestryman from 1812 to 1818.

Francis B. Winthrop, " from 1812 to 1818.

Jacob Sherred,† " from 1812 to 1821.

Peter Mackie, " from 1812 to 1823.

Edward Dunscomb,‡ " from 1812 to 1814.

Charles Ludlow, " from 1812 to 1815.

Thomas Skinner, " from 1812 to 1816.

James Bleecker, " from 1814 to 1842.

William Moore,§ " from 1814 to 1824.

Teunis Quick, " from 1815 to 1846.

Henry McFarlan, " from 1815 to 1831.

Jonathan Ogden, " from 1816 to 1833.

Jonathan H. Lawrence,‖ " from 1817 to 1845.

Thomas Swords, " from 1817 to 1843.

Cornelius R. Duffie,¶ " from 1817 to 1823.

Edward N. Cox, " from 1818 to 1822.

Peter A. Mesier, " from 1818 to 1846.

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* Recorder of the City for several years, a distinguished counsellor, President of the New-York Hospital, and filling with credit many other honourable and public stations.

† A noble Benefactor of the General Theological Seminary, to which he bequeathed about $60,000, the half of his fortune.

‡ A Revolutionary officer, Sheriff of this City, and repeatedly a member of the Legislature.

§ A distinguished Physician, and Professor in the Medical Faculty of Columbia College.

‖ A Revolutionary officer; in after life a man of business and an accomplished merchant, and for many years President of the Pacific Insurance Company.

¶ Afterwards founder and Rector of St. Thomas's Church.

Benjamin W. Rogers, Vestryman from 1821 to 1826.
Gabriel Furman,* " from 1821 to 1836.
William Johnson, L.L.D. " from 1821 to 1846.
Ezra Weeks, " from 1822 to 1834.
John Watts,† " from 1822 to 1830.
Charles N. S. Rowland, " from 1823 to 1825.
Robert Thomas, " from 1823 to 1832.
Beverly Robinson, " from 1824 to 1827.
John T. Irving,‡ " from 1825 to 1838.
Charles Graham, " from 1825 to 1826, and from 1832 to 1838.
Jacob Lorillard, Vestryman from 1826 to 1839.
George Jones, " from 1827 to 1837.
Philip Hone, " from 1828 to 1846.
William E. Dunscomb, " from 1830 to 1846.
Benjamin M. Brown, " from 1831 to 1839.
William H. Harison, " from 1833 to 1846.
Adam Tredwell, " from 1833 to 1843. Warden from 1843 to 1846.
Robert Hyslop, Vestryman from 1834 to 1846.
Henry Cotheal, " from 1837 to 1846.
John D. Wolfe, " from 1837 to 1845.
Thomas W. Ludlow, " in 1838.
Thomas L. Clarke, " from 1838 to 1846.
William Moore, " from 1839 to 1846.
William H. Hobart, " from 1839 to 1846.
Henry Youngs, " from 1839 to 1846.
Alexander L. McDonald, " from 1839 to 1846.
Samuel G. Raymond, " from 1843 to 1846.
John Q. Jones, " in 1843.
Gulian C. Verplanck, " from 1844 to 1846.
Philip Henry, " from 1844 to 1846.

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* Alderman of the City, member of the Legislature, and President for many years of the Mutual Insurance Company.

† President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

‡ Member of the Legislature of New-York, for many years First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, and a conspicuous member of various literary and benevolent institutions.

John I. Morgan,	"	from 1845 to 1846.
David B. Ogden,	"	from 1845 to 1846.
Anthony J. Bleecker,	"	in 1846.

Who that is at all familiar with our local history and feels any interest in it, can look back upon the names of these respected and venerated men, without a feeling of reverence for that ancient Corporation, whose concerns they have managed with so much prudence, whose wealth they have dispensed with so much liberality, and whose rights and privileges they have at all times so conscientiously and manfully defended? Who that now belongs to this Parish, or who that was ever connected with it, can help feeling some honest pride in being a member of a body which associates him with those who in past generations adorned the age in which they lived, and with those who in the present day are held in honour and respect?

But though there were at all times among the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, many who were eminent in the learned professions, distinguished as scholars, and exalted in rank and station; yet the selection was by no means confined to them, but extended to persons in all the various classes and callings in life. There was, however, on every occasion, an uniform reference to the fitness, intelligence, and probity of those who were chosen for the discharge of these high and responsible duties; and I doubt whether there ever was a Corporation in this or any other country, who during the long course of one hundred and fifty years administered their affairs with stricter integrity, or who, in their personal characters, were more free from reproach.

M.

GRANTS, GIFTS, AND LOANS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

In the early part of the history of this Parish, it stood in need of assistance itself, and was, therefore, altogether unable to attend to the wants of others. The first instance of its bounty towards a neighbouring church, recorded in the minutes, was in the gift of the communion cloth, pulpit cloth, and cloth for the desk, to Mr. Peter Jay, for the church at Rye, in the year 1745. Since that time, in every alteration and improvement of Trinity Church and its Chapels, its gifts to needy congregations of articles of all kinds have been innumerable; baptismal fonts, communion plate, chandeliers, lustres, pulpits, desks, stoves, bells, iron gates, iron railing and other fences, flagging stones, carpets for chancel and aisles, and almost every thing which can enter into the construction and serve for the decoration of the Sanctuary. These, however, though a seasonable relief to parishes which were limited in their resources, are scarcely worthy of being noticed in connection with its lavish bounties and munificent grants to most of the churches throughout the State. There is hardly a form in which their liberality could promote the interests of religion, that it has not assumed. When unable to contribute largely, they did it judiciously, and according to their ability.

Thus we find at a time* when infidelity was very prevalent here, that 200 copies of a work entitled the Antidote to Deism were purchased by the Vestry, and committed to the Rector and Assistant Ministers for distribution, and shortly after 500 copies of Watson's Apology.

As there was no Bible and Common Prayer Book Society in that day, the Vestry, in consideration of the great feebleness and urgent wants of the Church, in some slight degree anticipated the establishment of such an institution.

In 1797, they gave to the committee of the Convention for propagating the Gospel 150 copies of the Book of Common Prayer, and 100 copies to Christ Church, Duanesburgh. In the following year 50

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* 1797.

copies to Christ Church, Ballston. 500 copies were afterwards given to the Rector for distribution, together with 200 copies of Hobart's Companion for the Altar. And in 1807, 200 copies of Fowler's Exposition of the Book of Common Prayer. On another occasion an appropriation was made of £100, which the Rector was to expend in Prayer Books.

The Vestry also committed to the Rector, for the promotion of religion upon the frontiers of this State, £150, $375

In 1799, They gave to the Committee for the Propagation of the Gospel, $412

1805, do do do 250

1807, do do do 250

At one time they appropriated £200 towards furnishing land for a Negro Burial-Ground, $500

And at another, they entrusted to Mr. Ellison £100 for defending the rights of the Church at Johnstown, $250

Grants for General and Public purposes.

1786, 3 lots of ground for the use of the Senior Pastors of the Presbyterian Congregations in this City.*

1765, An order was passed relative to the establishing a ferry from Roosevelt's Dock to Paulus Hook, with conveyances of 2 lots to the Corporation for the purpose.†

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* Lots No. 255, 256, and 257 of the Church Estate, in Robinson-street, now Park Place.

† It being represented to the Board, that Alderman Roosevelt intended to propose to the corporation of the City of New-York to grant and convey to them two water lots belonging to him, adjoining the water lots of this corporation, upon condition that the ferry across Hudson River between this City and Powles Hook should be established and fixed from his said lots, but inasmuch as the said two lots will not be sufficient to accommodate the said ferry without the addition of so much of the water lots belonging to this corporation adjoining the said two lots and of equal dimensions therewith, and this Board considering the conveniences and advantage arising to the public from the said ferry, Thereupon Resolved, That they will also grant and convey to the said City corporation two of their lots adjoining the said two water lots of Alderman Roosevelt, and of equal dimensions, for the use of the said ferry, but for no other use or purpose whatsoever, upon condition that the said ferry is to be established and fixed there forever; but if the

1771, Contribution towards building a market on Hudson's river,* - - - - - - - - - $500

1775, Appropriation of two lots on the North side of Vesey street for a pier and slip.

1800, Towards building a market in Brannon-street, $250
Land appropriated for the same purpose in Duane-street.
And also for a Market in Christopher-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

1810, 2 lots of ground for a free school, in Hudson-street.

1815, A further grant of lots of ground for the Free School Society.

Donations and allowances to aged and infirm Clergymen, and to others, whose incomes were inadequate to their support.

1795, The Rev. George H. Speerin, - - - - $375

1796, Rev. Wm. Hammel, paralyzed at an early period in his ministry and rendered incapable of self-support, who received an allowance of £100 per annum for 30 years, - $7500

1796, The Rev. Dr. Dibble, - - - - - - 375

1798, do do - - - - - - - 150

1799, do do - - - - - - - 100

1796, The Rev. Wm. Ayres, $175 per annum for 3 years, 562 50
An additional allowance of £25, - - - - 62 50
The Rev. Dr. Bowden, - - - - - - 500

1797, Mr. A. Lile, - - - - - - - - 185

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said ferry shall be removed from thence, that then the said two water lots so granted by this corporation for the use aforesaid, shall again revert and be in this corporation.

* Whereas, The Oswego Market, now standing in the Broadway, is ordered to be removed, and it is proposed that a new one be erected on part of the lands upon Hudson's River belonging to this corporation, for which purpose a subscription paper has been exhibited as well by a number of the Church Tenants as others northward of Partition street, who have engaged to raise about three hundred Pounds towards erecting the said Market; Thereupon it is resolved and agreed, that this corporation will also contribute the sum of two hundred Pounds towards building the said Market, and will release their right and claim to the ground on which the same is proposed to be built for the use of a Market forever, upon condition that the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of this City will grant and confirm to them the water lots agreeable to the prayer of the petition now before the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for that purpose.

1801,	Rev. Daniel Nash,	$250
1806,	do do	250
1812,	do do	400
1814,	do do	250
1801,	Rev. R. G. Whitmore,	250
	do do	200
	Rev. Henry Van Dyke,	150
1802,	do do	250
1803,	do do	250
1804,	do do	125
	do do	250
1801,	The Rev. Philander Chase, (now Bishop of Illinois,)	250
1803,	The Rev. Peter A. Albert,	250
1804,	do do	250
1805,	do do	250
1806,	do do	250
1803,	The Rev. Edmund D. Barry,	250
1804,	do do	250
1805,	do do	250
1806,	do do	250
1807,	do do	250
1809,	Rev. John Reed,	200
1810,	Rev. William Harris, Rector of St. Mark's Church,	500
	do do	500
	Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D.,	500
1811,	Rev. Elias Cooper, Yonkers,	250
1812,	do do	250
1813,	do do	250
1812,	Rev. William Powell, of Coldenham,	250
1813,	do do do	250
1812,	Rev. Cyrus Stebbins,	250
1813,	do do	300
	do do	250
1814,	do do	250
1812,	Joseph Perry,	250
	do do	200
	Rev. Jonathan Judd,	250
	Rev. John Brady,	125

1812, Rev. Asa Cornwall, - - - - - - - 100
Rev. Ralph Williston, - - - - - - 250
1813 to 1816, inclusive, Rev. R. Williston, $500 per ann., 2000
1813, Mr. Prentiss, - - - - - - - - - 500
David Butler, - - - - - - - - 150
1814, do do - - - - - - - - 250
1813, Rev. N. B. Burgess, Clergyman at Setauket, - 250
1814, do do - - - - - - - 250
Rev. John Urquhart, - - - - - - 150
Rev. H. I. Feltus, - - - - - - - 250
1826, Bishop Croes, - - - - - - - - 250
1832, Rev. Moses Burt, - - - - - - - 150
1834, Rev. Wm. R. Whittingham $500 on two occasions, being spontaneous gifts of the Vestry to him, on his going to Europe for the recovery of his health,* - - - $1000
1835, Rev. Eleazer Williams, - - - - - - 250
Rev. Dr. Hawks, as an agent of the General Convention to collect materials in England for the history of the Church, $1500
1835 to 1846, Rev. Dr. Rudd, a faithful and valued servant of the Church, an annuity of $250, - - - - - $2750
1838, Rev. G. Mills, - - - - - - - - 250
Rev. Dr. Seabury, for his highly acceptable services in the Parish during a vacancy, (in addition to his salary,) $1000
1843—1847, Donations at different times to the Rector of Christ's Church, - - - - - - - - - $1000
1846, Rev. John Grigg, - - - - - - - 300

Annuities to those who had in a great measure spent their lives in the Parish, and retired from infirmity and old age.

Annuity of £400 to Bishop Provoost from 1801 to 1816, $15,000
of £500 to Bishop Moore from 1811 to 1816, 6,250
of £600 to Dr. Beach from 1813 to 1829, 24,000
And to the families of those who had died in its service, 36,900

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* Five hundred of which being unexpended on his return, he, with characteristic disinterestedness, sent back to the Vestry, which they as generously declined.

Gifts to officers of the Church, &c., &c., for their faithful services in addition to their salary.

1837	To N. Andrews, porter of the Vestry office, -	$150
1838	do do - - -	200
1839	To the Collector, - - - -	200
1840	do do - - - - -	200
1841	do do - - - - -	200
1839	Peter Erben, organist, - - - -	300
1839	R. Slack, Sexton, - - - -	150
1841	To the widow of R. Slack, - - - -	250
	To a labourer at Trinity Church who had broken his arm,	50

King's, now Columbia College.

1752 Grant of land in the centre of the city between Murray and Barclay streets, and extending from Church-street to the river,* the present value of which is perhaps $400,000

Grants and gifts to Institutions for the promotion of Religion and Learning.

CHARITY SCHOOL.

In the early history of the School occasional gratuities were made to it by Trinity Church, towards the support of the schoolmasters. - - -			
In 1748 ground was given for the site of the school, and the deficiencies in the subscriptions for the building of a school-house made up by the Vestry.			
In 1748 for the re-building of the same after it was burnt, - - - - -		1,000	
1800	A debt assigned to it of - - -	5,276	87 1-2
	Seven lots of land bounded by Lumber, Rector and Greenwich streets, worth at present not less than - - - -	35,000	
	Donation of - - - - -	1,000	

* A great portion of this however, being used for mere college purposes and the residue having been for the most part leased out on comparatively low rents by the State when it took charge of the College immediately after the revolution; the income of the property bears no kind of proportion to its value, and is entirely inadequate to the support of the institution.

1800 Donation of - - - - 7,500
1808 " of - - - - 1000

50,776 87 1-2

1832 Grant of 5 lots on Canal, Varick and Grand streets at a mere nominal rent.

Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning.

1802 - - - - - - - $1,000
- - - - - - - 8,500
32 lots of land in Barclay, Warren, Greenwich, Hudson, Beach and North Moore streets, worth at the present time, perhaps, - - - - 120,000

129,500

Rent paid for the African Catechetical Institute.

- - - - - - - $262
1808 Appropriation towards the same. - - 3,000
1819 to 1826, Ground rent assumed by the Vestry, at $330 per year, - - - - 2210
Additional sum guaranteed to it of - - 2500

7972

General Theological Seminary.

1825 or 1826, Appropriation towards the building - $1,000
$3393 17, the amount received under Godfrey Coon's Will paid to the Seminary and $750 interest, - - 4,143 17
1835, Grant towards its library of - - - 4,000

9143 17

Education and Missionary Society.

1833, Missionary branch - - - - $300
Ann. allowance of $600 from Dec. 1839 to 1843, 2,400
1844, Missionary fund of the Diocese. - - 250

1842,	Education Branch - - - - -	600
1843,	- - - - - -	600
		4150

Washington College—Hartford, Connecticut.

1833	- - - - - -	5000

Episcopal Fund of the Diocese.

1836,	- - - - - -	$30,000
1838,	House for the Episcopal residence -	20,000
	An allowance to the Bishop of $1600 from 1839 to 1843. - - - - -	6,400
	Donations of $1200 on two occasions -	2,400
		58,800

City Mission Society.

1832,	Ann. allowance of $600 from 1832 to 1834 -	$1,200
1834 to 1837,	do of $1100 - -	3,300
1837 to 1846,	do of $1800 - -	12,600
1845,	Donation - - - - -	600
1847,	do - - - - - -	1,200
		18,900

St. Mark's Church, New-York.

1795	- - - - - -	$12,500
1798	- - - - -	* 5,088 81 1-4
	- - - - - -	181 87
	- - - - -	500
	Two annual donations to the Rector†	1,000

To which sums the following endowment in land on the Church farm was added,

5 lots in Warren street,

* There are no means of ascertaining, from the minutes of the Vestry, whether this was an additional grant, or a part of the former one.

† Noticed before, under another head.

1	in Church-street,	
9	in Reade "	
3	in Harison "	
6	in North Moore street	
6	in Provoost "	
30	Worth probably at the present time not less than	131,500
		$150,770 68 1-4

Grace Church, New-York.

1804,		$3,750
		1,000
		15,000
1805,		1,500
1810,	For the organ	5,000
1811,	Assignment of a mortgage for	7,320 50

Grace Church was also built at the expense of this Corporation, for which the latter received no reimbursement except in the sum arising out of the sales of pews, amounting to $30,000

In return for this, Trinity church made a still further grant to Grace Church of several lots of land.

7	of which were on Rector street,	
2	on Vesey "	
3	on Barclay "	
2	on Warren "	
5	on Chambers "	
2	on Church "	and
4	on Read "	
25	in all.	

In referring to the minutes of the Vestry for the prices at which lots sold in 1810, the twelve of these which were on Chambers, Warren, Barclay and Vesey streets, were worth $40,000 at the time, and the thirteen on Rector, Church, and Reade streets at least $26,000. The value of the whole number at the present time cannot be less than $120,000.

St. George's Church, New-York.

1812 & 1813, Grant of the following lots of land:

8 on Reade-street and Church-street,
4 on Greenwich-street,
6 on Murray "
9 on Chambers "
4 on Warren "
1 on Barclay " and
1 on Beekman "

33 in all, the present value of which cannot be less than $170,000 00
Further grants for communion plate, iron railing, &c., 5,104 62
14,000 00
184 25
30,946 83

$220,235 70

Grants, Donations and Loans to other Churches.

1795,	St. Peter's, Westchester - - - -	$750
1796,	do do - - - - -	500
1809,	5 lots of ground on Reade, Chambers and Warren street. The present value of which is about -	22,500
		24,750
1796,	Christ Church, Hudson, Columbia Co. -	2,000
1802,	do do - - - -	1,500
1796,	St. Peter's, Albany - - -	6,250
1801,	do do - - - - -	300
1797,	St. George's, Flushing, L. I. - -	1,250
1820,	do do - - - - -	1,000
1809,	3 lots of ground, in Warren-street and 2 in Chambers-street, worth about - - -	19,500
		21,750
1797,	Grace, Jamaica, L. I. - - - -	1,250
1809,	3 lots in Lumber st. and 1 in Reade st., worth perhaps at present about - - - -	18,500

1820,	- - - - - -	1,000
		20,750
1792,	St. James's, Newtown, L. I. - -	1,250
1803,	1 lot in Reade st., 1 in Greenwich st., and 2 in Lumber st., worth perhaps at present about - -	20,000
		21,250
1797,	St. Anne's, Brooklyn, L. I. - - -	1,000
1804,	do do - - - -	2,000
1803,	Two lots of ground in Chamber st., worth perhaps at present about - - - -	13,000
		16,000
1798,	Christ Church, Poughkeepsie - - -	1,250
1810,	do annual allowance of $250 for 5 years	1,250
1813,	do do for the Rector	250
1797,	Trinity Church, New Rochelle - - -	1,250
	Trinity do Fishkill Village, - -	1,000
1813,	- - - - - -	500
	For the Rector - - - -	250
	St. Philips Church, in the Highlands - -	750
1797,	St. Peter's do Peekskill - -	750
1797,	St. James's do Goshen - - -	1,250
1814,	do do do - - -	625
1833,	do do do - - -	1,500
1797,	To the Church at New Stamford - -	500
1802,	St. Peter's do Stamford - -	200
1808,	St. John's do Stamford, Conn. -	300
1797,	To the Church at Salem or Campden - -	500
1797,	Constantia, Lake Oneida - - -	625
1830,	do do - - - -	500
1797,	To the Church at Ballston - - -	625
1797,	do do Duanesburgh - -	750
1804,	do do do - - -	1,000
1806,	do do do - - - -	500
1807,	do do do - - -	250
1800,	To the Church on Staten Island, north side -	1,000

1802,	St. Andrew's, Staten Island - - - -	1,000	
1800,	For parsonage at Yonkers - - - -	500	
1801,	do do - - - -	250	
1800,	For parsonage at Rye, - - - - - -	750	
1813,	Christ Church at Rye, - - - - - -	500	
	St. James's, Milton, Saratoga Co., - - -	248	80
	For the Rector, - - - - - - -	150	
1802,	Church at Burlington, - - - - - -	60	
	Church at Otsego, - - - - - -	60	
1803,	St. Luke's, Catskill, - - - - - -	2000	
1804,	do do - - - - - -	1000	
1811,	do do - - - - - -	2600	
1804,	St. George's, Schenectady, - - - -	1000	
1808,	do do - - - - - -	300	
1809,	do do - - - - - -	300	
1804,	Church at Phillipsburgh, - - - - -	300	
	Churches at Lansingburgh and Waterford, -	2500	
	St. Paul's Church at Troy, - - - - -	2000	
	Church at North-Hempstead, - - - -	2000	
	Churches at Bedford and New-Castle, - -	1000	
1808,	do do do - - - -	150	
1804,	St. Paul's, Charlton, - - - - -	1000	
1836,	do do - - - - - - -	100	
1805,	St. Stephen's, New-York, - - - - -	300	
1807,	2 lots in Warren-street, to do. worth at present about	13,000	
	Bonds granted to the same amounting to - -	7194	50
1813,	Donation of - - - - - - - -	250	
	do to the Rector - - - - -	250	
1829,	Annual allowance of $600, from Nov. 1, 1828, to Nov. 1,		
	1842, - - ; - - - - - -	8400	
	Donation - - - - - - - -	1500	
1831,	do - - - - - - - -	500	
1842 to 1846,	Annual allowance of $300 - - -	1200	
1846,	Ann. allowance increased to $500 from Nov. 1.		
		32,594	50
1806,	Christ Church, Cooperstown, (on conditions which it is presumed were fulfilled) - - - - -	1500	

1806, St. John's, Huntington, L. I., - - - - 300
1807, do do do - - - 250

1807, St. Michael's, Bloomingdale, N. Y., a donation towards the building of - - - - - - - 2000
1809 to 1813, Revenue for St. Michael's and St. James' of $500 per annum, - - - - - - - 2000
1809, Grant of 6 lots of ground to do. in Chambers, Vesey, and Warren streets, worth perhaps at present, - 39,000
1809, St. James', Hamilton Square, N. Y., a donation towards the building of - - - - - 3000
1813, To satisfy existing debts, - - - - - 800
Grant of 4 lots of ground to do. in Chambers and Barclay streets, worth perhaps - - - - 26,000
To these two Churches respectively, if they continued connected, a donation of $700 each, - - - 1400
In June, 1825, by resolution, the allowance to these churches was restricted to the difference between $1700 and the aggregate amount of rents then payable, or thereafter on any renewals of the leases payable on these 10 lots granted ; and as soon as the rents should in the aggregate amount to $1700, the annual allowance was to be wholly discontinued. From 1826 the allowance was gradually reduced to about $150 per annum, and entirely ceased in 1832 900

75,100

1805, Christ Church, New-York, 4 lots in Barclay-street, worth at present about - - - - - - - 24,000
Communion plate, worth perhaps - - - 100
1809, $500 per ann. to the Rector, - - - - 18,500
1813, $250 towards the support of the Rector, - - 250
1814, $250 do do do - - 250
1827 to 1835, Ann. allowance to Christ Church of $600, 4,800
1835, Grant of - - - - - - - - 25,000
1846, Allowance to Assistant Minister, - - - 300
1843 to 1847, Donations to the Rector,* - - - 1000

$74,200

* Noticed before, under another head.

1807,	Caroline Church, Setauket, - - - - -	800
	Islip, - - - - - - - - - -	500
	Trinity, Utica, - - - - - -	2000
1809,	3 lots of ground to do. in Reade-street and one in Clark, present value about - - - - - -	12,500
1807,	To the Church at Portsmouth, N. H., - - -	1000
	Trinity, Geneva, - - - - - - -	1500
1813,	do do for the Rector, - - - -	250
1807,	St. Peter's and St. Philip's, - - - -	1250
1808,	Expense of the printing of the proceedings of the General Convention,* - - - - - - -	304 21
1809,	St. John's, Johnstown, - - - - -	400
1810,	Trinity, Newark, N. J. - - - - -	1000
1811,	Zion Church, N. Y., $900 per annum granted to it for 5 years, - - - - - - - - -	4500
1811,	do do - - - - - - -	720
1815,	do do - - - - - - -	5000
1820,	do do - - - - - -	20000
1831,	do do - - - - - - -	8000
1836,	do do - - - - - - -	1000
1846,	do do ann. all. of $300 from May 1st, -	150
		39 370
1811,	Trinity, Fairfield, - - - - - -	500
1813,	do do ann. all. for 7 years of $250,	1750
	do do do do for the Rector,	1750
	do do do do further sum of 250,	1750
1811,	Caroline Church, Brookhaven, - - - -	500
	And an annual allowance for 2 years of $125, -	250
1812,	To the Church at Hamilton, St. Lawrence Co., -	3000
1812 to 1846,	St. James, Hyde Park, ann. all. of $250,	8500
1813,	St. James, North Salem, - - - -	1000
	Trinity Church, Rensselaerville, for the Rector, -	250
	Christ Church, Hampton, for the Rector, - -	150
	St. Paul's, Paris, for the Rector, - - - -	250
	St. Peter's, Aurelius, for the Rector, - -	250

* For many years the expense of printing the Journal and other documents of both the General and State Conventions was defrayed by Trinity Church.

1813, Trinity, Athens, - - - - - - - 3000
St. Matthew's, Unadilla, - - - - - 1400
Christ Church, Manlius, - - - - - - 1000
1818, St. George's, Newburgh, - - - - - 3000
1819, St. John's, Canandaigua, - - - - - 1500
To the Church at Windham, - - - - - 500
1830, Du St. Esprit, ann. all. of $250, from 1830 to 1843, 3250

1830 to 1846, St. Andrew's, Harlaem, $300 per annum, 4800
1832, do do grant of - - - 4000
1840, do do do - - - - 100

8,900
1831, St. Clement's, ann. all. of $600 from Nov. 1, 1830, to Nov. 1, 1842, - - - - - - - - - - 7200
1836, do do grant of - - - - - - 15000
1844, do do the old Organ of St. John's, N. Y., given to it.
1842, do do ann. all. of $400 from 1842 to 1846, 1600

23,800
1820, St. Luke's, New-York, 3 lots in Hudson-street—
1827, do 2 lots adjoining—and
1834, do 3 lots more, present value at least 30000
1820, do - - - - - - - - - - 5000
1827 to 1831, Annual allowance of $400, - - - 1600
1831 to 1842, do do increased to $600, - 6600
1838, Grant of - - - - - - - - - 10000
1842 to 1846, Ann. allowance reduced to $400, - 1600
1846 to 1847, do do increased to $500, - 500
1846, Donation, - - - - - - - - 1500

$56,800
1827 to 1842, St. Mary's, Manhattanville, ann. all. of $300, 4500
1842 to 1845, Ann. all. reduced to $200, - - - 600
1836, - - - - - - - - - - - - 1289 13

$6389 13
1827, St. Thomas, New-York, ann. all. of $600 from May 1, 1828, to Dec. 12, 1842, - - - - - - - $8100

1828, do gift of - - - - - - 3000
1831, do grant of - - - - - 20000
1842, Ann. all. of 300 from Dec. 12, 1842, to same date 1846, 1200

$32,300

1827, All Saints, N. Y., ann. all. of $600 from July 30, 1827, to Dec. 12, 1842, - - - - - - 9000
1829, do loan of - - - - - - 8000
1831, do donation of - - - - - 5000
1838, do grant of - - - - - - 6000
1839, do additional grant of - - - - 2000
1842, do ann. all. of $300 to May, 1845, - - 750
1845, do do of $500, from May, 1, 1845, to Nov. 1, 1846, - - - - - - - 750

$31,500

1829 to 1842, Church of the Ascension, N. Y., $600 per ann. 7,800
1842 to 1846, $300 per annum, - - - - - 1200
1835, 1 lot in Vesey-street, worth about - - - 6500

$15,500

1835, St. Philip's Church, New-York, - - - 9000
1838, do do - - - - - - 2000
1826 to 1843, annual ground rent of $330 paid by Trinity, 5610
1843, Annual allowance of $300, - - - - 300
1843 to 1846, Annual allowance of $400, - - - 1200

$18,110

1831, St. John's, Delhi, - - - - - 950
1832, St. Peter's, Greenwich, donation of - - - 1000
Annual all. of $300, from Feb. 4, 1832, to 1834, 600
1833, Donation of - - - - - - - 1000
1834, Aug. 4, ann. all. of $600, from 1834 to 1842, - 4800
1837, Grant of - - - - - - - 25000
1842, Annual allowance of $500 from 1842 to 1846, - 2000

$34,400

1832, St. Peter's, Auburn, - - - - - 2500
St. Luke's, Rochester, $600 per ann. for 2 years, 1200
1833, St. John's, Brooklyn, grant of - - - - 4000

1833,	Christ Church, Ballston,	500
	St. Paul's, Albany, grant of	5000
	Trinity, Ulster,	1000
	St. John's, Angelica, Alleghany county,	800
	St. John's, Monticello,	1500
	St. Andrew's, Walden,	600
	St. Mark's, Hunt's Hollow,	500
	St. John's, Sheldon, donation of	300
	Trinity, Watertown, grant of	1000
1834,	do do do	500
1833,	St. John's, Medina,	1000
	St. Paul's, Musquito Cove, L. I.,	500
1834,	Calvary, Cairo, Greene co.,	500
	St. Mark's, Le Roy, Genessee co.,	500
	Trinity, Constantia, Oswego co.,	500
	Trinity, Hector,	200
1833,	St. Paul's, Syracuse,	1000
1834,	do do	800
	Grace, Rochester,	3500
	St. John's, Sodus, Wayne co.,	450
	St. Peter's, Westfield, Chatauque co.,	320
	St. Anne's, Fishkill Landing,	500
1837,	do do do	250
1838,	do do do	500
1834,	Christ Church, Gilbertsville, Otsego co.,	400
	Trinity Church, Elmira, Chemung county,	500
1836,	do do do	300
1834,	Zion Church, Greene, Chenango co.,	500
	Grace Church, Mount Upton, Livingston co.,	250
	Trinity Church, Seneca Falls, Seneca co.,	500
1836,	do do do	500
1834,	Christ Church, Sherburne, Chenango co.,	500
1833,	St. John's, Kingston, Ulster co.,	1000
1837,	do do do	500
1839,	do do do	200
1833,	Zion Church, Greene, Wayne co.,	500
	Emmanuel Church, Norwich, Chenango co.,	500
1836,	do do do	250
1833,	Grace Church, Whiteplains, Westchester co.,	750

1833,	St. Mathew's, Jersey City, N. J.,	1000
1834,	St. Paul's, Turin,	600
	Church of the Nativity, N. Y.,	4000
1835,	do do	1000
	Annual allowance of $300 for about 10 years,	3000
1838,		1000
1846,		300
		$9,300
	Annual allowance increased $100 from Nov. 1.	
1835,	Zion Church, Wappinger's Creek, Dutchess co.,	500
1836,	do do do	250
1835,	Emmanuel Church, Little Falls, Herkimer co.	1500
	St. John's, Cohoes, Albany co.,	500
	St. Mark's, Jamesville, Onondaga co.,	400
1834,	Christ Church, Guilford, Chenango co.,	500
	Zion Church, Rome, Oneida co.,	500
	St. James, Catlin, Tioga co.,	300
	St. Michael's Geneseo, Livingston co.,	500
1835,	Christ Church, Danby, Tompkins co.,	250
	St. Paul's, Tompkinsville, Staten Island,	2000
1833,	Christ Church, Oswego,	1000
	Christ Church, Walton, Delaware co.,	500
	St. Peter's, Oriskany, Oneida co.,	500
	The Apostolic Church, Geddes, Onondaga co.,	500
	St. James, Hammond Port, Steuben co.,	500
	St. Thomas's, Bath, Steuben co.,	500
	St. Paul's, Durham, Greene co.,	500
	St. Paul's, Brownville, Jefferson co.,	500
	Trinity, Fredonia, Chatauque co.,	500
	St. Paul's, Big Flats, Tioga co.,	500
	Calvary, Homer, Cortland co.,	500
	Christ Church, Morristown, St. Lawrence co.,	500
1835,	Zion Church, Avon, Livingston co.,	500
	Christ Church, Lockport, Niagara co.,	1000
	St. John's Fort Hamilton, Kings co.,	500
	Trinity Church, Centreville, Ontario co.,	300
	St. John's, Medina, Orleans co.,	1500

1835,	St. John's, Troy, - - - - - -	1000
	St. Thomas', Mamaroneck, - - - -	300
1836,	do do - - - - -	500
	Calvary, New-York, - - - - -	1600
1837,	do ann. all. of $400 from 1837 to 1842,	2000
1842,	do do $300 from 1842 to 1846,	1200
1836,	Emmanuel Church at Otsego, Otsego co., - -	750
	St. Paul's, Holland Patent, Onondaga co., -	750
	Trinity, Potsdam, St. Lawrence co., - - -	1500
	St. John's, Ellicotsville, Cattaraugus co., - -	600
	Christ Church, Oyster Bay, L. I., - - -	600
	St. George's, Astoria, - - - - -	1000
	St. Paul's, Waterloo, Seneca co., - - -	250
1837,	do do do - - -	400
1836,	St. Paul's, Sing Sing, Westchester co., - -	2000
	Trinity, Brooklyn, L. I., - - - -	1500
	St. Paul's, Lewistown, Niagara co., - - -	600
	St. Paul's, Peekskill, Westchester co., - -	750
1837,	do do do - - -	250
1836,	St. Mark's, Candor, Tioga co., - - -	400
	St. Luke's, Half Moon, Mechanicsville, Saratoga co.,	350
	St. Paul's, Hoboken, N. J., - - - -	1000
	St. John's, Mount Morris, Livingston co., - -	750
	St. James', Batavia, Genesee co., - - -	1000
	St. Peter's, Bainbridge, Chenango co., - -	300
	St. Stephen's, Olean, Cattaraugus co., - -	750
	Christ Church, Paterson, Putnam co., - -	750
	St. Mark's, Penn Yann, Yates co., - - -	1000
	Trinity, Fayetteville, Onondaga co., - - -	400
	Zion, Palmyra, Wayne co., - - - - -	500
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	St. Bartholomew's, N. Y., ann. all. of $600 from 1837 to Dec.	
	12, 1842, - - - - - - - -	3,300
	- - - - - - - - - -	20,000
1842,	Ann. all. of $300, from Dec. 12, 1842, to May 1, 1846,	1,050
1846,	do of $600 from May 1 to Nov. 1, - -	300
		24,650

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St. John's, Cold Spring Harbour, - - - 500
Trinity, West Troy, - - - - - - - 800
- - - - - - - - - - - - 200
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St. George the Martyr, N. Y., - - - - 250

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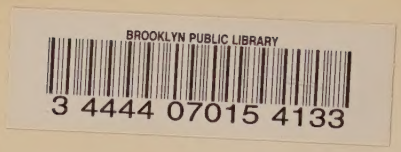
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